Washington Talks It Over—page 5

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

ABC

Volume 141 No. 22 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — June 1, 1942

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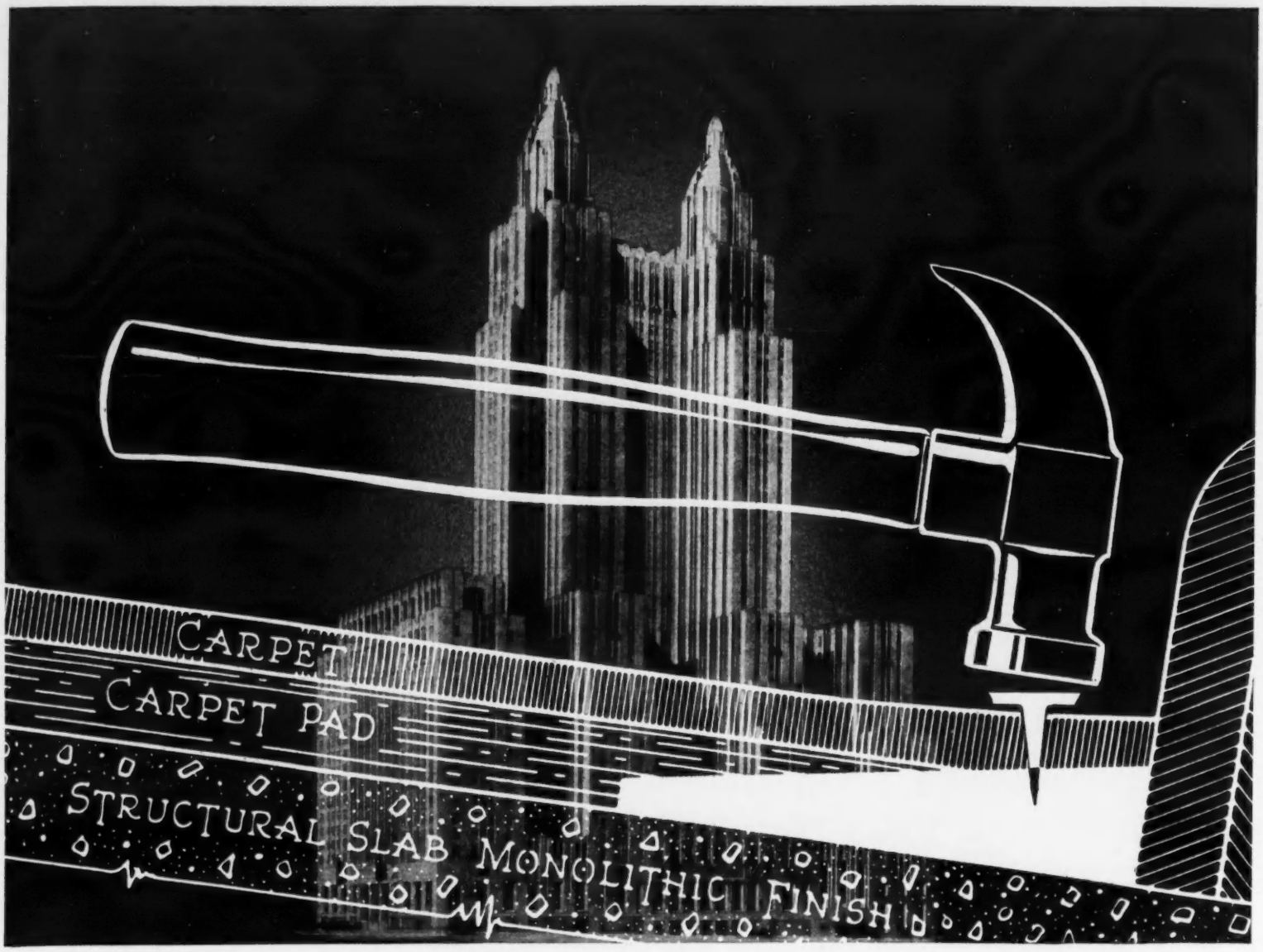

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Resources Protection Board Is Formed

OPD Washington Bureau
May 25, 1942

A Resources Protection Board which will evaluate the relative wartime importance of all industrial plants, war installations, facilities, and vital economic resources and make recommendations for their protection was named today by Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board. William K. Frank of the Production Division of WPB was ap-

W. K. Frank

—*Continued on page* 60

Imports Price Control Planned

OPD Washington Bureau
May 20, 1942

Development of plans by the Federal government to prevent prices paid abroad for imported merchandise from disturbing the level of domestic prices established by the General Maximum Price Regulation is under study, it has been announced by Price Administrator Leon Henderson.

At the same time, Mr. Henderson emphasized that the General Maximum Price Regulation applies to imported as well as domestic commodities which means that imported commodities cannot be sold in this country for more than the highest prices charged by the importer on resale last March, notwithstanding the fact that

—*Continued on page* 72

Exports Require Permits For U.S. Port Space

OPD Washington Bureau
May 27, 1942

The Office of Defense Transportation has issued instructions to carriers designed to prohibit the shipment of export goods into United States ports until shipping space is available. The new system goes into effect June 1 and will involve shipments originating in both Canada and the United States. Requests for ship space from representatives of foreign countries as well as United States government agencies engaged in exporting will be considered in permitting movement of goods for overseas shipment as space becomes available.

After the new regulations go into effect, no export shipments by any governmental agency will be permitted to move into a port area until block permits authorizing such move-

—*Continued on page* 72

FWA Forms Plan For Decentralization

OPD Washington Bureau
May 27, 1942

Brig. General Philip B. Fleming, Federal Works Administrator, today announced a plan to decentralize further the operations of FWA and its constituent agencies. The constituent agencies are the Public Roads Administration, the Public Buildings Administration, the Work Projects Administration and the Public Works Administration. In the new plan FWA will function, under general direction from Washington, through nine regional directors.

Pfizer & Co. Plans Common Stock Issue

Chas. Pfizer & Co., this city, for ninety-three years a manufacturer of fine organic chemicals, has completed plans for the recapitalization of the company and the sale of $5,000,000 of new common stock. Since 1849, when the company was founded as a partnership by Charles Pfizer and his brother-in-law Charles F. Erhart, ownership has rested with company employees among whom the Pfizer and Erhart interests were prominent. The registration statement covering 240,000 shares of common stock is expected to be filed shortly with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Recapitalization of the company

—*Continued on page* 56

Cummin Named to Head N.Y. Purchasing Agents

Walter E. Cummin, of White Laboratories, Inc., Newark, N. J., has been nominated as president of the Purchasing Agents Association of New York. The election will be held on June 16. Other nominees are: First vice president, James L. Crosbie, Dexter Folder Company, Pearl River, N. Y.; second vice president, Millard W. Merrill, United States Metals Re-

—*Continued on page* 62

Purchasing Agents Association Discusses Wartime Problems

Purchasing's part in victory was the keynote of the twenty-seventh annual international convention of the National Association of Purchasing Agents in this city May 25 to 27. Several thousand buyers gathered from all parts of the country, from Canada, and from Latin America to discuss their roles in the war program and its impacts on their functioning. They were assisted by chiefs, subchiefs, and field men from WPB and OPA—their major impacters—and by members of the purchasing personnel of the army, the navy, and other government agencies.

Allied News Photo

Roy C. Haberkern
New N.A.P.A. President

Questions were asked and answered. A variety of useful, particular information was sought and to a degree provided, sometimes "off the record." Controls and other regulations were explained, and policies were discussed in an earnest endeavor to facilitate and expedite the necessary transitions from peacetime to wartime industrial and commercial functioning.

The part of the purchasing agent in the processes of victory was appreciated and commended by government officials from the President down. Donald M. Nelson, chairman of WPB, said that George A. Renard, executive officer of the national association, had helped him more than any other one man in the country. In a message to Mr. Renard, President Roosevelt voiced his appreciation of purchasing agents as follows:—

As a body and as individuals you are today confronted with many new problems. You have had to meet many difficulties growing out of the conversion which military needs have forced upon industry. Your response has been encouraging.

New Officers

The association elects its president at the annual meeting. The regional vice-presidents are chosen locally before the convention. The 1942-43 official family is composed of the following:—

President, Roy C. Haberkern, purchasing agent and director of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

District vice-presidents, (1) Seibert W. Mote, of the University of Utah, Salt Lake City; (2) C. S. Worley, of the Consolidated Gas Utilities Corporation, Oklahoma City; (3) Leslie F. Robbins, of the University of Colorado, Boulder; (4) Earl L. Coleman, of the City of Dearborn, Dearborn, Mich.; (5) Harold I. Nelson, of the North Shore Paper Company, Montreal, P. Q., Canada; (6) E. A. Jensen, of Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio; (7) A. Grant Clark, of the McWilliams Dredging Company, New Orleans; (8) Joseph I. Kitchin, of the Lanston Monotype Machine Company, Philadelphia; (9) Stephen J. Kennedy, of the Springfield Gas Light Company, Springfield, Mass.

Mr. Haberton, F. Albert Hayes, of the American Hide & Leather Company, Boston, the retiring president, and the nine district vice-presidents constitute the executive committee of the association.

—*Continued on page* 36

Citric Acid Price Control Tightened

OPD Washington Bureau
May 27, 1942

The Office of Price Administration moved this week to tighten up its price schedule for citric acid to forestall evasive practices which, it said, have grown up since the schedule became effective in February, and at the same time to make the schedule conform more nearly to the established practices in the trade in the light of

—*Continued on page* 58

Rubber Needs in War Seen Dependent on Synthetic Product

OPD Washington Bureau, May 29, 1942

A report sharply critical of the Administration's handling of the stockpile, synthetic and scrap rubber programs and warning that civilians are facing a three-year ban on new rubber was filed with the senate yesterday by the so-called "Truman Committee" investigating the progress of the national defense program.

Described by Chairman Harry S. Truman of Missouri as a "fact-finding" rather than a "fault-finding" report, it said that almost complete dependence must be placed upon the synthetic rubber industry which is only in its earliest stages of development, and added that if this program did not measure up to specifications the Army itself may be facing a shortage of rubber some day.

Blame for the present situation in rubber was laid primarily upon:—

1. Failure of officials to move earlier to check the consumption of rubber by the automobile industry. It characterized 1941 as an "orgy of rubber consumption" by the industry.
2. Reluctance of the Dutch and British rubber interests to expand production "even with Dunkirk behind them" because of their desire to keep production at profitable levels.
3. Failure to start a scrap-rubber collection program earlier.
4. Lack of a centralized authority to start a synthetic rubber program.
5. Action of Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones in 1941 of reducing a proposed synthetic rubber program from 100,000 tons to 10,000 tons.
6. Cartel arrangement between Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and I. G. Farbenindustrie controlling production of synthetic rubber.

The report was devoid of any recommendations, stating that its investigations have not been concluded and that additional reports will follow. The nearest to a recommendation was a suggestion that the Army should not overlook the situation facing the rubber supply and "should exercise the same degree of care that is recommended to civilians to assure conservation of rubber."

The armed forces, the report said, "should cut out all non-essential use of vehicles and should restrict their

—*Continued on page* 72

Butyl Alcohol Put Under Total Allocation

OPD Washington Bureau
May 28, 1942

A general preference order, M-159, placing all grades of butyl alcohol under complete allocation control was issued today by the War Production Board. Allocation will start July 1.

Under the order of the WPB today for complete allocation control of butyl alcohol, purchasers will apply for allocations on Form PD-505 and producers and distributors will report on Form PD-506. Deliveries to persons using less than 54 gallons a month may be made without allocation, providing the total of these deliveries does not exceed 2 percent of a producer's monthly output.

Butyl alcohol is used in the manufacture of explosives, plastics, paint, protective coatings and brake fluid.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's relative record of prices for chemicals, oils, and drugs is currently as follows:—

May 29, 1942	May 22, 1942	May 30, 1941
144.5	**146.5**	**119.5**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Prices were advanced on oils of caraway, eucalyptus, fennel, and sweet almond.

Prices were reduced on linseed oil, olive oil, domestic and Argentine casein, gum rosin, tankage and high-grade dried blood at Chicago, hydroxycitronellal, oils of cananga, cassia, coriander, cubeb, geranium, lime, vetiver, and fifteen other aromatic plants, cinnamon, cloves, pimentos, and a dozen other spices and the like.

Paint Production Clubs News

The New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold its annual outing at the Zukor estate, New City, N. Y., June 6. The next business meeting of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will be held September 3.

Baltimore

The May meeting of the Baltimore Paint and Varnish Production Club was addressed by A. R. Lukems, of Thompson, Weinman & Co., who discussed the types of inert pigments and their properties, with special emphasis on calcium carbonates of controlled particle size made by wet grinding.

The technical committee was reported ready to start work on the problem covering the durability of toners in olive drab formulations, and work on pebble grinding will be start-

—Continued on page 44

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Isopropyl Alcohol Put Under Allocation

OPD Washington Bureau
May 29, 1942

Isopropyl alcohol, caprylalcohol, and methylethyl ketone have been placed under complete allocation control by WPB in orders which will become effective July 1. Isopropyl alcohol is affected by order M-168; capryl alcohol, by M-167; methylethyl ketone, by M-169.

These orders provide that no producer may use and no producer or distributor may deliver the materials covered, except by express permission of the director of industry operations. Certain forms are specified to be filed with WPB where they will be the basis of allocations.

Quantities of 54 gallons or less (10 gallons in the case of capryl alcohol) are exempt from the restrictions, provided the purchaser certifies he is complying with the order and provided that the amount so delivered by any producer is less than 2 percent of the production for that month.

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Price-Control Raised From Imports for War

OPD Washington Bureau
May 29, 1942

All sales of imported commodities to the United States government or its agencies after May 17, have been excepted from the provisions of the general maximum price regulation, price administrator Leon Henderson said today.

Also excepted are sales of imported commodities to any person who will use them to fill a contract or subcontract with United States agencies.

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Potash Price Expected

The long-awaited new price schedules for domestic potash salts setting forth quotations for the ensuing year were expected before the termination of another week.

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Naphthenic Acid
Olive Oil
Phenol
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Nitrogen Chemicals Are Allocated

OPD Washington Bureau
May 29, 1942

Four chemicals which are principal sources of industrial and agricultural nitrogen were placed under complete allocation control by WPB today to conserve supplies needed in the war efforts by reason of the essentialness of nitrogen in the manufacture of explosives.

WPB issued three allocation orders:—(1) M-163, covering by-product ammonia and sulphate of ammonia; (2) M-164, covering synthetic ammonia; (3) M-165, covering cyanamide. All are effective June 1. In addition to the insuring of adequate supplies for war purposes, the orders are expected to provide equitable distribution of nitrogen available for agricultural purposes. WPB now prohibits delivery of these chemicals by a producer or seller except on specific authorization by the director of industry operations. Manufacturers and retailers of fertilizers and their agents are not included in the orders. Producers and distributors of the specified chemicals are required to file on form PD-237 prior to the tenth day of each month beginning with June. In addition fertilizer manufacturers must file form PD-503, prior to July 1 and consumers of synthetic ammonia must file on form PD-504 when requested by WPB.

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N.A.I.D.M. to Meet In Chicago June 8

The twenty-eighth semi-annual meeting of the National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers will be held in the Hotel Edgewater Beach, Chicago, June 8 and 9. There will be a symposium on raw materials and containers. Speakers at the meeting will include representatives from the various branches of the War Production Board, who will discuss problems affecting the industry as a result of the war effort. There also will be reports from the disinfectant scientfic committee and the in-

—Continued on page 62

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Aluminum Production Started in Three Plants

OPD Washington Bureau
May 29, 1942

Three new government-owned aluminum plants have started operations so far this month, said A. H. Bunker, chief of the WPB aluminum and magnesium branch today. A fourth plant is expected to begin production early in June; and the entire first expansion program of seven plants will be in production by August 1.

All seven plants will be completed ahead of schedule, Mr. Bunker said. The first two were finished in six months compared with a normal building time of eleven months. The plants will get into full production from sixty to 120 days after completion, depending on their size.

The completed plants are located in Oregon, Washington and New York. The Alabama plant will be completed next, followed by others in Arkansas and California and a second plant in Washington, in that order, all were built for the government by the Aluminum Company of America, which will operate the plants.

Plants in the second expansion program, also of 640,000,000 pounds annual capacity, will start coming in about December. The flow of aluminum is expected to increase every month from now until the early part of 1943 when the entire capacity planned by WPB will be operating at its peak.

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Tankcar Permits Not Needed On Over 100-Mile Hauls

The REPORTER incorrectly stated in a headline on page 3 of the May 25 issue that permits for tankcars were not required on hauls of under 100 miles. The head should have read, as the body of the story stated, that permits were not required on hauls of more than 100 miles. The order, as issued by the Office of Defense Transportation becomes effective June 1.

Dyes Quota Raised For Civilian Use

OPD Washington Bureau
May 26, 1942

Conservation order M-103 was amended today by the War Production Board to increase the quantity of dyes available for civilian uses. The original order, issued March 28, 1942, prohibited the sale and use of dyes for civilian purposes and restricted the civilian uses of all other anthraquinone vat dyes for the second quarter of 1942 to 12½ percent of the quantity of these dyes used during 1941.

The amended order removes one of the dyes, golden orange G, from the prohibited list of military dyes and changes the quota basis from a percentage of only the civilian vat dyes used in 1941 to a percentage of all the vat dyes used in 1941.

For example, if a manufacturer in 1941 used 500 pounds of the military vat dyes and 500 pounds of the civilian vat dyes, under the original order he was permitted to use during the second quarter of 1942 only 12½ percent of his use of the civilian vat dyes in 1941—that is 12½ percent of 500 pounds. Under the amendment he is permitted to use for civilian purposes 12½ percent of his total use in 1941, or 12½ percent of 1,000 pounds. Other

—Continued on page 44

N.Y. Textile Chemists Elect Kennedy Chairman

At the meeting of the New York Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists held on May 22nd, at the Swiss Chalet,

P. J. Kennedy

Rochelle Park, N. J., the following officers were elected for the 1942-43 season:—Chairman, Patrick J. Kennedy, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; vice-chairman, Major H. W. Stiegler, of the Chemical Warfare Service, Office of the Chief, Washington; secretary, Norman A. Johnson, *American Dyestuff Reporter;* treasurer, Ed-

—Continued on page 41

Motor Truck, Tire Order On Conservation Revised

OPD Washington Bureau
May 28, 1942

Several changes in the four general orders for conservation of trucks and tires were announced today by the Office of Defense Transportation. In announcing the changes, Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the ODT, emphasized that the determination to achieve the objectives of the orders has not been relaxed. In the major changes announced today, the ODT:—

Postponed from June 1 to July 1 the effective date of a provision of orders 3, 4, and 5 prohibiting the operation of trucks in over-the-road deliveries unless loaded to 75 percent of capacity on the return trip.

Extended jurisdiction of the local delivery order to 25 miles beyond the corporate limits of the municipalities.

Extended to July 1 the effective date of Order No. 6 with respect to trucks primarily equipped for the transportation of bulk liquids.

—Continued on page 35

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

Some major alterations in the war program will have to be made by the War Production Board to avoid running headlong into a long series of new problems threatened by a squeeze that is developing in the supply of materials. It has long been recognized that a big problem is involved in keeping the supply of materials reasonably close to the end-production schedules and with this in view supplies going into civilian uses have been ordered cut more and more.

But a gap is beginning to show that is of no little concern to officials. The cuts in supplies for civilians have not been enough and attention now must be focused even on some of the war industries. Evidence of this is found in the recent orders holding up priorities for new war plants and the concentration of greater efforts on converting old structures wherever feasible. Also steps have been taken to re-examine plans for new plants under construction to see if some savings of materials cannot be made, and to give the "green light" only to those carrying the highest essential ratings.

The indications are that more and more of the nonessential industries will be facing the choice of either closing their doors entirely or converting over to war work. It means also a more rapid deterioration of the value of priorities and a greater use being made of the Production Requirements Plan which is to go into full operation July 1.

Caffeine Ceiling Waits

Price ceiling orders for caffeine and theobromine, which have been "in the works" at the OPA for several months, have been placed on the shelf temporarily while officials devote their attention to more pressing problems growing out of the General Maximum Price Regulation.

For one thing, efforts are being directed toward working out a short-cut formula to expedite the pricing of new products, which is particularly urgent in the drug and chemical fields where new products are being developed almost daily.

Once this has been straightened out work will again get started on the caffeine and theobromine order. This holds true also for a number of other products for which special price orders are desirable.

Pricing Prescriptions

It is all right for OPA to say that prices should not be allowed to advance above the March levels and the pharmacists of the nation for the most part are all for it. But how the rule laid down in the general price order can be made to apply to the prescription department of the local drug store is something else again and hasn't been answered satisfactorily yet by OPA.

Prescription fills are, more or less, in the same class as "custom-built" products. And strictly speaking, a pharmacist to comply with the price order must search through his March records to see what his price should be for the same prescription today. As likely as not the same prescription was not filled in March and the search starts all over again for a similar prescription. If he fails to find that, he must run over to his nearest competitor—of the same class, don't forget—and try and find out what he charged in March.

All this is taking place while the customer is waiting out front—probably thumbing through and ruining a lot of good magazines the druggist hopes to sell—not caring a great deal what the price of the prescription is just so he gets it in time to do the patient some good.

The retail druggists have many other very potent arguments which they are advancing to the OPA in behalf of an amendment that will at least let their prescription departments get out from under the red tape of the order, but up to now there have not been very many encouraging signs that the boys upstairs in OPA plan to do anything about it very soon.

Policing Price Control

Leon Henderson's statement to the local rationing boards this week that their staffs are to be enlarged so as to take on more duties, including "local administration of the maximum price regulation" should not be interpreted too broadly.

In the first place, Mr. Henderson did not mean that the local boards will handle the price problems of wholesalers, jobbers, or manufacturers. This will be handled only by the regional offices and passed on to Washington.

From the standpoint of GMPR the local boards will concern themselves only with the retailers, and then not from the point of view of permitting price boosts. Their chief function will be to keep the retailers and consumers advised of what is being done in Washington—to act somewhat in the nature of a clearing house of public information and to help the public to interpret the order.

For all intents and purposes retail prices have been ceiled for the duration and the only increases to be permitted will be in isolated cases where the retailer has been caught off base because he happened to have a fire sale or some other distress sale running through the base month of March.

Real Rubber

Rubber eventually may become second only to coffee as a source of dollar exchange for Brazil. This vision of the potential importance of rubber in future Brazilian-United States trade is being raised as a result of large-scale planning for expansion of rubber production in the vast Amazon valley.

The United States has set aside $10,000,000 to aid Brazil in re-establishing rubber as a major export. Half of the money is intended to go directly into research and development and the rest for sanitation measures for rubber workers.

Even should the United Nations quickly recapture lost rubber sources in the Far East, Brazil would have a big market in the United States, because we have agreed to purchase Brazil's rubber surplus for the next five years, in which time Brazil's producers may have the opportunity of getting their industry well rooted.

Cisatlantic Drug Sources

Official Washington is now talking in terms of the Western Hemisphere becoming the drug store of the world if the war lasts long enough to permit development of native resources before the old sources of supply of pre-war days come back into operation.

Surveys of available apothecary supplies here and in Latin America are encouraging. With the assistance this government is giving and will continue to give toward their development there is little reason why dependence will ever again have to be placed upon the East Indies and Asia for many of the vital supplies.

Philocarpine, ipecac, chrysarobin, caffeine, and castor beans are some of the products of Brazil, where the growing of senna leaves used in regulatives is also being undertaken. Other hemisphere items are balsam from Peru and Salvador; coca from Peru and Bolivia; jalap from Mexico; sarsaparilla from Honduras and Mexico; cubeb, pomegranate bark and quassia from Central America; copaiba from Venezuela; soapbark and rhatany root from Chile; and the nontropical drugs, chenopodium, peppermint oil, and cascara sagrada bark from the United States.

Farmers here also are cultivating aconite, belladonna, digitalis, and

—Continued on page 43

Aromatic Petroleum Solvents Use Limited

OPD Washington Bureau
May 26, 1942

Deliveries of aromatic petroleum solvents, normally used in paint and other protective coatings, were limited to orders bearing high preference ratings by the War Production Board today in a move to increase the production of aviation gasoline and nitration-grade toluol.

The order, M-150, which became effective yesterday, is designed to divert more than half of the two principal aromatic constituents of petroleum solvents—toluol and xylols—from use in the protective coating field to the more important production of aviation gasoline and nitration toluol. The principal provisions of the order follow:—

1. Deliveries may be made only to fill orders to which certain preference ratings have been assigned. During the period June 4 to June 14, the required rating is A-10; beginning June 15, the required rating is A-2. A person purchasing solvents for resale without physical or chemical change is not required to show a rated use.

2. A purchaser, other than a person buying for resale, is required to attach to the order a certification showing the purposes for which the solvents are to be used.

3. Each producer of solvents must accumulate before July 1, or as soon there-

—Continued on page 66

Smaller War Plants Bill Passes Congress

OPD Washington Bureau
May 26, 1942

The house today unanimously passed the Murray-Patman bill establishing a Smaller War Plants Corporation under the War Production Board to mobilize the productive facilities of "little business" behind the war effort. It carried with it a provision suspending for the duration of the emergency and for six months thereafter operation of the antitrust laws against activities certified by the WPB as necessary for the prosecution of the war.

The measure, already passed by the senate in a different form, sets up a five-man Smaller War Plants Corporation with a revolving fund of $200,000,000 to be used for conversion loans to small business concerns, to build or expand war plants, purchase needed machinery, or supply necessary capital for production of both military and civilian needs. The senate provided only $100,000,000.

To get the program under way the bill directs the War Production Board

—Continued on page 71

Chemical Cotton Pulp Under Full Allocation

OPD Washington Bureau
May 28, 1942

Chemical cotton pulp is placed under full allocation control by Conservation Order M-157, issued today by the Director of Industry Operations. Effective July 1, 1942, no producer may deliver, and no buyer may accept, any chemical cotton pulp except as specifically authorized by the Director of Industry Operations. Exceptions to this are deliveries to the Army, Navy, Coast Guard and Maritime Commission; and small orders of 500 pounds or less to any one consumer per month, provided that the total of such small deliveries is less than 2,000 pounds a month by any one producer. June deliveries are not affected.

Chemical cotton pulp, which is chemically treated cotton linters, is pure cellulose used for manufacture of smokeless powder, rayon, plastics, and other important products. Demands for chemical cotton pulp for military purposes are growing steadily, and while no critical shortage exists at present, the allocation control announced today is instituted to direct available supply into vital munitions manufacture and to prevent its use for commercial purposes where other substitutes are available. High alpha sulphite wood pulp can be substituted for many such purposes.

Man-Hours of RESEARCH

...Do you realize how many man-hours of research are spent in the constant improvement of N.Y.Q. products?

Hour after hour—day after day—month after month—research is being carried on in the laboratories of N.Y.Q. for the improvement of our products—to assure highest quality and to control manufacture from raw materials into finished substances. That is why so many satisfied customers have confidence in products carrying the N.Y.Q. label.

NYQ

MANUFACTURERS OF
Bismuth Subcarbonate
Bismuth Subgallate
Bismuth Subnitrate and other Bismuth Salts
Brucine Alkaloid
Brucine Sulfate
All Salts of Cinchona Alkaloids
Iodine Resublimed
Iodoform
Potassium Iodide *(Cryst.-Gran.-Powd.)*
Quinine Sulfate and other Quinine Salts
Strychnine Alkaloid
Strychnine Sulfate
Thymol Iodide

This label carries with it sixty-seven years of experience.

NYQ

Symbol of Quality

GENERAL OFFICES
99-117 North Eleventh St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

ST. LOUIS DEPOT
915 Market Street
St. Louis, Mo.

A.P.M.A. Convention To View War Effects

The annual convention of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, to be held in the Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 8 to 11, is nearing completion. The tentative business program follows:—

Monday, June 8

Introduction of (a) new representatives of active and associate members; (b) new active and associate members; (c) delegates from related organizations; (d) representatives of the drug trade press; and (e) other guests.

Resolutions committee.

Report by secretary, S. Barksdale Penick, jr., S. B. Penick & Co.

Report by treasurer, Frank A. Mallett, Standard Chemical Company.

Report by membership committee, chairman, Charles Miles, Effervescent Products, Inc.

Report by memorial committee, chairman, Harry Noonan, Drug Products Company.

Report by chairman of delegates to National Drug Trade Conference, Harry Noonan, Drug Products Company.

Report by councillor to Chamber of

—*Continued on page* 56

Packaged Medicine Advisory Body Formed

OPD Washington Bureau
May 26, 1942

An advisory committee of eleven members for the packaged medicine industry was formed today at a meeting with officials of Health Supplies

Fred Stock

Branch of the War Production Board and started work immediately on a three-pronged program of conservation. Three subcommittees were formed to enter upon studies for con-

—*Continued on page* 66

Vitamin Cosmetic Boosting Stopped

OPD Washington Bureau
May 29, 1942

Sterling Products, this city, and the Vita-Ray Corporation, Lowell, Mass., a subsidiary of Sterling Products, have been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease misleading representations in the sale of cosmetics. Commission findings are that the respondents, in the sale of their cosmetics, advertised that a basic need for the health of the skin is vitamins A and D, and that by applying such vitamins locally, through the use of cold cream, such need is satisfied.

According to findings, the respondents also represented that dryness and coarse pores may be the symptoms of vitamin deficiency, which may be relieved through the use of the respondents' cosmetic cream containing vitamins A and D. The respondents' cosmetic cream, according to findings, has no beneficial or therapeutic effect because of the addition of vitamins A and D. While these vitamins may be absorbed to some extent through the

—*Continued on page* 60

Cosmetics Curtailment Discussed by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau
May 25, 1942

Terms of one or more proposed orders which would limit the production of certain toiletries and cosmetics items, as well as simplify containers and reduce the variety of products, shades, colors, and sizes were discussed by officials of the Toiletries and Cosmetics Branch with the Industry Advisory Committee last week.

In order to conserve materials, labor, and plant and transportation facilities for the war effort, the committee was advised, the branch is studying a classification of products with a view to eliminating the non-essential ones and curtailing the output of all others except those considered essential.

Where it is deemed desirable to permit the production fo specified cosmetic and toiletries products, the varieties, shades, colors, odors, and package sizes would be established by the branch. Among special problems involved in the orders being considered is that of theatrical cosmetics and makeup. C. A. Willard, chief of the Toiletries and Cosmetics Branch, said that exceptions to the general provisions of orders which may be issued will be made for the motion picture and theatrical industries. Consideration is being given to the use of a few types of plastic closures, so that they can be saved by the consumer, and re-used interchangeably on different types of bottles.

Ad Promotional Funds Not Subject to GMPR

Advertising allowances granted by a manufacturer for promotional services to a distributor or a retail outlet are not covered by the General Maximum Price Regulation, Price Administrator Leon Henderson said today. In an interpretation of the regulation, the Office of Price Administration stated:

Advertising allowances granted by a seller for promotional services rendered by a buyer are not "frozen" by the General Maximum Price Regulation and are not to be considered as an element in the price at which goods were delivered during March. The seller is, therefore, not required to continue to grant the advertising allowances customarily granted by him to different purchasers or classes of purchasers.

If, however, allowances, even though designated as "advertising allowances," actually constituted a reduction in the price of merchandise and were granted by the seller without regard to promotional services to be rendered by the buyer (the distributor or retail outlet), the seller is required to treat such allowances in the same way as his customary allowances, discounts and price differentials prevailing in March.

Copyrights Seized As Alien Property

OPD Washington Bureau
May 25, 1942

Assets of two more companies owned by foreign nationals and five German-owned copyrights, applications, and claims which cover textbooks on military and medical subjects have been taken over by Alien Property Custodian Leo T. Crowley.

The action with reference to the copyrights was the first time that the custodian moved in that direction, having previously confined his vesting orders to enemy-dominated or controlled corporations and patents, but it was foreshadowed by his statement of policy outlined recently to the senate committee on patents in which he said that it would be necessary in some cases to take over copyrights. Royalty-free licenses to these copyrights have been granted to the Librarian of Congress and the director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

One lot of assets taken over was twenty-five shares, representing 100 percent control, of the capital stock of Steel Union, Inc., a California corporation ordered in 1934 to act as selling agent for Stahlunion-Export, the export subsidiary of Vereinigte Stahlwerke, A. G. Both of the latter com-

—*Continued on page* 60

Unfair Deals Bill Vetoed by Lehman

Albany, May 27, 1942.

Governor Lehman has vetoed the Feinberg bill, relating to unfair practices in the sale of merchandise. Governor Lehman was of the opinion that the necessary wartime regulation of prices by the Office of Price Administration was vital to the war effort, and that it is hardly the time for the State to start additional controls.

The Feinberg bill, Governor Lehman explained, covered, with general phraseology, a tremendous amount of ground, from regulation of price tags on merchandise to the elimination of industrial selling to employees as customers. The penal law, he said, provides ample protection to the consumer against the worst of unfair practices.

U.S. Sets Patent Policy On Frozen Credits

OPD Washington Bureau
May 25, 1942

A policy by the Treasury Department of denying applications for the release of frozen foreign credits to effect transactions in patents, petty patents, designs or copyrights if the transactions involve trade or communications with an enemy national has just been announced.

In an amplification of its General Ruling No. 11 relating to the use of frozen credits, the department said in a public circular that it will be the policy to deny applications for licenses to effect the following transactions if they involve trade or communication with an enemy national:—

The filing and prosecution in enemy territory of all patent, petty patent, design, or copyright applications and the payment of fees in respect thereof; or the payment of any fees, including maintenance fees, on patents, petty patents, designs, or copyrights in enemy territory.

The filing and prosecution of patent applications, design applications, and applications for copyright, and the payment of any fees in connection therewith, in the United States on behalf of enemy nationals.

Alien Property Custodian Grabs 80 Jap Patents

OPD Washington Bureau
May 28, 1942

Leo T. Crowley, Alien Property Custodian, today announced that he had seized eighty Japanese-owned patents and two owned by Germans. A small block of Italian-owned bonds of the Crescent City Laundries, Inc., New Orleans, was also taken over by the custodian.

The seized patents include many in the mechanical and electrical fields and several relating to the processing of steel, aluminum, and other metals. The seized bonds are part of a $1,700,000 issue which has been in default since April, 1933. The company is in process of reorganization.

Truitt Heads Marketing Laws Unit of D.of C.

OPD Washington Bureau
May 25, 1942

Paul T. Truitt has been named chief of the marketing laws unit of the Department of Commerce, according to an announcement of Secretary Jesse Jones. Mr. Truitt succeeds Augustus H. Martin, who has entered on active service as major in the Motor Transport Division, U. S. Army.

Mr. Truitt has been assistant chief of the marketing laws unit since it was created in the Fall of 1941 through the integration of the Marketing Laws Survey of the Works Progress Administration with the Department of Commerce. Mr. Truitt joined the staff of the Department of Commerce in 1939.

Atabrine Patent Hearing Postponed

OPD Washington Bureau
May 26, 1942

A three-weeks postponement of the scheduled investigation by the senate committee on patents into the quinine situation and the patent tieups controlling the production of atabrine, a valuable replacement agent for the treatment of malaria, was announced today by chairman Homer T. Bone of Washington.

The postponement was decided upon, Senator Bone said, after receiving a call from Alien Property Custodian Leo T. Crowley asking that he be given more time to prepare his data for presentation to the committee. Mr. Crowley has been scheduled as one of the principle witnesses in the investigation.

Another reason for the postponement, it is understood, is to give Mr. Crowley more time to complete his conferences with officials of the army, navy, public health service, and the Winthrop Chemical Company, 50-percent owner of the patents for the production of atabrine, respecting the licensing of manufacturers to produce the replacement agent. It is thought that this matter, which has been hanging fire for a number of weeks will be settled before Mr. Crowley goes before the senate committee. The objective of the government is to have several firms, probably four or five, manufacture atabrine. The Winthrop Chemical Company has proposed that only Merck & Co. be granted a license and at recent conferences with the Alien Property Custodian was en-

—*Continued on page* 56

Synthetics Consultants Named for Army

OPD Washington Bureau
May 28, 1942

The War Department announced today the appointment of fifty-four authorities in special fields as field consultants of the new advisory board to the resources division of the Office of the Quartermaster-General. These experts will assist the Quartermaster's Corps in its program of product design and production.

Their advice will comprise problems of synthetic materials, clothing, feeding and transporting the army by motor, with emphasis on equipment for special troops, textiles, subsistence, coal, leather, rubber, packaging, transportation and warehousing, woods, and metals.

Among the consultants, classified according to specialty, are the following:—

Synthetic materials.—Dr. Willard H. Dow, president, Dow Chemical Company; Dr. M. G. Millikan, vice-president, Hercules Powder Company; Dr. Elmer K. Bolton, chemical director, E. I. du-Pont de Nemours & Co.; R. M. Banks, vice-president, American Cyanamide & Chemical Corporation; John Debell, Mellon Institute; Dr. George O. Curme, jr.,

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Engineering Societies To Meet with WPB

OPD Washington Bureau
May 29, 1942

At the request of the War Production Board, American engineering societies will hold a series of war production conferences to exchange information which may be helpful in solving manufacturing problems in war plants.

The first conference was held today at Newark, N. J., under the sponsorship of fifteen local engineering groups. William H. Harrison, Director of Production, War Production Board, will give a short talk at the dinner in the Essex House. R. M. Gates, president of Air-Pre-Heater Corporation, was general chairman of the conference.

Other conferences, sponsored by local engineering groups, will be held in other sections of the country during the next few weeks. Each conference will be arranged to fit the par-

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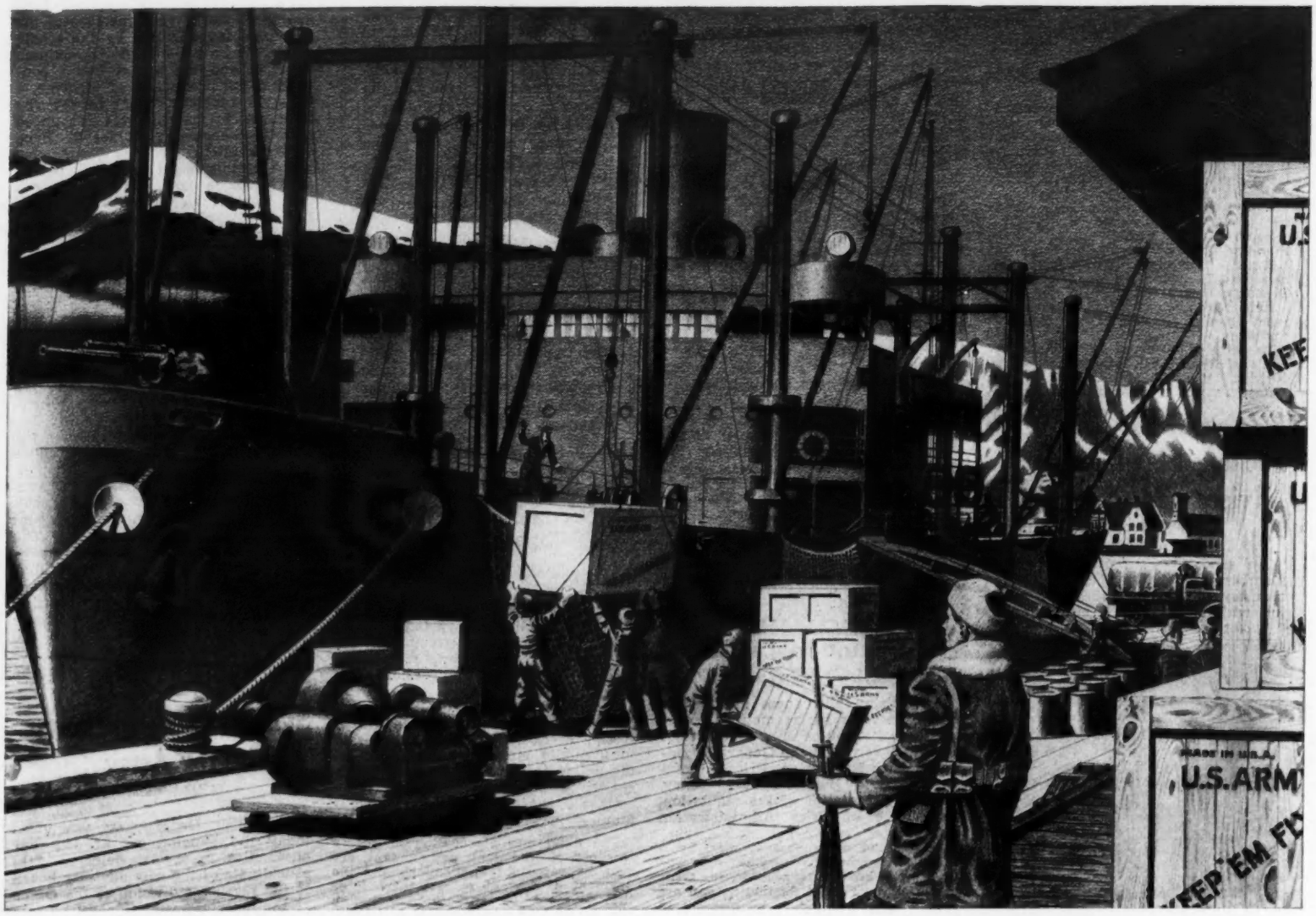

FROM ICELAND to the West Indies—from Alaska to Australia—our troops must have the best possible food on which to fight. They get it with canned food. It provides them with balanced, nutritious meals, saves shipping space, eases the supply problem.

No more tin plate for many of you . . . means more "square meals" for them

ONLY THE BEST possible food is good enough for our troops. They must have this food in greater and greater quantities. That's why there'll be no more beer, coffee, and many other items packed in tin plate, as we get deeper into the war.

This saves many tons of tin that will go into cans in which more food for carrying on the war will be packed. Food for our fighting forces. Food for civilians behind the lines. (Tin cans, as you may know, are the perfect containers for processed foods.)

So—until the war is won, you'll have to do without the convenience, beauty, and traditional sales appeal of many tin-plated packages.

Many substitute packages may be offered to you for your products. They may not be so good as the familiar *tin* package, but they'll be the best you can get while there's a war on.

And you can do your part by using your business imagination and capitalizing on these substitute containers. Adapt them to your filling lines. Sell them to your trade. Explain to your trade why these substitutes are necessary for the duration.

REMEMBER: The Government is doing a great job . . . for you, for all of us . . . in controlling the tin supply and directing it where it will do the most good.

In our own laboratories, research on containers is going steadily forward. This research promises not only to improve present containers for your use during the war, but also to develop even better containers of all kinds for your use after the war. AMERICAN CAN COMPANY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

SOME TYPICAL WAR ITEMS MADE BY CAN MAKERS

For our armed forces, can makers supply various types of containers for:

—food rations, explosives, bandages,
—oil, blood plasma transfusion kits,
—delicate anti-aircraft motors,
—emergency water rations, and
—countless other necessities for fighting men.

Current Market Quotations

All matter under this heading fully protected by copyright

May 29, 1942

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports is indicated on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
200-lb. lots, works.....lb. .38 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .58 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works....lb. .70 - —
tech., kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
500-lb. lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works....lb. .50 - —
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. .36 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .37 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .42 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .38 - —
powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .34 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .35 - —
Acetoacetanilide, dms.....lb. .56½- .73½
Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08½- *.168
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09 - *.173
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07 - *.158
Methyl (see M).

* OPA ceiling for Eastern territory (the States of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and all States east thereof); ceilings ½c. per lb. higher for Western territory (all other States of the United States).

Acetonitrile, dms., works.....lb. 1.00 - 2.00
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
dms., 50 lbs.....lb. 1.08 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.10 - —
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., f.o.b. all points in U. S. E. of and including Kans., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.D., Tex. E. of Austin and Brownsville..lb. .08¾- —
Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 3.88 - 4.13
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 6.08 - 6.58
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 7.18 - 7.43
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 7.97 - 8.12
glacial, nat., CP, cbys..100 lbs.14.20 -14.45
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
cbys. .....100 lbs. 9.65 - 9.90
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth., CP, dms., works.... 100 lbs.14.20 -14.45
99.5%, bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.93
USP XI, sl. dms., works. 100 lbs.10.95 -11.20
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 4.94 - 5.19
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 5.36 - 5.61
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 8.10 - 8.35
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 9.76 -10.01

Acetic acid price differentials above are for c.l. anl l.c.l. quantities; the prices apply delivered within the Metropolitan zones unless otherwise indicated in the above prices.

Acetic, anhydride,[2] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., dms., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetylsalicylic,[1] producers, primary jobbers, special, USP, 200-lb. bbls., f.o.b. shipment point*..lb. .45 - —
100-lb. kgs., same basis, lb. .45 - —
25-lb. dms., same basis, lb. .46 - —
5-lb. ctns., same basis, lb. .59 - —
†1-lb. ctns., same basis, lb. .61 - —

Standard, USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
100-lb. kgs., same basis..lb. .40 - —
25-lb. dms., same basis..lb. .41 - —
5-lb. ctns., same basis..lb. .54 - —
1-lb. ctns.,† same basis..lb. .56 - —

* Freight equald., shipm't identical quantity, over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich.; Chicago, and St. Louis.

† 3c. per lb. may be added for acid packaged in canisters, and 8c. per lb. when packaged in 1-lb. bots.

Adipic, fib. dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kegs....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[2] bots., dms.....oz. 1.50 - 1.70
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
Acid, benzoic, USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Boric,[2] tech., 99.5% gran., bulk, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton. 95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex-whse...ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., S. Charleston, Wa. Va..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Broenner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Capric, dms.....lb. .21¼ Nom.
Caproic, dms., works.....lb. .35 - —
Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 - .37½
Castor oil,[3] split, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21¼
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .03 - —
5-drum lots, works.....lb. .03½- —
single drums.....lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[3,4] 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y..lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. N. Y., lb. .16¾- —
smaller quantities, dlvd. N. Y..lb. .17¼- .18¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[1] cryst., gran., bbls., car lots..lb. .20 - —
10,000-lb. lots, one shipt., lb. .20¼- —
200-10,000 lbs.....lb. .21 - —
100 lbs., dms. or kgs..lb. .21½- —
50 lbs., dms. or ctns..lb. .22 - —
25 lbs., dms. or ctns..lb. .24 - —
5 lbs., in 5-lb. cont....lb. .29 - —
anhyd., gran., dms., c.l.lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., one shipment, lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½

Citric acid quotations on powder are ½c. higher than on granular. Keg packing is ½c. higher than barrels. Prices are f.o.b. N. Y. Chicago and St. Louis deliveries are ½c. higher than N. Y.

Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[3] dist., dms.....lb. .18½ Nom.
Cottonseed oil,[3] dist., dms...lb. .14½- .15
tanks .....lb. .14 - —
Cresylic (coaltar),[3] high-boil 50%, 210°-215°, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
special blends (50%, 210°-215°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
low-boil (50%, 204°-206°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
special blends (50%, 204°-206°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., 5 cbys. and over..lb. .11 - —
1-24 cbys.....lb. .11½- —
Fumaric, tech., special, bbls., ton lots..lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .31
Gallic, NF VI, bbls., 200 lbs., 5 or more..lb. 1.27 - —
less than 5.....lb. 1.30 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .12 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .15 - —
25 or 50-lb. demij.....lb. .21 - .23
5-lb. bots.....lb. .29 - —
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Acid, hydrobromic, dilute, 10%, cbys..lb. .20 - —
concentrated, 34%, cbys....lb. .35 - —
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, bbls.....lb. .06 - .06½
rubber dms.....lb. .08 - .08½
48%, lead cbys.....lb. .12 - —
rubber dms.....lb. .11 - —
52%, lead cbys.....lb. .13 - —
rubber dms.....lb. .12 - —
60%, lead cbys.....lb. .14 - —
rubber dms.....lb. .13 - —
Hydrofluosilic, 30-35%, 420 lbs., bbls..lb. .09 - .09¼
Hypophosphorus, USP, 30%, djns. lb. .75 - .80
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more, lb. .24¼- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....160 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric, dist., tech., dms.....lb. .20 Nom.
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[3] light, dms.....lb. .21 - .21½
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E., works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 2.10 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.15 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 2.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 3.20 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
CP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17¼- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½
Naphthenic,[3] 220-230 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - —
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
Nicotinic, 100-lb. fib. dms....lb. 6.65 - —
50-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 6.75 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 6.80 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 6.96 - —
1-lb. bots.....lb. 7.00 - —
Nicotinic, amide, 25-lb. lots..lb.17.00 - —
5-lb. lots.....lb.17.10 - —
Nitric, 56°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western, works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
Acid, nitric, 38°, cbys., l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 6.45 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 6.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 6.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 6.95 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 6.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 7.45 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see sulphuric fuming).
Oxalic,[1] dom., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .11¼- —
900 lbs. or over.....lb. .11½- —
smaller quantities...lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[3] white, dist., dms..lb. .13 - .13½
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Phosphoric, pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, wks., frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd., N. Y.. Phila. Met. area.100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, c.l., bbls., works, frt equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, wks., frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.00
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, dlvd., N.Y., Phila. Met. area.100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 85%, s. g., 1,710 cbys., 180 lbs. .12 - —
50%, s. g., 1,347, cbys., 70 lbs..lb. .10¼- —
dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .13 - —
10%, dilut., cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic, synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., returnable, works..lb. .14 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., lump, powd., bbls..lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.63 - —
USP, cryst., cns.....lb. 2.10 - —
resub., cns.....lb. 2.60 - —
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E.gal. .25 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split), tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls.....lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .46
Sebacic, tech., bbls., works..lb. .82 - —
Soybean oil,[3] dist., dms.....lb. .19½- .20
Stearic,[3] double pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .1580- .1680
single pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .1525- .1625
triple pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .1385- .1565
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E., works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, E., works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.35 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 1.38 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more, one shipt..lb. .70½- —
smaller quantities.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic, CP, 100-lb. pkg...lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkg.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.90 - —
cryst., bots .....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.90 - —

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Price Ceiling • [2]—Price Suggestion or Agreement
[3]—Full Priority Control • [4]—Industry Control
[5]—General Limitation Order • [6]—Allocation

Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., c.l.	lb.	.34½-	—
5,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.35 -	—
1 ton to 4,999 lbs.	lb.	.35½-	—
1 dm. to 1 ton	lb.	.34 -	—
tank cars	lb.	.34 -	—
Adeps lanae, anhyd., dms.	lb.	.36 -	.37
hyd., dms.	lb.	.35 -	.36
Agar,[5] Kobe, No. 1, strip	lb.	4.75	Nom.
Agaric, white, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Albumen, blood, dom., dms., f.o.b. Chicago	lb.	.65 -	—
soluble, dried, c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½-	—
bg. lots, same basis	lb.	.15 -	—
imported, bgs.	lb.	No prices	
Egg, ed., dom., cryst., bbls.	lb.	1.73 -	1.78
powd., dms., bbls.	lb.	1.78 -	1.83
Tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	1.50 -	1.55
import., cs.	lb.	1.73 -	1.78
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.141 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.151 -	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.131 -	—
normal, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.42 -	—
Tertiary, refd., dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.09 -	—
Benzyl, cns.	lb.	.65 -	.75
drums	lb.	.63 -	—
Butyl[6], normal,[1,6] dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13½-	.168
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14 -	.173
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.12½-	.158

* The term 'Eastern' territory means the States of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and all States east thereof, and the term 'Western' territory shall mean all other States of the United States.

secondary, dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.09¼-	—
l.c.l., same terms	lb.	.10 -	—
tanks, same terms	lb.	.08¼-	—
tertiary, denaturing, c.l., dms.,	lb.	.12½-	—
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.13 -	—

* Butyl alcohol under complete allocation, effective July 1.

Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.50 -	—
500 lbs.	lb.	1.70 -	—
100 lbs.	lb.	1.80 -	—
25 lbs.	lb.	1.90 -	—
5 lbs.	lb.	2.00 -	—
Cinnamic, bots.	lb.	3.00 -	3.60
Denatured,[1,3,6] CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd., E.	gal.	.65 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd., dms.	gal.	.70 -	—
tanks, E., dlvd.	lb.	.58 -	—

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies are 5c. per gal. less than Eastern works quotations. Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

5D1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works.	gal.	.64 -	—
19 bbls., E. works.	gal.	.66 -	—
1 to 18 bbls., E. Works.	gal.	.69 -	—
dms., c.l., E. works.	gal.	.60 -	—
19 dms., E. works.	gal.	.62 -	—
1 to 18 dms.	gal.	.65 -	—
tanks, E. works.	gal.	.53 -	—

Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.

5D2B, dms., c.l., works, E.	gal.	.57 -	—
19 dms., works, E.	gal.	.59 -	—
1 to 18 dms., works, E.	gal.	.62 -	—
tanks, E. works.	gal.	.50 -	—
SD23G ..Replaced by SD 23H).			
SD23H, works, c.l., dms.	gal.	.60½-	—
19 dms.	gal.	.62½-	—
1 to 18 dms.	gal.	.65½-	—
tanks	gal.	.53½-	—
SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works.	gal.	.58 -	—
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works.	gal.	.61½-	—
1-18, E. works.	gal.	.64½-	—
tanks, E. works.	gal.	.51 -	—

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works.	gal.	.61 -	—
20 dms. to c.l.	gal.	.63 -	—
1 to 19 dms.	gal.	.66 -	—
tanks, E. works.	gal.	.54 -	—

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½-	.14½
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12 -	.15
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.10½-	.13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11 -	.13½
l.c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.11½-	.14
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.10 -	.12½
Ethyl, 190 pf., ex. molasses, dms., c.l.	gal.	8.19 -	—
19 dms.	gal.	8.22½-	—
5 to 8 dms.	gal.	8.25½-	—
1 to 4 dms.	gal.	8.25½-	—
tanks	gal.	8.12 -	—
absolute, dms., c.l.	gal.	8.64 -	—
5 to 18 dms.	gal.	8.70½-	—
1 to 4 dms.	gal.	8.70½-	—

Ethyl alcohol in bbls. 4c. higher than dms.

Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.24 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.23 -	—
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.	lb.	.35 -	—
dms., c.l., 33,000 lbs., works,	lb.	.22½-	—
l.c.l., 500 lbs. and more, works.	lb.	.25 -	.35
tanks, wks.	lb.	.20 -	—

Isoamyl (see Carbinol Isobutyl).

Isobutyl, refd., dms., works.	lb.	.0660-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.0760-	—
Isoproyl,[3] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., f.o.b. dest.	gal.	.66½-	—
55 gals., c.l., same basis,	gal.	.40½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.43½-	—
tanks, frt. alld.	gal.	.34 -	—
99%, dms., 5 gals., same basis.	gal.	.65 -	—
55 gals., c.l., same basis,	gal.	.44 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.47 -	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.37½-	—

Methyl (see Methanol).

Phenylethyl, bots., cns.	lb.	2.10 -	2.50

Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, f.o.b. cars, Niagara Falls.

	lb.	.65 -	—
less than 2,600 lbs.	lb.	.70 -	—
type B, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, same basis.	lb.	.69 -	—
less than 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.65 -	—

Alcohol, propyl, normal, dms., works.	gal.	.67 -	.70
Octyl (see Ethylhexyl alcohol).			
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., contract, 8,000 lbs., f.o.b. Waverly, N. Y.	lb.	.44 -	—
475-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.50 -	—
car lots, wks.	lb.	.40 -	—
cns., f.o.b. Cedar Rapids, Ia.,	lb.	.55 -	—
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works.	gal.	.70 -	.72
Aldol, 55 and 110-gal. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.12 -	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.13 -	—
5-10-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.15 -	—
Aletris root, bgs.	lb.	.60 -	.85
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).			
Alkanet root, bgs.	lb.	1.75 -	1.80
Allspice, Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.24¼-	.24¾
Alpha tocopherol, ampules, per	gram.	1.00 -	1.50
Aloe, Cape, cs.	lb.	.17 -	.18
Curacao, cs.	lb.	.65 -	.70
gourds, bbls.	lb.	.80 -	.85
Socotrine, kgs.	lb.	.58 -	.60
Aloin, 140-lb. bbls.	lb.	5.45 -	—
100-lb. kgs.	lb.	5.47 -	—
25-lb. fib. dms.	lb.	5.54 -	—
Alphanaphthol, bbls.	lb.	.52 -	—
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.	lb.	.32 -	—
Althea root, whole, bbls.	lb.	.68 -	1.35
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.16 -	.18
gran., bbls., works.	100 lbs.	4.00 -	—
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.00 -	—
lump, bbls., works.	100 lbs.	4.25 -	—
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.25 -	—
powd., bbls., works.	100 lbs.	4.40 -	—
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.40 -	—

Ammonia alum prices are for contract and open market; f.o.b. Phila.; frt. equalized with Marcus Hook, Boston, Atlanta, or Joliet; rail or water rates, whichever is lower. L.c.l. quantities must carry l.c.l. rate applying; for truck or ex warehouse deliveries all metrop. zones (except N. Y.) add l.c.l. rail or water rate, whichever is lower, from shipping or equalization point, dlvd., N.C. price apply to truck or ex warehouse.

Potash, gran., bbls., works.	100 lbs.	4.25 -	—
dlvd., N. Y., Phila.	100 lbs.	4.25 -	—
lump, bbls., works.	100 lbs.	4.50 -	—
dlvd., N. Y. Phila.	100 lbs.	4.50 -	—
powd., bbls., works.	100 lbs.	4.65 -	—
dlvd., N. Y., Phila.	100 lbs.	4.65 -	—

Potash alum prices on same basis as those for ammonia alum.

Chrome, bbls.	lb.	.12½-	.15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.25 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	4.25 -	5.00
Alumina acetate, solut., 24%, l.c.l., bbls., 10 or over, dlvd.	lb.	.10½-	—
1 to 9, dlvd.	lb.	.11 -	—
normal, solut., 20%, bbls., l.c.l., 10 or over, dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	—
1 to 9, dlvd.	lb.	.10 -	—
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms. (extra), 45,000 lbs. and over, works.	lb.	.08 -	—
12,100 to 40,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.09 -	—
1,100 to 11,000 lbs., works,	lb.	.10 -	—
140 to 375 lbs., works.	lb.	.11 -	—
100 lbs. or less, works.	lb.	.12 -	—
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.06½-	.06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works.	lb.	.02¾-	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.03¼-	—
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.35 -	.40
Hydrate, heavy, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.0340-	—
l.c.l., bbls., works.	lb.	.04 -	—
bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.0310-	—
light, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd.	lb.	.14½-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
Oleate, dms., contract	lb.	.24½-	—
Palmitate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.25 -	.26
Resinate, precip., dms.	lb.	.13½-	—
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l.	lb.	.22 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.23 -	—
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaled.	100 lbs.	1.15 -	1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.,	100 lbs.	1.40 -	1.50
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.35 -	1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.,	100 lbs.	1.60 -	1.70
iron free, bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	1.75 -	1.85
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.00 -	2.10
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.95 -	2.05
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.20 -	2.30
Aluminum, 98-99%, [3,5,6] c.l.	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 -	—
paste,[6] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.56 -	.69
ink, 150-lb. dm.	lb.	.71 -	—
standard, 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.58 -	—
powder,[6] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm.	lb.	.93 -	—
litho, 150-lb. dm.	lb.	.57 -	—
standard, 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.59 -	—
rubber compound, 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.40 -	—
unpolished, standard, 250-lb. dm.	lb.	.36 -	—
varnish, standard, 300-lb. dm.	lb.	.40 -	—

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoices on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins	oz.	17.00 -	18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, dms., wks.,	lb.	.50 -	—
5 and 10-gal. cans, works.	lb.	.60 -	—
Aminopyrine, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	4.00 -	—
5-lb. bots.	lb.	4.25 -	—
Ammonia, anhydrous,[6] fertilizer, f.o.b. Belle, W.Va., frt. equal. with Hopewell, Va.	ton.	90.00 -	—
refrigeration,[6] tanks, works,	lb.	.05 -	—
pure, cycls., dlvd., met. N.Y.,	lb.	.16 -	—

Anhydrous ammonia in cylinders is quoted on a nationwide schedule of delivered and stock point prices in all States.

Aqua, 26°, cbys.	lb.	.05½-	—
dms., c.l.	lb.	.02½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.02½-	—
tanks (on NH_3 content), f.o.b. works.	lb.	.04 -	—

Ammonia, benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. or more.	lb.	1.06 -	—
1,000 lbs. to 3,900 lbs.	lb.	1.07 -	—
900 lbs. or less.	lb.	1.10 -	—
Bicarbonate, dms., dlvd. Met. N. Y.	lb.	.0564-	.0614
Bichromate, bbls.	lb.	.30 -	.32
Bifluoride, bbls.	lb.	.16 -	.18
Borate, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.15 -	.16
Bromide, gran., bbls.	lb.	.31 -	.35
bxs.	lb.	.34 -	.38
kegs	lb.	.32 -	.36
Carbonate, lump, dms., dlvd. Met. N. Y.	lb.	.08¼-	.09¼
cns., same basis.	lb.	.14¼-	—
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.			
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).			
USP, gran., 225-lb. bbls.	lb.	.10 -	—
100-lb. kgs.	lb.	.13 -	—
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.	lb.	.75 -	—
100-lb. dms.	lb.	.80 -	—
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.82 -	—
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.84 -	.85
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.18 -	.20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua)			
Hypophosphite, dms.	lb.	1.25 -	1.27
jars	lb.	1.35 -	—
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	3.71 -	—
jars	lb.	3.65 -	—
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.12 -	—
Molybdate, kgs., works.	lb.	1.05 -	1.20
Nitrate, tech., bgs., works.	100 lbs.	4.35 -	—
bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.55 -	—
Oleate, dms.	lb.	.14 -	—
Oxalate, neutral, powd., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.28 -	.29
Perchlorate, kgs.	lb.	.55 -	.65
Persulphate, kgs., dom.	lb.	.25½-	.28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bls.	lb.	.37 -	—
kgs.	lb.	.39 -	—
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾-	.09¼
monobasic, crude (fert. grade), 11% N., 49% phos., bulk, f.o.b. E. works.		No prices	
pure, bbls.	lb.	.40 -	.45
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾-	.09¼
Salicylate, USP, kgs.	lb.	1.15 -	1.20
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 -	.18
Stearate, anhydrous	lb.	.24½-	—
paste	lb.	.06½-	—
Sulphate[3], dom., bulk, c.l., contr., f.o.b. cars, ports, July-Dec. shipt.	ton.	29.00 -	—
spot, same basis.	ton.	30.00 -	—

Ammonia sulphate prices are $1 per ton less than above prices f.o.b. cars nearest inland producing oven.

Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
red, 48%, cbys., works.	lb.	.06 -	—
dms., works	lb.	.06 -	—
yellow, 33%, cbys., works.	lb.	.08 -	—
dms., works	lb.	.06 -	—
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms.	lb.	.45 -	.55
tech., kgs.	lb.	.40 -	—
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).			
sal, gray, dom., bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.50 -	5.75
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.00 -	6.70
white, gran., dom., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.45 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	5.15 -	—
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½-	.17
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	.17¼
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.13½-	.16
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.14½-	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).			
Butyrate, dms., 50 gal., returnable.	lb.	.75 -	—
Caporate, cns.	lb.	2.75 -	—
Chlorides, mixed, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.06 -	—
Ether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.102 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.08½-	—
Naphthalenes, mixed, crude, l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.14 -	—
refd., l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.16 -	—
Nitrite, bots.	lb.	1.80 -	1.85
Mercaptan, dms., l.c.l., works,	lb.	1.10 -	—
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.31 -	—
Salicylate, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	1.25 -	1.50
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.32½-	—
Amylene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.102 -	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.11 -	—
tanks, works.	lb.	.09 -	—
Anethol, bots.	lb.	2.35 -	2.40
cans	lb.	2.25 -	2.30
Angelica root, dom., bls.	lb.	.55 -	1.35
import., natural, bls.	lb.	3.25 -	—
Angostura, bark, bls.	lb.	.25 -	.30
Anilin oil, dms.	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 -	—
tanks	lb.	.12½-	—
Salt, dms., works.	lb.	.22 -	.24
Anise, Cyprus, bgs.	lb.	.38 -	.39
Mexican, fair, bgs.	lb.	.34 -	.35
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.39 -	.40
Star	lb.	.60 -	.61
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.38 -	.39
Anisic aldehyde, bots.	lb.	3.25 -	3.35
Annatto paste, bxs.	lb.	.34 -	.39
seed, bgs.	lb.	.06 -	.06½
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works,	lb.	.55 -	—
90%, bbls., works.	lb.	.65 -	—
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, subl., bbls.,	lb.	.70 -	—
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).			
Chloride, solut., cbys.	lb.	.17 -	—
Metal,[3,6] bulk, c.l., works.	lb.	.14½-	—
Needle, brown, Bolivian, 67%,	lb.	.18½-	—
Chinese, black, 70%	lb.	.20 -	.22
Oxide, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	—
Salt, 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River.	lb.	.40 -	—
Antipyrene, bbls., kgs., ton lots,	lb.	2.00 -	—
smaller lots.	lb.	2.10 -	2.20
Apomorphine, bots.	oz.	23.20 -	23.70
Archil extract, bbls.	lb.	.26 -	—
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.	lb.	.23 -	.26
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	11.25 -	11.50
Argols, test 70% to 85%, basis 100%, 100 kgm. purity, f.o.b. Spanish ports.	100 kilos.	105.00 -	—
Argentine, f.o.b. N. Y.	kilo.	132.00 -	134.00
Arnica flowers, bls.	lb.	4.00 -	4.25
Root, bls.	lb.	1.00 -	1.25
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powd., bgs.	lb.	.09 -	.09½
bbls.	lb.	.09½-	.09¾

Arsenic, metal, lump, ch.	lb.	No prices	
Chloride (arsenous), cns.	lb.	4.85 -	—
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.	lb.	5.58 -	—
jars	lb.	5.43 -	—
Red, import, cs.	lb.	No prices	
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).			
White,[6] powd., kgs., c.l.	lb.	.04 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾-	—
Asafetida, cs.	lb.	.55 -	.60
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.80 -	.85
Asbestine (see Talc, N.Y. fibrous).			
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines,	ton.	49.50 -	—
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	44.00 -	—
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	33.00 -	—
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	28.50 -	—
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	26.50 -	—
7H, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	22.50 -	—
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	19.00 -	—
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	16.50 -	—
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	15.50 -	—
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, f.o.b. plant.	lb.	.04 -	.12
smaller lots, f.o.b. plant.	lb.	.05 -	.12
process form, bgs., f.o.b. plant,	lb.	.03¾-	.05
smaller lots, f.o.b. plant.	lb.	.04¾-	.06
California, dms., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y.,	ton.	35.00 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	40.00 -	—
Cuban A, bgs. c.l., f.o.b. N.Y.,	ton.	60.00 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	90.00 -	—
B, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	35.00 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	55.00 -	—
Egyptian, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y.,	lb.	.12 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	.15 -	—
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. point.	ton.	32.90 -	—
seconds, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points.	ton.	25.50 -	—
selects, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points.	ton.	30.50 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. J. or N. Y. whse.	ton.	38.00 -	—
jet, bgs., c.l., Western shipping points.	ton.	21.00 -	—
Mexican, Texas, dms., c.l., refinery.	ton.	21.00 -	—
l.c.l., refinery.	ton.	21.00 -	23.00
tanks, refinery.	ton.	16.00 -	—
Petroleum, cut-back, bbls., l.c.l., E. cst., refinery.	gal.	.16 -	.30
dms., l.c.l., E. cst., refinery,	gal.	.15 -	.29
Atropine, bots.	oz.	24.50 -	—
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	18.75 -	—

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.	lb.	.70 -	.80
Barbasco root (see cube root).			
Barberry bark, bgs.	lb.	.78 -	.80
Tree bark, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Barbital, cs. dms.	lb.	3.50 -	3.60
sodium, cs.	lb.	3.75 -	—
Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	43.00 -	—
precip., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	55.00 -	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	60.00 -	—
bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	60.00 -	—
l.c.l., works.	ton.	65.00 -	—
Sulphur-free, c.l., works.	ton.	60.00 -	—
l.c.l., works.	ton.	65.00 -	—
Chlorate, kgs.	lb.	.60 -	—
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.25 -	.27
pure, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.10 -	.13
tech., dom., cryst., bgs., c.l. Zone 1, dlvd., New England States, N. Y., (N. J., Pa., Md., Va., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Wisc., Ill., Ky., and principal cities on west bank of Miss., north of Miss., north of Ark. line.	ton.	77.00 -	—
bbls., same basis.	ton.	79.00 -	—
l.c.l., bgs., same basis.	ton.	90.00 -	—
bbls., same basis.	ton.	92.00 -	—
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd., Tenn., N.-S. Carolina, Ga., Ala., Miss., Fla.	ton.	81.00 -	—
bbls., same basis.	ton.	83.00 -	—
l.c.l., bgs., same basis,	ton.	94.00 -	—
bbls., same basis.	ton.	96.00 -	—
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., Minn., Ia., Mo., Col., N. Mex., Idaho, Utah, Ariz.,	ton.	87.00 -	—
bbls., same basis.	ton.	89.00 -	—
	ton.	100.00 -	—
bbls., same basis.	ton.	102.00 -	—
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd., Wash., Ore., Calif., Nev.	ton.	85.00 -	—
bbls., same basis.	ton.	58.00 -	—
l.c.l., bgs., same basis.,	ton.	97.80 -	—
bbls., same basis.	ton.	99.80 -	—
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12 -	.13
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.18	Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).			
Hydroxide, bbls., works.	lb.	.06 -	.07
Iodide, bots.	lb.	4.77 -	—
jars	lb.	4.62 -	—
Monoxide (see Oxide).			
Nitrate, cks.	lb.	.11 -	.12
Oxide, ungrd., dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.10 -	.12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.11 -	.15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).			
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.17 -	.19
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).			
X-ray, bbls.	lb.	.09½-	.10
kgs.	lb.	.12 -	—
Barytes, dom., floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis.	ton.	27.65 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	28.65 -	—
ex whse, N.Y.	ton.	36.00 -	—
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis,	ton.	25.35 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	26.35 -	—
ex whse., New York.	ton.	34.00 -	—
Southern, off color, bgs.,	ton.	17.50 -	—
95.75%, bgs., mines.	ton.	18.00 -	—
ore, bulk, mines.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Barytes, German.	ton.	No prices	
Italian	ton.	No prices	
Bauxite, bulk, mines.	ton.	7.00 -	10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).			

Bay rum, bbls.....gal. 1.40 - 1.50
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Root, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 2.15
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works..ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works, ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, tech., cbys., dms., lb. .45 - .55
NF VI, dms., 50 to 100 lbs..lb. .85 - —
5 to 25 lbs.....lb. .90 - .95
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Benzol,[2] 2, 90%, dms., returnable, works..gal. .20 - —
tankcars, frt. alld. E. of Omaha, gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha- up to 2c. per gallon.
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .23 - .28
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .59 Nom.
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
dms. .....lb. .55 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms., lb. 2.50 - —
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.50 Nom.
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 4.00 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - —
Benzylidineacetone, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb.22.50 -38.50
Hydrochloride, cns.....lb.22.50 -38.50
Sulphate, cns.....lb.22.50 -38.50
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Betanaphthol, sublim., kgs....lb. .55 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
kgs.....lb. 2.70 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs.lb. .51 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .33 - .35
Bismuth chloride, 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP, VIII, 5-lb. bots., lb. 2.86 - —
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., 5-lb. bots....lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.19 - —
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.85
175-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Subcarbonate, X-ray, 5-lb. bots., lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.49 - 1.72
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - —
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.24 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, powd., bots., cns.lb. 1.29 - 1.51
250-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.20 - —
Subsalicylate, 60-66%, bots...lb. 2.59 - —
bbls., fib. dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.76 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.76 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., 25-lb. dms..lb. 3.40 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black,[3] acetylene, c.l., works, duty paid..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, c.l.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- —
2, c.l.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
3, c.l.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- —
4, c.l.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11½- —
5, c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
6, c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
7, c.l.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12 - —
8, c.l.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - —

Bone black prices are for barrels or bags, freight allowed East. Pacific Coast prices are 1½c. per lb. higher, ex dock or ex whse.

Carbon, regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants..lb. .03625- —
l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse..lb. .08 - —
dlvd. .....lb. .08 - —
beads, compressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants..lb. .03550- —
l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse..lb. .07½- —
dlvd. .....lb. .07½- —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, dom., 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .0434- —
Vine, A, bbls., works or N. Y. lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls., works or N. Y..lb. .05¾- —
kegs, f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .06 - —
dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09½ Nob.

Black dyes are listed under Dyes.
Black Haw root bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .20 - .26
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Huntington, W.Va.ton.70.00 - —
bbls., same basis.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.75.00 - —
bbls., same basis.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - 2.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.35
Blood, dried, dom., 16-16½ ammon., bgs., f.o.b. N. Y.. unit-ton. 5.50 - —
high-grade, grd., 16-17 ammon, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago. unit-ton. 5.70 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipt..unit-ton. 5.25 Nom.
soluble (see Albumen, blood).
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .35 - .41
Blue,[2] alkali, toner, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. .85 - .90

Alkali blue toner prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Bronze, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Celestial, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Cobalt,[2] genuine, 1-kilo pkg..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper, phthalocyanin, bbls., f.o.b. works, frt. alld.. 3.30- 3.75
Milori, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis, contractr..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, same basis, contracts, lb. .52 - —
Potash, dom., bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Tungstated, peacock, kgs....lb. 4.00 - —
Victoria, kgs.....lb. 3.30 - —
methyl violet, kgs.....lb. 2.10 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .23 - .27
jobbing grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - .13
regular grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .27

Blue, ultramarine, dlvd., ex whse., is 1c. higher; Pac. Coast, ex whse., 2c. higher; 100-lb. kgs., 1c. above bbls.; 28-lb. boxes, 5c. above bbls.

Victoria, ink toner, bbls., same basis alkali toner..lb. 1.83 - —
synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag root, bls.....lb. .20 - .30
Blue mass, USP, cns., tubs....lb. 1.67 - 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, dom., 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.39.00 -40.00
import, bgs., c.l.f. ports..ton.37.50 Nom.
steamed, dom., 1¼% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.40.00 -41.00
import, 1% ammon., 65-70% phos., bgs., c.l.f. ports..ton.42.00 Nom.
meal, steamed, dom., 3% ammon. 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.35.00 -37.50
import, bgs., c.l.f. ports..ton.37.50 - —
Phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate dibasic, precip.).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .40 - .95
Borax,[3] tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.56.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.76.00 - —

USP $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, cms., c.l., dealers..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dealers, dms..lb. .11½- —

Bordeaux mixture prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. and over, no trucking or freight allowances for works or warehouse pickups.

Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP, 100-lb. lots, bots..lb. 1.50 - —
cbys. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A), Gold, litho, cns., dms., over 10 lbslb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtops, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
Brown,[3] iron oxide, pure precip., cks., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .12 - —
Metallic, iron oxide, bbls., wks., lb. .02½- —
paper bgs., c.l., works....lb. .0225 - —
Sap, crystals, dom., works....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .03¾- .05
Italian, Amer. replacement type, bbls., f.o.b. works, lb. .08¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .04 - .10
Italian, Amer. replacement type, bbls., f.o.b. works, lb. .08 - .10
Umber, American, bbls., works, lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, Amer. replacement., bbls., works..lb. .04¾- —
Brown, Sienna, Turkey-type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N. Y. lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis.....lb. .05¼- —
ex car, Los Angeles....lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse, Los Angeles, lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Boston .....lb. .04¾- —
Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05¼- —
Kansas City.....lb. .05¾- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
Vandyke, regular, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
special .....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz.. cns.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .82
Buckthorn bark, true, bls....lb. .65 - .87
cut and sifted, bbls.....lb. .85 - .97
Berries, bgs.....lb. .85 - .90
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .07½- .08
Butane,[3] industrial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Group 3.....gal. .03½- —
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Butyl acetate,[2] norm., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .14½- .16
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .15 - .17
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .13½- .15
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., same terms.lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .28 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see under Ether).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .26½- —
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., frt. alld. Met. N.Y....lb. .60 - —

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Cadmium, bromide, 25-lb. jars, 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.65 - 1.66
single jars.....lb. 1.70 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
25-lb. cans.....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ¼, pat., shapes, cs., dlvd..lb. .95 - —
ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphite (see Yellow)
Caffeine, 10,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb-dms..lb. 2.60 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.63 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.65 - —
2,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms. lb. 2.65 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.70 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.66 - —
1,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms. lb. 2.70 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
100 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms..lb. 2.80 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.83 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.85 - —
less than 100 lbs., 10-lb. cns. lb. 3.15 - —
Citrated, bots.....lb. 2.30 Nom.
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.20 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, peeled, N.F., cs. lb. No stocks
bleached, bls.....lb. No stocks
dom., natural, bls.....lb. .30 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- .08¼

Calcium arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 90 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowances for plant or whse, pick-up.

Bromide, 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. .65 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. .67 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
Carbide, dms., c.l., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. warehouse.100 lbs. 4.85 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, paper bgs., 77-80%, c.l., dlvd..ton.16.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd....ton.21.50 -25.50
5 ton lots.....ton.26.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks. ton. 7.50 - —
solid, dom., 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.00 -34.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots.....ton.28.45 -40.95

Calcium chloride c.l. prices for flaks in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, and drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.

Gluconate, USP, gran., 150-lb. bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .59
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glycerophosphate, fib., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.28 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.43 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.68 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.15
Lactate, USP, bbls., 200 lbs..lb. .27 - .28
Mandelate, dense, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.15
fluffy, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.15
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .50 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, precip., 38-40% P_2O_5, bgs., c.l.f. Atlantic ports, shipt.unit-ton. No prices
feeding grade, bgs., f.o.b. works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, f.o.b. works, 10 bbls. and over..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., same basis. lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., same basis. lb. .10 - —
medicinal, bbls.....lb. .11¼- .12
dms. .....lb. .12½- .16
Calcium, phosphate monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
5 tons and over, bgs., same basis..lb. .06 - —
less than 5 tons, same basis..lb. .06½- —
tribasic, c.l., bbls., works. lb. .0635- —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .0705-0750
Resinate, precip., bbls., 1 ton. lb. .15 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .16 - —
Stearate, precip., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
tons lots .....lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots.....lb. .27 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, CaS, bgs., c.l., works..ton.46.00 - —
80% CaS, bgs., c.l., works.ton.51.00 - —
luminous, dom., tins, works. 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 200-lb. bbls..lb. .45 - —
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Calomel,[2] bbls., fib. dms., kgs., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.95 - —
Camphor, natural, powd., cs...lb. 1.60 - 1.65
slabs, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
tablets, tin.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
synth., dom., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .42 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. .47 - —
USP, or import, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .69 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .70 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .82 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .83 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .84 - —
Monobromate, bulk, 100-lb. lots. lb. 3.10 - —
25 to 50-lb. lots.....lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir, balsam).
Canary seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. .09¼- .10
Chilean, bgs.....lb. .09¼- .09¾
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .09¾- .10¼
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Russian, cs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caraway, Dutch, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Syrian, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .80 - —
96%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, c.l., dms., frt. alld..lb. .225 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .255 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .215 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55 gal., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, ¼, Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l. .....gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —

All prices on carbon tetrachloride are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. cars, L. A. Cal.; S. F. Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. All packages are inclusive and not returnable. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., Ct., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., Tenn., O., Ind., Mich., Ill., Wis., Minn., Ia., Mo., also the river towns of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kan. Zone 2 includes N. D., S. D., Neb., Kan., Okla., Ark., La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S. C. and Fla. Zone 3 includes that portion of Montana east of Billings and the states of Wyoming, Colo., N. M. and Texas. Zone 4 includes Wash., Idaho, Montana, Ore., Cal., Nev., Utah and Arizona.

Cardamom, bleached, cs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.85
decorticated, cs.....lb. 1.65 - 1.90
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Carob bean flour (see Gum, Locust bean).
Carvol, bots.....lb.22.50 -23.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk....lb. .28 - .32
Case-hardening mixtures, 30% lump, dms., l.c.l..lb. .09 - —
Casein, dom., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17½- .18½
5 tons, works.....lb. .17¾- .18¾
smaller lots, works.....lb. .18 - .19
80-100 mesh, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - .19
5 tons, works.....lb. .18¼- .19¼
smaller lots, works.....lb. .18½- .19½
import, Argentine, 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., c.i.f..lb. .15½- .16
80-100 mesh, bgs., c.l., c.i.f., lb. .16 - .17
French, 30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty paid..lb. No prices
New Zealand, 20-30 mesh, c.l., bgs., duty paid..lb. No prices
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1, thin quill, bls..lb. .90 - .92
No. 1, regular, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
shortstick, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
broken, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
China, buds, bgs.....lb. .85 - .90
rolls, select, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
broken, bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Saigon, all thin, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
all thin, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Cassia fistula, bakts.....lb. .25 - .26
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.12.50 -15.00
Synth., bots.....lb.19.00 - —
Castor beans, Brazilian, ship,† C.&f., N. Y..long ton.75.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace,[1] dom., 6½% ammon., bgs., c.l., works..ton.19.00 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipment..ton. No prices
Catechol, c.p., cryst., works, frt. all'd E. of Miss., 100-lb. dms., lb. .21 - .26
resublimed, same basis, 100-lb. dms..lb. 3.50 - —

Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. 1.02 Nom.
Indian .....lb. .80 - .85
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose, acetate, flake, frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
granules, frt. alld.....lb. .35 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, high (36.5% butyryl content), 100-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.....lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld...lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works...lb. .48 - —
medium (15.5 or 17.0%), 100-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .44 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .45 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .46 - —
granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities.
Acetate-propionate, flake, high (31.5% propionly content), 100-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .48 - —
granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities.
Triacetate, flake, frt. alld....lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
oxalate, USP, bbls., works...lb. .35 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Chalk, precip., papermakers, bgs., c.l., works..ton.32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 - —
other industries, and paints, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
drugs, dentifrices and cosmetics., c.l., spot..lb. .02½- —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian type, cs..lb. .65 - .70
Roman, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Charcoal, softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., dlvd., Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ga. W. Va..ton.37.99 - —
Colo. .....ton.34.50 - —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt..ton.38.36 - —
Ill. (except river points), Minn., Neb., Wis..ton.32.50 - —
Indiana .....ton.33.50 - —
Ill. (river points, Mo., Okla., Tex. (except El Paso), Ia..ton.27.50 - —
Kansas, El Paso, Tex.ton.28.50 - —
Michigan .....ton.35.00 - —
Ohio .....ton.35.00 - —
Penn. .....ton.37.30 - —
Utah .....ton.38.50 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract, clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0235- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0225- —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.00 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks., ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet-grd., silk-bolt., 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
import., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila., ton.19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse., ton.41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars, 1,000 lbs.lb. .93 - .95
500 lbs.....lb. .96 - .98
100 lbs.....lb. .98 - 1.00
25 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.02
1-10 lbs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.07
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. .90 - .92
500 lbs.....lb. .93 - .95
100 lbs.....lb. .95 - .97
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .32 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
Chlorine,[6,7,8] liquid, cyls., c.l., dlvd., N.Y..lb. .05¼- —
contracts, dlvd., N. Y....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y.....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple unit, 3 or over, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, works, frt. equalized... 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, works, frt. equalized... 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., 650-lb. dms.lb. .20 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .22 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .23 - —
USP, 650-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .32 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .33 - —
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.....lb. .85 - —
25-lb. cyls., works.....lb. 1.00 - 1.15
1-lb. bot., case 2, works... lb. 1.25 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls., lb. .22 - —
solut., 8¼%, cs., bbls.....lb. .07½- .08½
7½%, cs., bbls.....lb. .07½- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Sulphate, pearls, dms....100 lbs. .40 - —
powd., dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .45 - —
scale, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .45 - —
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, 5-lb. bot.....lb. 6.03 - 7.00
Cinchona bark, quill, USP, 10 in., medium, cs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
20 in., thick, cs.....lb. No stocks
20 in., medium, cs.....lb. No stocks
USP, broken quill, red, bgs..lb. .19 - .20
yellow, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Cinchonidine, small, crys., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .89 + .13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .53 + .13½

* Cinchonidine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + .13½*
large cryst., cns., 100 oz..oz. .66 + .13½
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 oz..oz. .42 + .13½

* Cinchonine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, 25-lb. fib. dms., lb. 3.55 - 3.60
1 and 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.70 - 3.80
100 lbs., dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 2, bls.....lb. .63 - .65
Citral, bots., cns..... 6.50 - 7.00
Citrine ointment,[2] jars.....lb. .98 - 1.00
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Clove, Amboina, bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
Zanzibar .....lb. .20 - .20½
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs....lb. .26 - .30
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 7.50 - 7.75
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.25 - 8.50
tanks, works.....gal. .07¼- .09
refd., bbls., c.l., works...bbl. 8.00 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, works.....gal. .08½- .10
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..dm. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works...dm. 8.00 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd. lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 28% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.25 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works. lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms...lb. .32 - .35
Linoleate, solid, 8½%, dms..lb. .44 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., 100 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 - .45
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., 100 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, fused A, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
1 %, cobalt oxide, bbls....lb. .15 - —
2 %, cobalt oxide, bbls....lb. .16 - —
3½%, cobalt oxide, bbls....lb. .18 - —
precip., dms., dlvd.....lb. .33 - —
Sulphate,[7] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt-Ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., 100 lbs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine, hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Teneriffe, silver, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, f.o.b., shipping point..lb. .25½- —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .21 - .22
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
blue, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz.88.00 -63.00
Colchicum seed, bgs.....lb. 6.00 Nom.
Collodion, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .19½- .20½
cns., 30 lbs.....lb. .23 - .29½
flexible, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .21 - .22
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .10½- .11
Conium leaves, bls.....lb. 1.18 - 1.20
Copaiba, balsam, Para, cns...lb. .47 - .49
S.A., USP, cns.....lb. .50 - .52
Copper acetate, normal, bbls., dlvd..lb. .24 - —
smaller containers, dlvd..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .23½- —
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[3,4,5] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12½
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls...lb. .16 - .18½
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22 - .25½
Oxide, black, bbls., tons, works. lb. .19½- .21
Red, com'l, kgs., f.o.b. N. Y. lb. .20 - .22
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Sulphate, 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works..100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.50
l.c.l., 16-50 bbls., same basis, 100 lbs. 5.30 - 5.65
6-15 bbls., same basis... 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.75
1-5 bbls., same basis..... 100 lbs. 5.65 - 6.00
monohydrated, dms., c.l., dealers, f.o.b. works..100 lbs. 9.20 - —
l.c.l., dealers.....100 lbs.10.20 - —
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 or over, works.. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, ship.....lb. No prices
Coriander, Morocco, bgs.....lb. .13½- .14
bleached, bgs.....lb. .15¼- .15¾
Indian, bgs.....lb. .09½- .10
Corn silk, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
Corn sugar, tanners', chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.62 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.54 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l..100 lbs. 3.69 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.74 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[3] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.39 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.24 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Cottonseed, hull ash,[1] 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
meal, 8%, Southeast, mills..ton.28.00 - —
Coumarin, 5 lbs. or more, 25-lb. cns..lb. 2.75 - —
1-lb. cns.....lb. 2.90 - —
1-oz. cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
less than 5 dms., cns.....lb. 4.15 - 4.65
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .60 - .75
Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Cream of tartar, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipm't, lb. .57½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .58 - —
kgs.....lb. .58½- —
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms., lb. .80 - .85
bots.....lb. 1.00 - 1.04
hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Carbonate, bots., cbys.....lb. 2.10 - 2.39
Oil, crude, tanks, works...gal. .15½- —
Coaltar, solution, tanks, works, gal. .141 - —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.gal. .26 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .18 - .18½
Cresol,[6] USP, dms., c.l., works, lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
tanks .....lb. .10 - —
special resin grade, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks .....lb. .08¾- —
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, syn., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. River..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- —
natural, c.l.....100 lbs. 8.75 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Cube root,[2] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.C..lb. .40 - .41
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .75 - .85
powd., cs.....lb. .82 - .90
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Cumin seed, Morocco, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Cyorus, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .14¾- .15¼
Persian, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
Cutch, Borneo, extract, solid, contract, f.o.b. N.Y., duty paid..lb None available.
Cyanamide, 22% N, pulv., bgs., dlvd., contracts..unit-ton. No prices
Cyanide-chloride, mixture, 45%, gran., dms..lb. .10¾- —
lump, dms.....lb. .09¾- —
75%, gran., dms.....lb. .15 - —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., wks. lb. .16 - —
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., wks. lb. .23 - —
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd. gal. .27 - —

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Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .35 - .44
Decanol, normal, tech., 360 lbs., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Degras,[6] common, dom., bbls..lb. .12½ Nom.
neutral, dom., bbls.....lb. .30 Nom.
Derris root,[2] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Dextrin, British gum, c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.35 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.80 - —
white, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.15 - —
Potato, bgs., dom., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .10¼- .11¾
Diacetone (see under Alcohol).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb. 9.50 -11.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl Ether).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .21 - —
Diamyl sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .105 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .112 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .095 - —
Diamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
Diamylphenol (2, 4), dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., natural, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Pacific cst..ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard..ton.55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.85.00 -90.00
chemically pure, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
import, Algerian, bgs., c.l., c.l.f. ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.l.f. lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .61 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .64 - —
Dibutyl ether (see Ether, butyl).
phthalate,[2] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .20 - —
cns., works.....lb. .23½- —
Sebacetate, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .47
Tartrate, dom., dms.....lb. .92 - —
Dicalcium phosphate (see Calcium phosphate dibasic).
Dichlorethyl ether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks .....lb. .14 - —
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works..lb. .037 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
tanks .....lb. .03 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .22½- —
Diethylamine, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .76 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Diethylamino ethanol, l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. River..lb. .85 - —
Diethylaniline, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.. lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .33 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22½- —
tanks .....lb. .21 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works...lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Monobutylether, dms., works.lb. .22½- .24½
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Diglycol, laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .33
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works.. lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .19 - —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylaniliin, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 50° min.lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitroprenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .05 - —
Diorthotoluoiguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .46 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .47 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms.....gal. .59 - .61
tanks .....gal. .51 - —
dest., dist., dms.....gal. .55 - .58
tanks .....gal. .48 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, dms...lb. .43 - .45
cns. .....lb. .48 - .50
Diphenylamine,[8] bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd..lb. .35 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .37 - —
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Divi-Divi, Colombian.....ton.60.00 - —
Venezuelan .....ton.60.00 - —
Doggrass root, imp. cut, NF, bls., lb. .50 - 1.50
domestic, bls.....lb. .36 - .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls...lb. .07 - .09
Dovers powder, USP, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.13
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.lb.13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cans...lb.13.50 - —
lb.17.50 - —
Green FD&C green, No. 2, cns. FD&C green, No. 3, cns....lb.27.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 1, cns....lb.13.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.65 - —
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns....lb. 4.15 - —
drugs and cosmetics:—
Yellow. FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1....lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6.....lb.13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns., lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns., lb.12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 8, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 11, cns...lb.17.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 5.....lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18.....lb.18.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33.....lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11.....lb.10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext. D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3.....lb.21.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8.....lb. 7.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A.....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste....lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
280 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
307 Fast cyanin black B..lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct cast scarlet....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
365 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
401 Developed black BHN, lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F.....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 - .67
495 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .49 - .50
502 Direct azerin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF..lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO....lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble), lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20 p.c. paste..lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L..lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue..... ....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
1075 Alizarin astrol base..lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base..lb. 6.00 - —
Brown:—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange:—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —
Red:—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .95 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse),

Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S.lb. .50 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
909 New blue R.....lb. 1.30 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B...lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin Ia.....lb. .85 - —
Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Brown:—
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R. lb. .66 - —
231 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .62
332 Bismarck brown R...lb. .47 - .62
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —
Green:—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B.. lb. .68 - —
Red:—
79 Popceau R.....lb. .45 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A.....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crosein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6G.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .75 - —
681 Crystal violet C.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .85 - —
Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S....lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow.....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow...lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70
Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green:—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
20 Chrysolin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —
Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —
Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .19 - .23
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. .87 - .92
imported .....lb. .87 - .92
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .80 - .92
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bndls.....lb. .19 - .20
Emetine hydrochloride, bots...oz.26.00 -34.50
Ephedra, bls... .....lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
hydrochloride or sulphate, tins..oz. .95 - 1.45
synth., USP, hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs. or more.....oz. .65 - —
anhyd., bots., 100 ozs. or more..oz. .65 - —
hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .48 - —

Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —

Epsom salt prices on technical and USP are on the basis of freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J., Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

USP, cryst., dom., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .09
Ergot, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.85 - 1.95
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Salicylate, bots.....oz.41.00 -48.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.41.00 -48.00
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl, ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs., lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., 310-lb. dms.lb. .11 - —
27-lb. dms. .....lb. .15½- .16
USP, anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
Synth., dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks .....lb. .08 - —

Ethyl acetate,[2] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .12 - .13
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12½- .13½
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11 - .12
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .12¼- .13¼
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11¼- .12¼
NF, 390-lb. dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Caproate, cns.....lb.10.00 -11.00
Chloride, dms. .....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Formate, cns., dms.....lb. .27¾- —
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, 55-gal. dms., works, lb. .33½- —
5-gal. dms., works.....lb. .37½- .39½
Oenanthate, dms. .....lb. .75 - 1.25
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Oxyhydrate, bots.....gal. 7.50 - 8.00
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Vanillin, 25-lb. lots, cns....lb. 5.25 - —
5-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 5.30 - —
1-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 5.40 - —
Ethylcellulose, std. cans, 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
less than 5,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .52 - .60
Ethylene, dichloride,[3] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0742- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0792- —
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0795- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0841- —

Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .18½
tanks .....lb. .13½- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l , wks., lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .12½- .15½
tanks, works.....lb. .10½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ethylidinanilin, dms.....lb. .45 - .47½
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .13
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton.14.00 -17.50
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons..ton.17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works.ton. 9.75 -12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons...ton.12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, Me., works...ton.17.00 -19.00
N.C., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons.ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. .14 - .14½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
Fenugreek, seed, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½

WESTWARD HO! Out across the prairies from the last outposts of civilization the wagon trains of the pioneers stretched a course of progress that did much to extend and consolidate the growth of our nation. It was this spirit of enterprise, banding together the resources, courage and skill of able, sincere and purposeful people, that has made our nation truly great.

THE HISTORIC COURSE OF PROGRESS...

FROM CURRIER & IVES, BY HARRY T. PETERS, REPRINTED BY PERMISSION FROM DOUBLEDAY, DORAN AND COMPANY, INC.

The uniting of the Niagara Alkali Company and the Electro Bleaching Gas Company marks a similarly able, sincere and purposeful endeavor. Now, as one unified source of supply, Niagara Alkali Company will be able to serve important chemical needs of American Industry on an expanded scale to traditional quality standards.

Niagara
ALKALI COMPANY
60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.
CAUSTIC POTASH · CAUSTIC SODA
PARA · CARBONATE OF POTASH
Liquid Chlorine

EBG NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY

Ferric, sulphate, anhyd., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. ..ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colors, dark, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .15 - —
light, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, works..lb. .15 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .16 - —
water white, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, works..lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .17 - —
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns....gal.18.00 -19.00
Oregon, bbls....gal. 1.85 - 2.25
Fish berries, bgs....lb. .24 - .25
Fish[1] scrap, menhaden, new catch, if and when produced, dried 60% protein, bulk, f.o.b. fish factories ..ton.66.50 - —
ground meal, bgs., f.o.b. Balto..ton.72.50 -73.00
Acid scrap, 6-7% ammon., 3% available phosphoric acid, bulk, Chesapeake Bay factories, contracts...unit-ton. Nominal
Flake white, dom., bbls....lb. .09 - —
kegs ..lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .65 - .70
Indian, blonde, bgs....lb. .15 - .17
Fluorspar, dom.,[1] No. 1 ground, 96-98%, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. mines..net ton.32.00 - —
bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines.ton.34.00 - —
washed gravel, 85.5 f.o.b. Ky. and Ill.-Ky. mines...net ton.24.00 - —
No. 2, lump, 85.5 f.o.b. Ky. and Ill. mines....net ton.24.00 - —
imported, 85.5, duty paid.....
short ton.26.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,2,3] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0550- .0575
l.c.l., works..lb. .06 - .0625
dms., c.l., works..lb. .0515- .0540
l.c.l., works..lb. .0565- .0590
tanks ..lb. .04 - .04¼
Formaldehyde prices are under 4¼c. to 9½c. OPA ceiling.
Fringetree bark, bls....lb. .30 - .40
Fullers earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
f.o.b. Tex. mines....ton.12.50 - —
import, Eng., bgs., c.l., dlvd. N. Y..ton.30.00 -40.00
Fumitory herb, bls....lb. .58 - .60
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .17½- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
tanks, works..lb. .09 - —
dms., c.l., works..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - .20
Fusel oil, refd., dms., incl., dlvd., lb. .18½- —
Fustic, cryst., bgs., No. 1....lb. .32 - —
No. 2..lb. .30 - —
No. 3..lb. .28 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1....lb. .16 - —
No. 2..lb. .15 - —
No. 3..lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls....lb. .28 - .30
Gambier, common, cases....lb. No price
plantation, cases....lb. No price
cubes, Singapore, cases....lb. .13 Nom.
extract, bbls....lb. .09½- .12
Gasoline[4] at refinery:—
Bayonne, US motor, tanks, ex tax gal..gal. .0895- —
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), regular, trucks, tax in..gal. .14½- —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax..gal. .05½- .06
Louisiana-Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, carlots, ex tax..gal. .05½- —
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax gal. .05½- .06
natural, 26-70, tanks....gal. .02375- —
Gelatin, silver, cs....lb. .90 - .97
Gelsemium root, bls....lb. .15 - .19
Gentian root, bls....lb. .65 - .68
grd., bbls., bxs....lb. .67 - .71
powd., bbls., bxs....lb. .69 - .72
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Ginger, African, No. 1, bls....lb. .47 - .48
Cochin, unbleached, bgs....lb. .26 - .27
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs....lb. .45 - .47
medium, bgs....lb. .42 - .43
grinding, bright, bgs....lb. .42½- .43
Ginseng root, wild Southern, cs. lb.12.00 -13.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).
cryst., dom., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.28
5 tons or over, works. 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works. 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.45
import, bgs....100 lbs. No prices
Glue, bone, calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East of Midwest....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .17 - —
30/58, c.l....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .16½- —
58/82, c.l....lb. .17 - —
58 millepoise, 82 jellygrams, bgs., l.c.l....lb. .18 - —
82/108, c.l....lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .19 - —
hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs. c.l., dlvd...lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .14½- —
122-140, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .16 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .16½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17½- —
207-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .18 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .18½- —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19½- —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20½- —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21½- —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22½- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23½- —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24½- —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25½- —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26½- —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27½- —

Hide glue transportation charges in excess of 75c. per hundredweight may be added. Prices are those established for sale by producers; prices for glue sold by jobbers are 2c. to 3½c. per pound higher according to grade. Less carlot prices are 1c. per pound higher than carlot. Maximum prices for chrome glue and coney glue (jelly test in grams 267 or higher) in carload lots are 2c. per pound higher than the prices established above.

Glycerin[1], Zones A and C, C.P., (B.P. 98%), drums, carlots, dlvd..lb. .18¾- —
less carlots, dlvd....lb. .19¼- —
tanks, dlvd....lb. .18½- —
C.P. (USP 95%), drums, carlots, dlvd..lb. .18¼- —
less carlots, dlvd....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, dlvd....lb. .18 - —
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, drums, carlots, dlvd..lb. .18¼- —
less carlots, dlvd....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, dlvd....lb. .18 - —
soapiye, 80%, drums, carlots, dlvd..lb. .11½- —
less carlots, dlvd....lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd....lb. .11½- —
saponification, 88%, to refiners, drums, c.l., dlvd..lb. .12¾- —
less carlots, dlvd....lb. .12¾- —
tanks, dlvd....lb. .12¾- —
saponification, 88%, individual users, dms., c.l., f.o.b. point of manufacture..lb. .13¾- —
less car lots, same basis. lb. .14¾- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .12¾- —

Glycerin prices in Zone B are 2c. higher.

Zone A means all points east of and including N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kansas, Omaha, Texas, Laramie County, Wyo.; Col., east of but not including the following counties:—Jackson, Grand, Gilpin, Jefferson, Douglass, Teller, Fremont, Custer, Huerfano, and Costilla.

Zone B means the territory between Zones A and C, as follows:—Washington, east of and including the following counties:—Okanogan, Chelan, Kittitas, Yakina, Klicjitat; Ore., east of and including the following counties:—Hood River, Wasco, Jefferson, Deschutes, Klamatch; Nev., Ariz., New Mex., that part of Col. west of and including those counties mentioned above; Utah, Wyo., excepting Laramie County; Idaho and Mont.

Zone C means the territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins..lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Glycol boriborate, dms....lb. .22 - —
Phthalate, dms....lb. .38 - —
Stearate, dms....lb. .26 - —
Gold, U.S. purchase price....oz.35.00 - —
Chloride, acid brown, bots..oz.20.75 -21.00
yellow, bots....oz.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots....oz.14.50 -14.75
Gold of pleasure, seed, bgs ..lb. .25 - .26
Goldenseal root, bls....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
powd., bxs....lb. 4.40 - 5.30
Grains of Paradise, bgs....lb. .28 - .36
Graphite,[6] flake (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphite carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .07½- —
65% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .03¼- —
bbls., c.l., works....lb. .02¾- —
80% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
bbls., c.l., works....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .04¼- —
Grease,[4,5] house, loose....lb. .0929%- —
white, loose....lb. .0971¼- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green,[3] chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23¼- —
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .24¼- —
11-15%, bbls., same basis..lb. .25¼- —
16-20%, bbls., same basis..lb. .25¾- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .26¼- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis..lb. .26¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .27¾- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .29¼- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .30¾- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .33¼- —
Reduced, color content up to 5%, same basis..lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis..lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis..lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis..lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis..lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis..lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis..lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis..lb. .10¾- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis..lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis..lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis..lb. .19 - —
66-70%, bbls., same oasis..lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis..lb. .21 - —

Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome oxide, drums, pure, c.l. and l.c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
Tetrahydroxide, bbls....lb. .70 - *.85

* Standard grade; inside figure represents price for off-standard material.

Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.75 - —
emerald, kgs....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).

Green dyes are listed under Dyes.

Grindelia robusta, bls....lb. .11 - .12
Guaiac resin, cs....lb. .30 - .35
strained, cs....lb. .95 - 1.00
Wood, bls....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, fib. dms., 25 lbs..lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guarana, powd., cs....lb. 1.20 - 1.80
Gum aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber sort, cleaned, bgs..lb. .21 - .23
powd., bbls....lb. .26 - .28
white, sorts, 1, bgs....lb. .33 - .35
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Sumatra, cs....lb. .50 - .55
Camphor (see C).
Chicle, prime, 33% moisture, bgs., ton lots..lb. .40 - .42
Gum, copal, Congo, No. 1, unassorted..lb. .14¾- —
No. 2, unassorted....lb. .12¾- —
No. 3, unassorted....lb. .11¼- —
No. 1, water white, transparent..lb. .49½ Nom.
2, cloudy white....lb. .29½ Nom.
3, selected pale straw bold, lb. .24½- —
4, pale bold straw....lb. .24 - —
5, pale straw bold....lb. .22¾- —
6, pale amber bold....lb. .21¼- —
7, pale straw bold....lb. .17 - —
8, light amber bold....lb. .17 - —
9, medium light amber bold, lb. .13¾- —
10, rescraped hard amber bold..lb. .13¾- —
11, hard dark amber bold, lb. .12¾- —
12, selected bold sorts....lb. .11¾- —
13, dark bold sorts....lb. .09¼- —
14, selected fully-scraped ivory..lb. .23¾- —
15, ordinary ivory sorts..lb. .10¾- —
16, inferior ivory sorts....lb. .09¼- —
17, pale fingers....lb. .18¾- —
18, pale straw nubs....lb. .19¼- —
19, pale straw nubs....lb. .18¾- —
20, dark hard amber nubs, lb. .13¼- —
21, ordinary selected nubs.lb. .12¾- —
22, small mixed nubs....lb. .10¾- —
23, dark mixed nubs....lb. .11¾- —
24, No. 1 ivory nubs....lb. .17¼- —
25, No. 1 natural ivory nubs, lb. .09¼- —
26, pale bold chips....lb. .10¾- —
27, pale small chips....lb. .10¼- —
28, pale Congo dust....lb. .06¾- —
Manila,[5,6] Boeas, amber and dark..lb. .14½- —
Boeas, light....lb. .15½- —
Loba, A....lb. .14 - —
Yacca,[4] bgs....lb. .06 - —
B ..lb. .13¾- —
C ..lb. .13¾- —
CNE ..lb. .10 - —
D ..lb. .12¾- —
DK ..lb. .09½- —
dust ..lb. .07¾- —
Philippine, amber sorts..lb. .10½- —
extra pale sorts....lb. .12¾- —
nubs ..lb. .13¾- —
pale chips....lb. .13 - —
scraped ..lb. .15 - —
seeds and dust....lb. .08¾- —
small pale chips....lb. .11¾- —
Sambas and white, split chips..lb. .15¼- —
Singapore dust....lb. .08¾- —
spirit soluble, CBB....lb. .12 - —
DBB ..lb. .11 - —
MA ..lb. .09¾- —
MB ..lb. .13¾- —
WS ..lb. .12¼- —
Pontianak,[5,6] bold genuine, lb. .22¾- —
chips ..lb. .12¾- —
mixed ..lb. .17¾- —
nubs ..lb. .18¾- —
split ..lb. .19¼- —
Dammar[5,6], Batavia A....lb. .35¾- —
A/C ..lb. .31¼- —
A/D ..lb. .28¾- —
A/E ..lb. .25¾- —
B ..lb. .34¾- —
C ..lb. .28¾- —
D ..lb. .25¾- —
dust ..lb. .13¾- —
E ..lb. .18¾- —
F ..lb. .13¾- —
Singapore, No. 1....lb. .30¾- —
2 ..lb. .25¾- —
3 ..lb. .12¾- —
chips ..lb. .23¼- —
dust ..lb. .13 - —
seeds ..lb. .17¾- —
East Indian,[5,6] Batu, bold scraped..lb. .11¼- —
bold unscraped....lb. .09 - —
chips ..lb. .05¾- —
dust ..lb. .05½- —
nubs and chips....lb. .05¾- —
Black, bold scraped....lb. .12 - —
bold unscraped....lb. .08 - —
nubs and chips....lb. .07¾- —
Hiroe, pale bold....lb. .17¾- —
chips ..lb. .11¾- —
dust ..lb. .05½- —
nubs ..lb. .16¾- —
Rasak, bold....lb. .22¾- —
chips ..lb. .11¾- —
dust ..lb. .05½- —
nubs ..lb. .16¾- —

Gums, copal, Congo and Pontianak, are packed in bgs.; Manila copal gums are packed in baskets; dammar gums are packed in cases; East India gums are packed in bgs.; gum elemi is packed in cans. Prices are in car-load lots, ex dock or ex whse. San Francisco or New York. L.c.l. prices are ¼c. to ½c. per lb. higher.

Elemi,[5,6] ..lb. .08¾- —
Ester, ordinary, 30,000-50,000 lbs., dlvd. N. Eng., Middle Atlantic States, Va., W. Va., N.C., Ky., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., and Montreal and Toronto, Can..lb. .09¼- —
other points....lb. .10 - .11
2,500-30,000 lbs., dlvd. N. Eng., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points....lb. .10¾- .11¾
smaller lots, dlvd. N. Eng., etc..lb. .10 - —
other points....lb. .10¾- .12

Ester gum spot prices are ½c. per pound higher.

Euphorbium, cs....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs....lb. 2.30 - 2.35
powd., bbls....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Ghatti, soluble, bgs....lb. .11 - .15
Guaiac (see Guaiac resins).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .14 - .33
Kauri,[5,6] brown, BX....lb. .30 - —
BXXX ..lb. .67 - —
B1 ..lb. .34 - —
B2 ..lb. .30 - —
B3 ..lb. .27½- —
80% chips....lb. .16 - —
pale, XXX....lb. .66 - —
1 ..lb. .43 - —
2 ..lb. .31 - —
3 ..lb. .22 - —

Gum Kauri prices are for car-load lots, packed in cases, ex dock or ex whse. San Francisco or New York. L.c.l. prices are ¼c. to ½c. per pound higher.

Kino, tins....lb. No prices
Locust beans, powd., bbls...lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Mastic, cs....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Myrrh, USP, cs....lb. .78 - .79
Olibanum, siftings, cs....lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs....lb. .20 - .35
Opium (see O).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Scammony, cs....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Gum, talha, bgs....lb. .10 - .11
Thus, bbls....280 lbs.16.50 - —
Tragacanth, Aleppo, 1 cs....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
2 cs....lb. 2.00 - 3.00
3 cs....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Yacca, bgs....lb. .06½- .07¾
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton17.00 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald.. ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, O.; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Va.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va....ton. 9.00 - —
Terra Alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla..ton.12.00 - —
Harlem River, N.Y...ton.12.00 - —
import, bgs., ex dock....ton. No prices

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Heliotropin, cryst., cns....lb. 5.25 Nom.
Hellebore root, white, powd., bbls. lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls....lb. .65 - .70
Hematine, cryst., bgs., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No. 2....lb. .30 - —
No. 3....lb. .28 - —
No. 4....lb. .26 - —
No. 5....lb. .24 - —
paste, bxs., No. 1....lb. .14½- —
No. 2....lb. .13½- —
No. 3....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .0385- —
tanks, works....lb. .0325- —
Hempseed, Manchur., bgs....lb. .15 - .15½
Henbane leaves, bbls....lb. 2.85 - 3.00
Henna leaves, bls....lb. .25 - .30
powd., bbls., bxs....lb. .29 - .35
Heptanes, [1] 56°-100°C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3....gal. .12 - —
tankcars, Group 3....gal. .10 - —
50°-100°C., laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., Group 3....gal. .55 - —
77°-115°C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3....gal. .12 - —
tankcars, Group 3....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3—gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., Group 3....gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[2,3,6], tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. or more, shipment, f.o.b. Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., shipments, same basis..lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, shipments, same basis..lb. .33 - —
fib ctns., same basis....lb. .40 - —
Hexanes,[1] 60°-70°C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3....gal. .11 - —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., Group 3....gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, 25 oz., bots..oz.37.50 -42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago..unit. 4.00 - 4.25
Hops, NF, bls....lb. .26 - .27
Horehound, bls....lb. .13 - .16½
Hydrangea root, bls....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots., 4 ozs....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 4 ozs..oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots., 4 ozs....oz.29.00 - —
Hydrastine, 15 grs., bots...bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .30 - —
fib. ctns., works....lb. .40 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.rd. 100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River; West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .16 - .18½
Hydroquinone, dealers, bbls., dms. lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellol, cns....lb. 9.00 -10.00
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram. 4.50 - —
Hyoscyamine, bots....oz.37.50 - —
Hydrobromide, bots....oz.37.50 - —
Sulphate, bots....oz.37.50 - —
Hypernic, cryst., bgs., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1....lb. .24 - —
No. 2....lb. .19 - —

I

Iceland moss, bls....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Ichthyol, bots....lb. 4.00 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., cs....lb. 2.14 - 2.50
synth., paste, bbls....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls....lb. .74½- .85
Indian metal....oz.12.50 - —
Indol, CP, bots....lb.28.00 -30.00

Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, jars, 25 lbs... lb. 1.67 - —
kgs., 150 lbs., less 5%, ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.85 - 1.44
resubl., bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.10 - —
jars, 50 lbs.....lb. 2.30 - —
Iodoform, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars .....lb. 4.20 - —
Ionone, alpha, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
beta, bots.....lb. 3.90 - 3.95
Methyl, alpha, 100%, cns.....lb. 4.55 - —
Ipecac, root, bgs.....lb. 1.66 - 1.85
powd., root, bgs.....lb. 1.76 - 1.95
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .37 - .42½
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls..lb. .50 - .55
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Iron acetate, N. F., xV, 100-lb. cbys..lb. .15 - —
djns., 50 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .04 - —
cbys., wks., frt. alld.
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms.....
100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .07½ - .08
or equald..lb. .05 - 06
USP X, cryst., bbls.....lb. .07½ - —
kegs .....lb. .08½ - —
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06½ - .07
djns. .....lb. .07½ - —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls....lb. .72 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
scales, cns.....lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - 3.39
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.40 - 3.49
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - 3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.22
syrup, cbys.....lb. .39 - .40
bots. .....lb. .53 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½ - .04
Oxalate, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
cns. .....lb. .52 - —
scales, cns.....lb. .82 - .85
Oxide, black, bbls., works. lb .08½ - —
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns., 50 lbs..lb. .54 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .57 - —
scales, cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .59 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .62 - —
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns...lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns.....lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 90%, cs.....lb. .65 - .75
Sulphate, tech. (see Coppers and ferric sulphate).
Sulphate, USP, cryst., 275-lb. bbls..lb. .04½ - —
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .06½ - —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, gran., 2,000-lb. lots, dms.. lb. .32 - —
200-lb. lots, dms.....lb. .35 - —
pearls, 2,000-lb. lots, dms..lb. .32 - —
200-lb. lots, dms.....lb. .35 - —
scales, 2,000-lb. lots, dms..lb. .44 - —
200-lb. lots, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Prices on green are the same as for brown.
Iron-ammonia oxalate, bbls....lb. .23½ - —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½ - —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½ - —
dms. .....lb. .25½ - .26½

Isobutyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .0660- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. .102 - —
Isopentane, 50-gal. dms., single, works..gal. .43 - —
10-gal. dms., single, works..gal. .55 - —
Isophorone, dms., works.....lb. .26 - —
Isopropylamine, dms., works...lb. .35 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., 5 gals., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .12 - —
c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11½ - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., 5 gals., frt. alld. gal. .55 - —
55 gals., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .35 - —
55 gals., c.l., W. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .44 - —
tanks, E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .25 - —
W. of Miss., frt. alld.. gal. .29 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .62 - .65
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .68 - .70
resin, lump, 100-lb. lots, cns.lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .45 - .47

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .40 - .41
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Kerosene[1] at refinery:—
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks. gal. .0570- —
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), truck..gal. .11½ - —
Gulf ports, 41-43, bulk....gal. .03¾ - .04¾
Louisiana-Arkansas, 41-43 w.w., bulk, carlots..gal. .04¾ - —
Oklahoma-Texas, 41-43 w.w., tanks..gal. .04¾ - .04¾
Pennsylvania, 45 w.w., tanks. gal. .06¼ - —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .08 - .11

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[2] city, tubs.....100 lbs.12.50 -12.75
Middlewestern, trcs....100 lbs.12.50 -12.60
Neutral, trcs.....100 lbs.12.75 -13.00
Western, choice, trcs..160 lbs.12.60 -12.70
Compound, trcs.....100 lbs.16.50 -17.00

Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 4.85 - 5.00
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls.....lb. .55 - .56
Cypress, bls.....lb. .52 - .54
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .18 - .18½
Spanish .....lb. .19 - .20
Lavender flowers, ordinary, bls.lb. .40 - .78
medium, bls.....lb. .75 - 1.17
select, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Lead,[1] metal (see paint market).
Acetate, white, broken, bbls..lb. .13¼ - —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .13¾ - —
gran., bbls.....lb. .14 - —
powd., bbls.....lb. .14 - —
Arsenate, bls., c.l.....lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .11½ - .12½

Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., c.l., dlvd., E..lb. .07½ - —
dlvd., Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .07¾ - —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms., 100 lbs...lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., 5-lb. bots. lb. 2.80 - —
jars .....lb. 2.69 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., dms..lb. .20½ - .22¼
Metal (see daily quotations in market report).
Metallic, paste, 200-lb. cont., f..ob. works..lb. .10 - —
5-lb. cont., f.o.b. works....lb. .22 - —
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .11 - .14
Peroxide, powd., bbls., tech.lb. .23 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .18½ - .20
Resinate, fused, 16%, bbls...lb. .09½ - .16½
lb. .10¼ - —
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼ - —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
bbls., l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .09¾ - —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .10¼ - —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½ - —
smaller lots, Ala., etc., l.c.l., dlvd., Ariz., etc...lb. .10¾ - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½ - —
other points.....lb. .10 - —

Lead, red, dry, 97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc...lb. .09½ - —
other points.....lb. .09¾ - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10½ - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼ - —
other points.....lb. .09¾ - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala.. etc..lb. .10¾ - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾ - —
other points.....lb. .10¼ - —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾ - —
other points.....lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼ - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾ - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½ - —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .10½ - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¼ - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10½ - —
in oil, 95% min., 100-lb. kgs., lb. .14 - —
Resinate, fused, 15%, bbls...lb. .10 - .12
pale, bbls.....lb. .12 - .14
Silicate, bgs., 5 tons.....lb. .0730- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0780- —
Sterate, bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, white basic sulphate).
Titanate, bgs. or bbls., c.l. (20 tons), works, frt. alld..lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .10½ - —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .10¼ - —
smaller lots, E., frt. alld..lb. .10¾ - —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .10¾ - —
White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wash. and Wyo..lb. .08¼ - —
other points.....lb. .08¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc...lb. .08¾ - —
other points.....lb. .08½ - —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07¾ - —
other points.....lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Ariz., etc...lb. .08¼ - —
other points.....lb. .07¾ - —
in oil, 100-lb. kgs., consumers. lb. .13¾ - —
100-lb. kgs., dealers.....lb. .11¾ - —
painters .....lb. .12¾ - —

Consumers' prices and painters' prices are ½c. lower on orders of 500 lbs. or more.

Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l....lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .37 - .50
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .31 - .39
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l....lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .42 - .55
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .35 - .46
Licorice extract, mass, cs.....lb. No prices
powd., bbls.....lb. No prices
root, natural, bls.....lb. .15 - .20
powder, bbls., bls.....lb. .22 - .26
select, bbls., cs.....lb. 1.05 - —

New in Name only

This company will continue

✓ To underwrite and direct the development of new products and processes.

✓ To provide a constructive marketing service for both manufacturers and users of chemicals.

✓ In the same manner that we have served the chemical industry for more than 30 years.

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George M. Wiles, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 8.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.....ton.14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D.....ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal...ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
spray, paper bgs., f.o.b. Adams, Mass..ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J.....ton. 8.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —

Lime salts (see Calcium)

Lime-sulphur, dry, dealers, bgs., c.l., E. of and incl. N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kans., Okla., Tex..lb. No price.
dms., same basis.....lb. No price.
400 lbs. or more, bgs., same basis..lb. No price.
dms., same basis.....lb. No price.
less than 400 lbs., same basis..lb. No price.
dms., same basis.....lb. No price.
Solution, Zone 1, dms., consumers..gal. No price.
Zone 2, tanks, dealers, wks. gal. No price.
30-50, dms.....gal. No price.
Zone 3, tanks, dealers, divd. gal. No price.
30-50, dms.....gal. No price.
Zone 4, tanks, dealers, wks. gal. No price.
dms., wks., except Cal.gal. No price.
Zone 5, tanks, dealers, divd. gal. No price.
dms. .....gal. No price.
Zone 6, tanks, dealers....gal. No price
30-50, dms.....gal. No price.

Prices for lime sulpnur solution are f.o.b. warehouse points, freight allowed. Zone 1 includes Ga., S. C., Ala., N. C., except the counties of Ashe, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham and Alleghany; Tenn., east of Tenn. river. Zone 2: New England States. Zone 3: Ark., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Ia., Ky., Wis., Minn., Mo. and Tenn. west of Tenn. river; Penn., eastern tier, and W. Va., western tier. Zone 4: West of Rocky Mountains, except southern California, which makes up Zone 5. Zone 6: N. Y. east of Herkimer, N. J., Md., Del., Va., Pa.—all counties lying east of the western boundary of Bedford, Blair, Center, Clinton and Potter, W. Va.—counties of Mineral, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson, and Hardy, N. C.—counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Surry, Stokes and Rockingham.

Linalool, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, 70%, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 6.00
90%, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
97%, cns.....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Linden flowers, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.60
without leaves, bls..... No stocks
Linseed meal, saks.....ton.33.50 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., 20 tons, divd., Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .08 - —
divd. other points.....lb. .07¾- —
5 tons, divd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points.....lb. .08¼- —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09⅛- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —

Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. 1.93 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. 1.95 - —
Carbonate, NF VI, 250-lb. bbls. lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Chloride, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.65 - —
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 1.45 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.40 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone[1], titanated (high strength), bgs., c.l., (20 ton)..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons).lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04⅝- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .04⅝- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —

Lithopone in car lots is ¼c. per lb. higher delivered to the Pac. Cst. and in less car lots is ½c. higher ex whse., Pac. Cst.

Liverwort, leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - .62
Lobelia, herb, bls.....lb. .45 - .60
Logwood, cryst., bgs., No. 1..lb. .28 - —
No. 2..lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .14 - —
No. 2..lb. .13 - —
No. 3..lb. .12½- —
No. 4..lb. .10 - —
solid, bxs., No. 1.....lb. .23½- —
No. 2..lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .55 - .60
imported bls.....lb. 4.50 - —
Lupulin, N.E., tins.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 8.00 -14.50

M

Mace, Banda, cs.....lb. .93 - 1.00
Siauw, No. 1, c.s.....lb. .95 - .97
West Indian, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia, arsenate, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., wks..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .07½- —
kgs. .....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .08¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .07½- —
kgs. .....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls. .....lb. .08¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¼- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls. .....lb. .06¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls. .....lb. .09¼- —
kgs .....lb. .10¾- —

Magnesia, carbonate, USP, Zone 2 c.l., bgs..lb. .06½- —
bbls. .....lb. .06¾- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¾- —
bbls. .....lb. .09¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .10½- —
Other points.....lb. .08 - —

Magnesia:—Zone 1—Mass., Conn., R. I., N.Y., N.J., Pa., D. of C., Del. and Md. c.l. shipments, frt. equald. with Phillipsburg, Ambler, Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, and New York. On l.c.l. shipments, frt. alld., including divd. storedoor. Magnesia prices are f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting. Zone 2—Balance of N.S.; prices f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting, Ambler, Phillipsburg, Valley Forge, and New York.

Magnesium, chloride, anhyd., dom., bbls., divd..lb. .18 - —
flake, dom., bbls., wks., c.l. ton.82.00 - —
l.c.l., bbls., wks.....ton.89.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, mod., 200-lb. bbls. lb. .25 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .26 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lb..lb. 1.45 - —
Oxide (see Calcined).
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.85
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .30 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .33 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, 1,000-lb. contracts, dms..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .42 - —
cs., 500-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. .42 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. .60 - —
Magnesite, cal., dom., bgs., pwd., f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton.58.75 - —
l.c.l., divd., N. Y.....ton.83.00 -88.00
dead-burned, dom.,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -26.00
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
blue, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .25 - .28
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .26¼- —
Arsenate, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works. ton.74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works.....ton.77.00 - —
½, 4 tons, works.....ton.82.00 - —
Caucasian, 65-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.. ton.71.75 - —
burlap bgs., l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.74.75 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bbls., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - 3.14
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.24
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - 3.36

SPOT DELIVERIES

Sodium Silico Fluoride
Sodium Hydrosulphite
Sodium Bifluoride
Sodium Acetate
Sodium Fluoride

Camphor (Natural)
Zinc Sulphate
Silver Nitrate
Gum Arabic
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White Calcined Magnesite
Heavy Calcined Magnesia

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June ★ **U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS** ★ 1942

Studies Reveal Further Uses for Ethyl Carbonate

Additional light is thrown on the potentialities of ethyl carbonate by recently published papers, which supplement the information on the reactions of this chemical as given in the April, 1942, issue of U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS.

One of these papers discusses the synthesis of malonic esters from esters of monobasic acids in accordance with the general equation:

$$R'CH_2COOR + (RO)_2CO + MOR \rightarrow [R'C(COOR)_2]M + 2ROH$$

A second paper describes the synthesis of beta-keto esters by the condensation of alkyl carbonates with ketones according to this equation:

$$R'COCH_3 + (RO)_2CO + MOR \rightarrow [R'COCHCOOR]M + 2ROH$$

Another recent investigation deals with the synthesis of alpha-cyano esters by condensing nitriles with alkyl carbonates:

$$R'CH_2CN + (RO)_2CO + MOR \rightarrow [R'C(CN)COOR]M + 2ROH$$

It has also been discovered that the alkyl carbonates, contrary to previous beliefs, are excellent alkylating agents for malonic esters, and are as useful in this respect as the alkyl halides and sulfates. Most monosubstituted malonic esters were found to be readily alkylated by heating the metal derivatives with alkyl carbonates:

$$[R'C(COOR)_2]M + (RO)_2CO \rightarrow R'RC(COOR)_2 + RMCO_3$$

Alkyl carbonates have also been found useful as reaction media for metalating or alkylating a variety of malonic, beta-keto, and alpha-cyano esters. The substitution of alkyl carbonates for ethanol as the reaction medium prevents the cleavage of a carbalkoxyl group by alcoholysis as an undesired side reaction. Two general types of alkylation that were investigated are shown by the following equations:

$$[RC(COOC_2H_5)_2]M + R'Br \rightarrow RR'C(COOC_2H_5)_2 + MBr$$

$$[CH_3COCRCOOC_2H_5]M + R'Br \rightarrow CH_3CORR'COOC_2H_5 + MBr$$

Good yields were obtained with ethyl carbonate as the reaction medium in certain cases in which only insignificant yields had previously been obtained.

While the equations have been presented in general form applying to alkyl carbonates, ethyl carbonate was actually used in most of the work. The metal used (denoted by M in the equations) was usually sodium, and was removed from the product by acidifying with acetic acid. Those reactions in which an alcohol was a product could be readily pushed to completion by stripping off by distillation any alcohol produced and any originally contained in the mixture.

Succeed in Fractionating Soybean Oil Phosphatides

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—The commercially useful phosphatides in soybean oil can be recovered by adsorption on a solid adsorbent, followed by successive extraction with organic solvents, it has been discovered by research workers here.

The solvents employed are acetone, ether, absolute ethanol, and 50% ethanol. The acetone extract has been found to consist largely of oil with some phosphatides, sterols, and sterol glucosides. The ether extract contains material with the physical properties usually ascribed to phosphatides, but with a P:N ratio of about 2:1.

The material abstracted by absolute ethanol has a P:N ratio of about 1:1, and is apparently at least 50% true phosphatides, with more lecithin than cephalin. Extraction with 50% ethanol yields lecithin and cephalin also, and in addition acidic material which can be hydrolyzed with acids to form large quantities of sugar. This substance has marked foaming properties.

The ether fraction can be further extracted with ethanol to yield a viscous liquid which is soluble in acetone and has good emulsifying properties.

Partition Analysis of Cellulose Mixed Esters

(Continued from preceding page)

alkalis. They can be used in the formulation of clear metal lacquers for the protection of brass, bronze, copper, aluminum, magnesium, and steel, and produce durable, weather-resisting coatings. Finishes of this type have been used in the protection of bronze statuary.

While the cellulose mixed esters are somewhat higher in cost than certain other lacquer bases, this factor is partly offset by their solubility in common solvents, and by their ability to produce finishes of superior characteristics. Cellulose acetopropionate is frequently used in a solvent mixture of equal parts of ethanol and toluol. A mixture of SOLOX and ethylene dichloride is a popular solvent for cellulose acetobutyrate.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

A new corrosion-proofing material is available in liquid and plastic forms for application to metal or ceramic surfaces. It is said to provide protection against dilute or concentrated acids or alkalis up to 300° F. Uses suggested by the maker include storage and process equipment, plating tanks, and fume ducts. **(No. 580)**

U S I

A new dyeing process is described as applicable to the coloring of transparent and translucent white plastics. Any color other than pure black or white can be imparted. Process is said to leave the work with a finish equal to that of the pieces before processing. **(No. 581)**

U S I

Beeswax substitutes are available in two grades, one very light in color and the other medium yellow. Chemical analyses and other tests are said to show that the substitutes have properties very similar to imported beeswax, and can be used in many applications. **(No. 582)**

U S I

Electrically conducting rubber is now available in the form of shoe soles and heels for workers in plants where there are explosion hazards. The conductive rubber helps reduce the danger of static electricity, and is also available for such applications as table tops, hose, and conveyor and power transmission belting, according to the maker. **(No. 583)**

U S I

A highly porous form of silica is now available in commercial quantities, particularly for war paint applications. It is said to be useful as a suspending agent to effect soft settling in zinc chromate primers; as a flatting agent in lusterless metal finishes and airplane dopes; for prevention of pigment floating; and for control of viscosity and flow. **(No. 584)**

U S I

pH determinations can be quickly carried out by using a new buffer set in connection with pH test paper, it is claimed. 17 buffer tablets provide basis for solutions of known pH value, which are used to bring out on the test paper the paper's color for any pH value. **(No. 585)**

U S I

A tung oil substitute is reported to make possible the production of satisfactory wrinkle finishes without the use of tung oil. The substitute is described as having a linseed oil base. **(No. 586)**

U S I

Sperm and coconut oils can be satisfactorily replaced in the leather tanning industry by recently developed substitutes, it is reported. The sperm oil subsitute is described as superior in many respects, while the coconut oil substitute has the necessary non-oxidizing qualities.

U S I **(No. 587)**

A rubber extender can be used to replace from 5 to 20% of crude rubber or reclaim in all types of compounds without sacrifice of physical properties, it has been announced. **(No. 588)**

U S I

Blacking out and shatterproofing of windows can be obtained with a new coating, which is said to make windows opaque for periods of a year or more, and also to provide protection from flying glass. **(No. 589)**

U.S.I INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

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Butanol (Normal Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined

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Specially Denatured—All regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof, C.P. 96%, Absolute
U.S.I. Denatured Alcohol Anti-freeze
*Super Pyro Anti-freeze
*Solox Proprietary Solvent
*Solox D-I De-icing Fluid

***ANSOLS**
Ansol M
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ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate

OXALIC ESTERS
Butyl Oxalate
Ethyl Oxalate

PHTHALIC ESTERS
Amyl Phthalate
Butyl Phthalate
Ethyl Phthalate

OTHER ESTERS
*Diatol
Ethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate
Ethyl Formate

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-anisidide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloranilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloranilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate

ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.

OTHER PRODUCTS
Acetone
Collodions
*Curbay B-G
*Curbay Binders
*Curbay X (Powder)
Ethylene
Ethylene Glycol
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Potash, Agricultural
Urethan
*Vacatone

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Prepared Monthly by U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.

U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

June ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1942

New Addition Agent Ends Corrosion of Iron by Lacquers

Forms Film to Protect Surface Of Unlined Steel Containers

EVERETT, Mass.—The tendency of clear lacquers, alcoholic shellacs, and nitrocellulose solutions to corrode plain steel containers can be overcome by the addition of small quantities of a new organic chemical.

This announcement by a manufacturer here suggests interesting possibilities for lacquer packaging during the current limitations on tin supplies. Because of the relatively low cost of the new chemical, it is believed that its use may continue after the tin shortage is relieved.

The chemical, it is explained, reacts with the metal surface of the container to form an insoluble film, which, though of microscopic thickness, is sufficient to afford the necessary protection. Because of the nature of its formation, the film is self-mending in case of breaks.

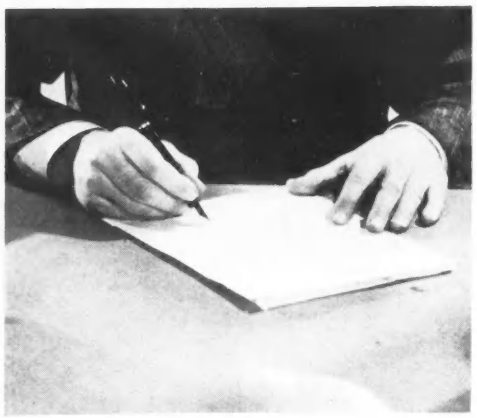
Only small quantities are needed to produce the desired effects, it is reported. In normal clear lacquers, about one-half ounce of the chemical per gallon of lacquer is sufficient.

Information on source of supply of the new chemical can be obtained from U.S.I.

Coating Improves Wetting Characteristics of Rubber

AKRON, Ohio—The wetting characteristics of rubber surfaces can be greatly improved by the simple expedient of applying a very thin coating of rosin. The coating is of particular value in applications such as fountain pens or rubber-covered rolls for paper mills, in which the rubber is subjected to contact with watery materials.

These claims are made in a patent granted to an inventor here, who says that the coating is more effective than treatment with most commercial wetting agents. A particularly satisfactory coating can be obtained with a solution of 2% by weight of ordinary gum rosin in acetone. Other solvents that can be used include ethanol and butyl acetate.



Rosin coating on feed member of fountain pen improves wetting characteristics and ink flow.

A. A. Backus Dies; Was in Charge of Production for U.S.I.

Arthur A. Backus, Vice-President in Charge of Production of U.S.I. since 1928, was fatally injured on May 18 when he accidentally fell from a train en route from his home in Stamford, Conn., to New York.

During his many years with U.S.I., he rendered invaluable services to the company, serving as Director of Research from 1916 to 1924, and as Production Manager from 1924 to 1928. In 1928 he was appointed to the position which he held until the time of his death. He was also a director of Stroock & Wittenberg Corporation, Cuba Distilling Company, Dominican Molasses Company, and Porto Rico Mercantile Company.

A. A. Backus

He was a member of the American Chemical Society, American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Society of Chemical Industry, the Chemists' Club of New York, and the Uptown Club.

His loss will be keenly felt by all who associated with him, as well as by the chemical industry as a whole, the progress of which was materially aided by his valuable contributions.

Determinations of flash points for the various formulas of industrial alcohol, recently conducted at U.S.I.'s laboratories, show values considerably higher than those now listed in the Industrial Alcohol Catalog. A new data sheet has been prepared, listing revised flash points for pure, C.D., and S.D. alcohol, as well as for alcohol-water mixtures. Copies of the data sheet can be obtained free of charge from U.S.I. Ask for Bulletin FP.

Users Asked to Return Empty 55-Gallon Drums

Users of U.S.I. products are urged to return all empty 55-gallon drums as promptly as possible, to alleviate the container shortage.

U.S.I. suggests that as soon as two or more drums have been emptied, they should be turned over to the nearest freight agent for shipment to U.S.I. Large users should ship full

carloads of 276 drums wherever practicable. Return freight will be paid by U.S.I., and credit will be given at full ceiling price for all drums which are received in good condition, and which have not been used for storage of materials other than original contents.

To comply with Federal regulations, all markings on head of drum must be obliterated as soon as drum is emptied.

Partition Analysis Best in Cellulose Mixed Ester Tests

Butyl Acetate Gives Accurate Results in Determinations

Of the various methods which have been proposed for determination of the combined acids in cellulose mixed esters, best results appear to be obtained by differential partition of the acids between immiscible solvents, according to reports of research work conducted by a leading producer of the mixed esters. Especially satisfactory results are obtained when water and normal butyl acetate are used in the determinations.

The cellulose mixed esters, such as cellulose acetopropionate and cellulose acetobutyrate, owe much of their popularity to the fact that it is possible to vary their properties within certain limits by varying their composition. Hence there is need for a practical, accurate method of analysis as a check on composition, and considerable study has been devoted to the subject. It has been found that, by means of the partition method using butyl acetate, commercial cellulose acetobutyrates and acetopropionates can be analyzed with an accuracy of about ± 0.2 weight per cent acyl.

Uses of Mixed Esters

The cellulose mixed esters offer interesting possibilities for use in cases in which cellulose acetate does not have all the desired properties. In general, the mixed esters are characterized by a wider range of solubility and compatibility, and are more resistant to water and

(*Continued on next page*)

The equipment shown here is employed in the research work constantly carried on at U.S.I. to develop new acetoacetarylides and improve the quality of existing ones. These compounds are used as intermediates in the manufacture of yellow pigment dyestuffs characterized by excellent color tone, brilliance, and durability. Acetoacetanilide, acetoacet-ortho-chloroanilide, acetoacet-para-chloroanilide, acetoacet-ortho-toluidide, and acetoacet-ortho-anisidide are in commercial production at U.S.I., and samples of many other acetoacetarylides can be supplied for laboratory investigation of their potentialities.

Manganese, hydrate, bbls., dlvd..lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.05 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls...lb. .22 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Sulphate, anhyd., ton lots, works..lb. .11¼- —
single dms., works.....lb. .11½- —
feed grade, 77-80%, c.l..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
fertilizer, 65%, MnSo., bgs., c.l., dlvd. rail stations in Southern freight territory .....ton.59.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati..ton.66.50 - —
industrial grade, 60% $MnSo_4$, c.l...lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05½- —
Mangrove bark, bgs., shipt...ton. No price
Manna flake, large, cs.....lb. No stocks
small, cs.....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Mannitol, com'l grade, bbls., ton lots, works..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .40 - —
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs., or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, French, No. 1.....lb. .84 - 1.15
Tunisian, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Chilean .....lb. .51 - .55
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menthol, natural, cs.....lb.13.00 -13.50
synthetic, USP, cs.....lb.13.00 - —
technical, 60-lb. cs.....lb. 6.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 6.50 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins, 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.10 - —
Mercurial ointment, 30%, pails, 50 lbs..lb. 1.44 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.46 - —
50%, pails, 50 lbs.....lb. 2.00 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 2.11 - —
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride[3] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[3] 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.02 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 2.89 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 2.91 - —
Chloride[3] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[3] cryst.....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd. .....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
Iodide,[3] red, NF, 5-lb. bots. lb. 4.66 - 4.71
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 4.60 - —
yellow, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.76 - 4.81
fib. dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 4.70 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
Oxide,[3] yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
yellow, NF VI, fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 3.38 - —
red,[3] NF (see Red precipitate).
Mercury and chalk,[3] 5-lb. ctns..lb. 1.98 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 1.86 - 1.88
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
Metal leaf, Japanese, pkgs. of 20 books (500 leaves), aluminum, 5½x5¼ in..pkg. 2.50 - —
composition, 5½x5¼ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
gold, XX, deep, 23K, 3⅜x3⅜ in. pkg.15.00 - —
silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .68 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs....lb. .70 - —
Methanol, natural, [1,5] producer group A, all grades, E. of Miss R., tanks..gal. .60 - —
dms., c.l.....gal. .66 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .76 - —
Methanol prices W. of Miss. R. are 3c. per gal. higher.
Natural[1,4,5], pure, group B, tanks, frt. alld., Zone 1..gal. .50 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .54 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
B, dms., c.l., Zone 1....gal. .55½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .59½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .61½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .58½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .75½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .62½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .75½- —
Natural methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Tenn., R. I., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Synthetic,[4,5] pure, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .34½- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .44½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .37 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .36½- —
3, dlvd., S. F. and L. A. gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .52½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .32½- —
Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.
Methyl acetate, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .11½- .13
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .08 - .09
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. lb. .07½- .11
dlvd. W. of Miss. R..lb. .07½- .10½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .29½- —
Methyl, acetone, natural, E. of Rockies, frt. alld., tanks gal. .75 - —
dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .86 - —
Methyl acetone prices on Pacific Coast are 3c. per gal. higher on tanks and 4c. per gal. higher on drums, car lots.
Synthetic, tanks, Zone 1..gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —
dms., c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .51 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - —
25-lb. lots., bots.....lb. 2.35 - —
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls. .....lb. .65 - .75
Benzoate, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .35 - —
Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, effective July 1, for delivery to any common carrier point in United States. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders are uniformly 10c. per pound higher than above prices.
Methyl, cinnamate, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .69 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .35 - .37
cns. .....lb. .37 - .40
Molybdated[3] violet toner, bbls. lb. .35 - —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works, l.c.l..lb. .25 - —
smaller containers, same basis lb. .28 - —
Methylcellulose, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., works...lb. .55 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .60 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 96-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 96-100%, dms., works..lb. .28 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 96 - 100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Methylene blue, medcl., kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, dms., f.o.b. works..lb. .18 - .21
Methylethyl ketone, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts.lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, dom., cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers extra, c.l., f.o.b. Millwaukee..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
180 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
250 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.14.00 - —
325 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.17.00 - —
400 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.17.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.19.50 - —
Mica, dry grd., amber, No. 1 quality, c.l..ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.40.00 - —
1,000 lbs.....lb. .02 - —
500 lbs.....lb. .02½- —
100 lbs.....lb. .03 - —
refined, c.l.....ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.30.00 - —
paint, c.l.....ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.65.00 - —
white, No. 1 quality, c.l...ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.45.00 - —
1,000 lbs.....lb. .02½- —
500 lbs.....lb. .03 - —
roofing, c.l.....ton.29.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.39.00 - —
paint, c.l.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.70.00 - —
wet grd., paint or lacquer, c.l..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —
paper, wall or coated, c.l.lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —
rubber, c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
biotite, c.l.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
Mica, dry grd., is quoted in bags at the works; wet grd. mica in carload lots is frt alld. E., and in less carload lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher west of the Mississippi.
Milk, powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - .16½
unskimmed, roller, bbls., c.l., lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25½- .26½
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26½- .27½
Millet seed, yellow, bgs.....lb. .03¼- .03½
early fortune, bgs.....lb. .03¼- .03½
hulled, bgs.....lb. .07 - .12
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum thinners and VM & P naphtha).
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. No. Atlantic ports..gal. .16 - .17
f.o.b. Gulf ports.....gal. .16 - .20
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal, kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide, pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .85 - —
technical, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., wks..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., wks..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .48 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., l.c.l.lb. .07 - —
smaller cns.....lb. .08 - .09
Monoethylaniliin, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethylamine, dms., c.l., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .65 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monosodiumphosphate (see Soda phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
bots., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Ethylhydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs. oz.10.75 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.55 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, powd., 5-oz. bots. oz. 9.00 - —
25-oz. cans.....lb. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works...lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cans.....lb. .12 - .13
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots.....oz.37.00 -39.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs. .....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more.lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.23 - 2.30
Mustard seed, California, brown, lb. .17 - .17½
yellow, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Chinese, yellow, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .07¼
Montana, yellow, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .07¼
Roumanian, yellow.....lb. .12½- .13
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .07¼
Myrobalans, J1, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
J2, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Extract, liquid, 25%, bbls....lb. No prices
solid, 50%, bbls.....lb. No prices
powdered, bbls.....lb. No prices

N

Naphtha, Painters (see Petroleum, naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude[5], dom., 74 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
78 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
refined, balls or flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, f.o.b. works.....lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis.....lb. .08¼- —
pkgs. (16-oz.), same basis..lb. .08¾- —
(12 oz.), same basis....pkg. .07 - —
Neroiin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic)
Nickel[6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[3] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[3] 100 lbs., dms.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. bot.....lb. 1.50 - —
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[3] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13¼
Nicotine,[3] sulphate, 40%, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
10-lb. tins.....lb. .86½- —
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Nikethamide, 100-lb. lots, bots..lb.19.50 - —
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb.20.00 - —
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ½ and 40 sec. vis., bbls., wks. lb. .28 - —
bronzing, 20, 40, 70 sec. vis., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —
ester-soluble, 30-35, ¼, ½ sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, works..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20, 30-40, and 60-80 sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 5-6, 15-20 sec., high vis., bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Lacquer, 20-30 and 60-80 sec., vis., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —
Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .25 - —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, dom., 10% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis., dlvd..unit-ton. 3.00 - —
Chemical, Ill.....unit-ton. 3.00 - —
f.o.b. E. coast prod., points..unit-ton. 3.35 - —
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., wks.lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane I, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs., cs.....lb. No price
Chinese, whole.....lb. .43 Nom.
Extract (see Gall extract).
Nutmegs, E.I., 80s, bgs., cs...lb. .75 - .80
110s, bgs., cs.....lb. .65 - .70
small grinding, bgs.....lb. .55 - .57
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .43 - .45
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .16

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tan., bbls c.l., works..lb. .0385- —
tanks .....lb. .0325- —
Ocher (see Yellow).
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G. 3, gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, USP, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
sweet, true, exp., dms., cns. lb. 2.40 - 2.60
Amber, crude, cns.....lb. No stocks
ref'd, cns.....lb. .52 - —
Angelica, root, bots.....lb.150.00 - —
seed, bots.....lb.150.00 - —
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Apricot, kernels, cns.....lb. .45 - .48
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Bay, W. I., 50-55% phenols, cns..lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Porto Rican, 55-60% phenols, cns..lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 6.50
natural, coppers.....lb.32.00 -35.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet, birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. No prices
rect'fd., cns.....lb. No prices
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Mexican (see Linaloe, wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .75
Cade, USP IX (see Oil Juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.10 - —
free from metal, cns.....lb. 2.15 - —
redistilled, cns.....lb. 2.45 - —
Calamus, cns.....lb. No stocks
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. .45 - .46
dms. .....lb. No prices
white, cns.....lb. No prices
dms. .....lb. No prices
Cananga, native, cns.....lb.17.00 -17.50
certified, cns.....lb.18.25 -20.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VIII, cns..lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb.17.00 -17.50
Cardamom, bots.....lb.25.00 -34.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb.10.50 -12.00
Castor,[1,3] blown, one-way dms. c.l..lb. 15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
cns. (1-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .17¾- —
cns. (5-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .15¾- —
dms. (returnable), c.l....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
dehydrated, dms.....lb. .1860- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1900- —
tanks .....lb. .1770- —
extracted, No. 3, tech., bbls. c.l..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms. (returnable), c.l.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
Cedarleaf, USP, cns.....lb. 1.60 - —
technical, cns.....lb. 1.05 - 1.35
Cedarwood, Southern, dms...lb. .80 - 1.00
Celery, bots.....lb.30.00 -40.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .68 - —
Chinawood,[3] dms.....lb. .40½ Nom.
tanks .....lb. .3885 Nom.
Cinnamon, bark, bots.....lb. No prices
leaf, dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.35 - 1.75
dms. .....lb. 1.30 - 1.70
Java, cns., dms.....lb. No prices
Clove, makers, USP, cns....lb. 1.85 - 2.10
dms. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Coconut,[3] Manila, crude, tanks. lb. No prices
edible, 76°, ret. dms., l.c...lb. No prices
Cod,[3] Newf., dms.....gal. .90 - —
tanks .....gal. .85 - —
Codliver,[3] med., USP, 30-gal. bbls., or dms.....bbl.80.00 -88.00
Coriander, bots.....lb.28.50 -35.35
Corn [3] crude, tanks, works..lb. .12¾ Nom.
refd., bbls.....lb. .15 Nom.
Cottonseed,[3] cooking, bbls..lb. .16¾- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.95 - —
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 4.70 - 6.80
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb.10.00 -12.00
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 - —
Derris (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
weed, bots.....lb. 7.70 - 8.25
Dove (D)
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.20 - 3.85
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. 1.05 - 1.35
dms. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 4.20 - —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, rose, cns. lb.30.00 Nom.
Bourbon, cns.....lb.24.00 - —
Turkish (see Palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 2.25
Grapeseed, dom., dms.....lb. .35 - .36
imported, dms.....lb. .20 - .25
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.20.00 -21.00
Guaiac wood, concrete, bots.lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Halibut[3] liver, ref., dms...gal.73.00 Nom.
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 1.15 - 1.60
Juniper berry, cns.....lb.12.00 -18.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Juniper, tar, USP XI, dms...lb. 1.20 - 1.35
Lard[3], common, 1, bbls.....lb. .14¾- —
2, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
extra, bbls.....lb. .15¼- —
1, bbls.....lb. .14¾- —
winter, strained, bbls.....lb. .15½- —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
prime, ined., bbls.....lb. .15¾- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Lavender, flower, French, cns. lb. No prices
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .70
spike, Spanish, tech., cns..lb. 4.25 - 6.85
dms. .....lb. 4.15 - 6.75
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. No stocks
Terpeneless, Type 1.....lb.11.75 -15.00
Type 2.....lb. 9.50 -13.00
Uruguay, 10 kilo cans.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Lemongrass, native, cns., dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Lime, dist., cns.....lb.11.00 -12.75
expressed, cns.....lb.13.50 -16.00
Lignaloe, wood, Mexican, cns. lb. 4.25 - —
Brazilian (see Bois de rose)
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .1410- .1430
l.c.l., 10 to 69.....lb. .1430- .1450
5 to 9.....lb. .1470- —
less than 5.....lb. .1490- —
tanks .....lb. .1320- .1340
boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.

Oil, lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-600 vis., 2¼-4, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus, tanks..gal. .07½- .11½
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks gal. .22½- .23
neutral, 150-300 vis., 2, 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., 3, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
Pennsylvania,[2] bright stocks, 8 color, 140-150 vis., 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .25 - .30½
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks. gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., 8 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks.gal. .31 - .38½
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks. gal. .33 - .40½
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.75 - 6.00
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 9.00 -10.00
Italian, coppers.....lb.15.00 Nom.
Menhaden,[3] crude, tanks, Balto. gal. .6660 Nom.
ref'd, alkali, ret. dms.....lb. .1240-.1280
kettle-boiled, ret. dms....lb. .1340-.1380
light-pressed, ret. dms...lb. .1140-.1180
tanks .....lb. .1060-.1080
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, bots., cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
dist., natural, bots.....lb. 9.50 -10.00
expressed, tanks, f.o.b. Los Angeles..lb. .15 - —

Oil, Neatsfoot,[6] 20°, c.l., bbl-. lb. .25¾ Nom.
extra, bbls..... .....
prime, bbls.....lb. .15¼ Nom.
pure, bbls.....lb. .19¾ Nom.
Neroli, bots.....lb.300.00 Nom.
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.75 - 6.00
Oiticica,[4] liquid, dms.....lb. .23¼ Nom.
tanks .....lb. .25 Nom.
solid, dms.....lb. .24¼ Nom.
Oleo, 1[8] bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Olive,[5] denat., dms.....gal. 4.20 - 4.30
edible, Calif., dms.....gal. 4.90 - 5.10
imported, dms.....gal. 5.00 - 5.50
foots, dms.....lb. .19½- Nom.
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.70 - —
expressed, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Argentine, 10-kilo cns....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Brazilian, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Florida, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 2.90
Messina, USP, coppers...lb. 8.00 Nom.
Mexican, sponge-pressed, cns., lb. 5.50 - 5.75
West Indies, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
terpeneless .....lb.35.00 -175.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.70 - 3.25
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Palm,[9] Niger, dms.....lb. .0902 Nom

Oil, paraffin,[1] 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G. 3..gal. .05¾- —
350° flash, 70-80@100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. 08 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour....gal. .08½- —
100-100 vis., 10/25 pour...gal 08¼- —
60-80 vis., bbls., extra, ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
100-105 vis., bbls., extra, Ind., refy..gal. .14 - —
300[1] flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G. 3..gal. .05⅝- —
Patchouli, cns.....lb. 9.25 - 9.50
Peanut,[5] crude, tanks, mill..lb. .13 Nom.
refd., edible, bbls.....lb. .17 Nom.
Pennyroyal, dom., cns.....lb. No stocks
import, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Peppermint, natural, cns., dms., lb. 5.50 - 5.75
redist., USP, cns., dms....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Perilla,[6] dms.....lb. .2460- —
tanks .....lb. .2380- —
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns...lb. 1.85 - 1.90
dms. .....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Pimento berry, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 7.50
leaf, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Pine, dest., dist., straw-color, dms., dlvd., E. ports..gal. .72 - .74
steam-dist., dms.....gal. 1.00 Nom.
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
Whiting, Ind.....gal. *.34 - —
dms., c.l., Boston, Providence. gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —

Oil, putty, tanks, same basis.gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .28 - —

* Extra for bbls. but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[6] tax incl., dms....lb. .15½ Nom.
tax not incl., tanks.....lb. .10 Nom.
blown, dms.....lb. .18 - .18½
Red,[6] dms., dlvd.....lb. .1330-.1420
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1245- —
Rose, synth., bots.....lb. 4.00 -60.00
natural, coppers.....oz.25.00 -30.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
dms. .....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms....gal. .51 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .53 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .57 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. No stocks.
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Sandalwood, domestic, distilled, UP, cns..lb. 6.90 - 7.00
Mysore, cns., case lots.....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude, fut., tanks, Pac. Cst..gal. .66½ Nom.
ref'd, alkali, ret. dms.....lb. .1240-.1280
kettle-boiled, ret. dms....lb. .1340-.1380
light-pressed, ret. dms...lb. .1140-.1180
tanks .....lb. .1060-.1080
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. No prices
natural, dom., cns., dms...lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Savin, cns.....lb.22.00 Nom.
Savory, cns.....lb. No stocks
Shark[5] liver, crude, dms., million vitamin units. No prices
Shingle stains, bbls., c.l., works. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb. 8.50 -10.00
Soybean, dom., crude, dms..lb. .13 Nom.
tanks .....lb. .12½ Nom.
refd., dms.....lb. .14¼ Nom.
tanks .....lb. .13½ Nom.
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Sperm,[6] bleach, 38°, dms....lb. .1301- —
45°, dms.....lb. .1278- —
natural, dms.....lb. .1223- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.65
Sweet, birch, North, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
South, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works. ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.60.00 -65.00
tanks, works.....ton.40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works...lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[6] acidless, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .33 - —
l.c.l., E. cities.....gal. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities..gal. .24½- —
rectified, USP, bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed,[6] crude, dms.....lb. No prices
refined, dms.....lb. No prices
Tea tree (see Oil, Ti tree).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
white, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Tung (see Oil, Chinawood).
Ti Tree, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Turkey, red (see castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine (see T).
Turtle, cns.....gal. 8.50 - —
Vetiver, Java, bots.....lb.42.00 -50.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms...lb. .1070- —
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .1110- —
Wheat germ, dms., cont., dlvd., 100 gal..gal.10.00 - —
dms., 50 gal.....gal.11.50 - —
dms., 25 gal.....gal.12.50 - —
dms., 10 gal.....gal.13.50 - —
dms., 5 gal.....gal.14.00 - —
cns., 1 gal.....gal.15.00 - —
White, mineral, dom., f.o.b. N. Y., tech., 50/60 vis., returnable dms., c.l..gal. .39 - .41
l.c.l. .....gal. .48 - .49
65/75 vis., c.l.....gal. .40 - .42
l.c.l. .....gal. .49 - .50
75/85 vis., c.l.....gal. .41 - —
80/90 vis., c.l.....gal. .43 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .52 - —
95/105 vis., c.l.....gal. .43 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .52 - —
USP, 80/90 vis., c.l....gal. .45 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .54 - —
95/105 vis., c.l.....gal. .47½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .56½- —
125/135 vis., c.l.....gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l. .....gal. .63 - —
140/150 vis., c.l.....gal. .58 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .69 - —
145/155 vis., c.l.....gal. .56 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .65 - —
175/185 vis., c.l.....gal. .61½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .70½- —
200/210 vis., c.l.....gal. .64½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .73½- —
205/215 vis., c.l.....gal. .64 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .73 - —
320/330 vis., c.l.....gal. .72 - .73
l.c.l. .....gal. .81 - .82
340/350 vis., c.l.....gal. .74 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .83 - —
f.o.b. San Francisco, USP, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l. gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
85 vis., c.l.....gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
100 vis., c.l.....gal. .49½- —
5 bbls.....gal. .54½- —
145 vis., c.l.....gal. .57 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .62 - —
180 vis., c.l.....gal. .60½- —
5 bbls.....gal. .65½- —
340 vis., c.l.....gal. .72 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .77 - —
Russian .....gal. No prices
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns..lb. 4.75 - 6.00
South, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.85
synth (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, Chinawood).
Wormseed, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Ylang-ylang, Bourb., bots., cns. lb. No stocks
Manila, bots.....lb. No stocks
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines, ton. 7.00 -11.00
Lumps, same basis.....ton. 7.00 - —
Spalls, same basis.....ton. 5.00 - —
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., wks..ton. 9.50 - —
325 mesh, c.l., mines....ton.20.00 - —
200 mesh, c.l., mines....ton.17.00 - —
100 mesh, c.l., mines....ton.15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust.....ton.12.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, 50-lb. lots, cns..lb.13.00 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb.13.25 - —
5-lb. lots, cns.....lb.13.50 - —
1-lb. lots, cns.....lb.13.65 - —
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.

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THERE is one stamp of approval that means something in this business and that is the approval of the buying public.

TO give your best and merit this stamp of approval (and the consumer patronage that goes with it) you must deliver a high quality, uniformly satisfying product.

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For Rose Odors
BUTYL PHENYL ACETATE
Excellent in Rose Odors and Floral Odors generally.
Has fruity, floral characteristics and is very stable.
Economical to use and there still is an ample supply.

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GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
644 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W., WINDSOR, ONT

Orange, Lake, Persian, bbls...lb. .30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.....lb. .12¼- —
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd., Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., Wash..lb. 12¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .12½- —
other points.....lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .13 - —
Other points.....lb. .12¾- —
French, Tours, casks, ex dock, lb. No prices
kgs., ex dock.....lb. No prices
Molybdate, bbls.....lb. .3135- —
Toner, bbls.....lb. .80 - 1.05
Orangeflower petals, cs.....lb. .45 - .75
Orange peel, bitter, bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
sweet, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Haitian, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Orris root, whole.....lb. 1.50 - 1.70
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Orthoamyliphenol, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloranilin, dms.....lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Orthocresol,[6] 30.4°C. Min. M. P., dms., c.l., wks..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - .18½
29° Min. M. P., dms., c.l., wks..lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .06 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07 - .08½
100-lb. tins, same basis.lb. .08 - .09
50-lb. tins, same basis..lb. .09 - .10
tanks, same basis.....lb. .05½- .06¼
Orthodichlorobenezene prices west of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroanilin, dms.....lb. .45 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .16
Orthonitroparachlorophenol,cns.lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bgs....lb. .28 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .11 - —
No. 2..lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
bots., cns., 1-50 lbs.....lb. 3.75 -4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Paprika, Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs..lb. .45 - .55
good, bgs.....lb. .43 - .46
Spanish, extra fancy, cs.....lb. .52 - .53
medium, cs.....lb. .51 - .52
Parachlorophenol, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Paracymene, refd., dms.....gal. .75 - 1.25
Paradichlorobenzene, dms, c.l.lb. .11 - .13
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- .15
Paraffin,[1] crude scale and semi-refined, 122-124 A.M.P., slack bbls. or solid in 100-kilo bgs., 10,000 lbs., f.o.b. refinery.lb. .04¼- —
124-126 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .04¼- —
126-128 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .04½- —
128-130 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .04¾- —
130-132 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .05 - —
132-134 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .05¼- —
134-136 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .05½- —
fully refined, 120-122 A.M.P., bbls., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .05 - —
122-125 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0520- —
125-127 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0520- —
128-130 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0560- —
130-132 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0560- —
131-133 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0585- —
133-135 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0585- —
135-137 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0615- —
137-140 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0640- —
138-140 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0640- —
141-143 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0715- —
143-145 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0765- —
145-150, slabs, cartons, same basis..lb. .0810- —
146-148 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0860- —
149-151 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0930- —
.10½- —
Paraffin wax, crude and semi-refined, packed in 50-kilo bgs., is 10 points per lb. higher; prices on slabbed material are 20 points per lb. higher than on solid. Tankcar prices are 30 points less than barrel prices. Fully refined wax in bags is 40 points higher than slabs loose; fully refined wax in tankcars is 5 points lower than slabs loose prices.
Paraformaldehyde,[3,4] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy, Philadelphia, or N.Y.C..lb. .23 - —
100 to 900 lbs., shipments, same basis..lb. .24 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .12 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
USP, cns., cbys.....lb. .37 - .45
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paranisidine, dms.....lb. .75 - —
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works...lb. .45 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs...lb. .15 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs.....lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls.....lb. .48 - —
Pareira brava root, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Paris green, dealer, dms., kegs, c.l., f.o.b. wks., frt. alld..lb. .24 - .26
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - .27
Passion flower, herb, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .52
Pectin, 200-lb. bbls.....lb. .80 - —
Pettitory root, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works.. lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, C.P., bbls., dlvd. lb. .75 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .33½- .35½
less than barrel lots.....lb. .40 - —
Tetra acetate, bbls., dlvd....lb. 1.00 - —
less than barrel lot.....lb. 1.50 - —
Pentanes,[1] 28°-38° C.,, industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.S. gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., G.S.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, G.S.....gal. .08½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.S..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., G.S.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., G.S.....gal. .55 - —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs...lb. .06½- .06¾
50 to 100 bgs.....lb. .1207 Nom.
White,[1] 15 tons, bgs.....lb. .11½ Nom.
24 bgs.....lb. .12¾- —
Red, chillies, dom., choice, Hontaka type, bgs..lb. .40 - .43
Japan, Hontaka.....lb. .44 - .45
Mombassa, bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
Sierre Leone, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24
Peppermint leaves, dom., bls...lb. .65 - .70
import, bls.....lb. .96 - 1.10
Perchlorethylene,[2] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., zone 1. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Zone 4, dms., c..l, f.o.b. stock point..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —

All prices on perchloroethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following states:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., N. H., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City.; N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla., and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo. Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Idaho, Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

Peru, balsam, dms.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Perchloroethylene, Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points...lb. .09 - —
Petrolatum, tech., green, dark, c.l...lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03½- —
red, veterinary, c.l.....lb. .03¾- .03½
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- .04¾
USP, amber, c.l.....lb. .03½- .03¾
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- .04¾
extra, c.l.....lb. .03¾- .03¾
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- .04¾
blonde, c.l.....lb. .04¼- .04¾
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- .05¾
white, cream, c.l.....lb. .05 - .05½
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼- .06½
lily, c.l.....lb. .05¾- .05¾
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- .07¾
snow, c.l.....lb. .06¼- .06¾
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08¼
soft, c.l.....lb. .05¾- .05¾
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¾- .07¼
super, c.l.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11½- —
yellow, soft, c.l.....lb. .03½- .03¾
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- .04¾

Petrolatum prices are f.o.b. N.Y. for material packed in returnable drums.
Petroleum, crude,[1] bulk, at wells—
Arkansas, Smackover, heavy .....bbl. .83 - —
California, gravity 18-18.9 and below.....bbl. .80 - —
30-30.9 and above....bbl. 1.23 - —
Illinois basin.....bbl. 1.37 - —
Louisiana, 40° and above, bbl. 1.30 - —
Oklahoma-Kansas, gravity 20-20.9 and below..bbl. .85 - —
40 and above.....bbl. 1.25 - —
Pennsylvania, Bradford-Allegany .....bbl. 3.00 - —
Buckeye lines.....bbl. 2.55 - —
Corning .....bbl. 1.31 - —
N.Y. Transit lines...bbl. 2.00 - —
Eureka lines.....bbl. 2.59 - —
S.W. Penn Lines..bbl. 2.65 - —
Lower district in National Transit lines.....bbl. 2.88 - 2.98
Texas, Conroe.....bbl. 1.43 -
East .....bbl. 1.25 - 1.30
Gulf Coast, gravity 19-19.9 and below.....bbl. 1.06 - —
40 and above.....bbl. 1.48 - —
Pecos County.....bbl. .95 - —
West (and Lea County, N.M.), gravity 19-19.9 and below.....bbl. .70 - —
40 and above.....bbl. 1.12 - —
Wyoming, Lance Creek.bbl. 1.12 - —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60°C., c.l..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
35-60°C., l.c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
40-75°C., c.l.....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —

Petroleum ether prices are spot quotations f.o.b. Group 3, for material packed in drums.
Lacquer diluent. at refinery—
California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles, gal. .11 - —
Fort Welles, Wash....gal. .12 - —
San Francisco.....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore.....gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks.. gal. .11 - —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .11½- —
Group 3, benzol type, tank-cars..gal. .07½- —
toluol type, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 166-252 b.r., tanks, gal. .10½- —
198-290 b.r., tanks...gal. .10¾- —
246-397 b.r., tanks...gal. .10½- —
312-408 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks. gal. .10 - —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .09½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¼- —
Gulf Coast, tanks.....gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Baltimore, 25-100 gals..gal. .13 - —
100 gals. or more.....gal. .12 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal. .1630- —
Buffalo .....gal. .1240- —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .11 - —
Petroleum, mineral spirits, Chicago..gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Hartford .....gal. .1630- —
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .1480- —
Lancaster, Pa.....gal. .12 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark (200 gal.).....gal. .114 - —
New York (200 gal.)....gal. .114 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .114 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .129 - —
Providence .....gal. .13 - —
Rochester .....gal. .1320- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .134 - —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .134 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tankcars..gal. .114 - —
N. J., tankcars.....gal. .114 - —
Group 3, tankcars.....gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tankcars..gal. .06¾- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Bridgeport .....gal. .1730- —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .135 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .12 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1, over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway..gal. .21½- —
2, over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .21½- —
3, same basis.....gal. .22½- —
5, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal..gal. .14 - —
30, same basis.....gal. .13½- —
40, same basis.....gal. .13½- —
8, 30 and 40, in drums, delivered in metropolitan area, New York., gal., .29, .28 and .28, respectively.
V.M.&P., at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Richmond .....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles, gal. .10 - —
San Francisco....gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle.gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks. gal. .10¼- —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .10¼- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1540- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1520- —
Newark (200 gal.).....gal. .129 - —
New York .....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12¼- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)..gal. .24 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks. gal. .11 - —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks. gal. .09¼- —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .09½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¾- —
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal. .13 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. tins.....lb. 4.20 - —
dms., 100 lbs., spot or contract, lb. 4.00 - —
Phenol,[6] USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13¼- —
under 1,000 lbs.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .11½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls.,dms., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .85 - —
bbls., dms., kgs., 100-250 lbs. lb. .87 - .89
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. .80 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .87 - —
50-lb. kgs.....lb. .84 - —
Phenyl chloride, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 6.00
dimethylacetate, cns.....lb. 14.50 -15.00
Phenyl ethyl acetate, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.. lb. 8.00 -15.00
Phenylhydrazine, base, CP, bots. lb. 4.55 - —
hydrochloride, CP, bots., works. lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, tins, wks..lb. 20.00 -22.00
tech., tins, works.....lb. 15.00 -16.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate rock, Fla., high-grade, hard, 77%-78%.....long ton. 5.00 - —
land pebble, 68%-66%.long ton. 2.20 - —
70%-68% .....long ton. 2.70 - —
72%-70% .....long ton. 3.20 - —
75%-74% .....long ton. 4.00 - —
Tenn., 68%-66%.....long ton. 4.50 - —
70% min.....long ton. 5.00 - —
72% min.....long ton. 5.50 - —
75%-74% .....long ton. 6.50 - —
Phosphate rock prices are for shipment in bulk, f.o.b. mines.
Phosphorus, red, cs.....lb. .40 - .44
yellow, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
cases .....lb. .23 - .25
Oxychloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, cs.....lb. .35 - .42
Trichloride, cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., wks., ton..lb. .35 - —
single, bbls., works.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09½
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bots., vis..oz. 3.90 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vis.....oz. 3.80 - 5.15
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .35 - .36
afloat, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. .63 - .80
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton. 22.00 - —
hardwood, 1-time dms., c.l., dlvd. Akron..ton. 23.75 -24.00
Linseed, dms.....lb. .06 - .06½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pitch, pine, bbls.....bbl. 6.75 - 7.00
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls...lb. .12 - .18
Podophyllin, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Poke root, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Polyamyl naphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Pomegranate bark, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Root bark, bgs.....lb. .80 - .85
Poppy flowers, red, bls.....lb. .65 - .85
Seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .65 - .67
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. .09½- .10
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .47 - .48
Potash abietate.....lb. .06 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., 250 lbs..lb. .28 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .31 - .34
Arsenite, USP, solut., 100-lb. lots, cbys., demjs..lb. .15 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., bbls., kgs., 300 lbs..lb. .19 - .21
gran., bbls., kgs., 250 lbs.lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[4,5] spots, c.l., works, lb. .09¾- —
6 casks or 10 bbls., or over, works..lb. .09¾- —
5 casks or 9 bbls., or less, works..lb. .10 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .27 - .31
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .28 - .32
Carbonate, calc., dms., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .03¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02¾- —
USP, gran, bbls., 325 lbs..lb. .14 - .16
powd., bbls., 325 lbs.....lb. .19 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .21 - —
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dom., l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms.....lb. .03½- .03¼
tanks .....lb. .02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- .06¾
Chlorate,[5] cryst., kgs.....lb. .11 Nom.
powd., kgs.....lb. .09¾- .10
Chloride, tech., 95%, cryst., bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Chromate,[5,6] bgs.....lb. .24 - .27
Citrate, USP, gran., 250-lb. bbls., lbs..lb. .33½- —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .34½- —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .35½- —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .37½- —
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dom., dms., works..lb. .55 - —
Cyanide, gold, 41% gold, bots., works..oz. 14.20 -14.95
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.50 - 1.53
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.60 - 1.62
50-lb. lots, cbys. or cns..lb. 1.65 - 1.67
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.77
Guaiacolsulphonate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots..lb. 1.75 - —
25 lbs. to 50 lbs.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms., 100 lbs. to 1,000 lbs..lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs. lb. .72 - —
25 to 50 lbs.....lb. .75 - —
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 8.45 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 8.55 - —
Iodide, bots. or cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Kainit, 20%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports, ton. No prices
Manure salt dom., run-of-mine grade, bulk or ex vessel, ports..unit-ton. .60 - —
f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M..... unit-ton. .20 - .21
import, 30%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports—ton. No prices
Metabisulphite, kgs.....lb. .18 - .20
Muriate, dom., min. 50%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports... unit-ton. .53 - —
60%, K_2O, same basis.... unit-ton. .53½- —
import, min. 50% or 60%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports..unit-ton. No prices

Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price named above.

Oxalate, pure, cryst., kgs....lb. .40 - .42
tech., bbls., dms.....lb. .28 - .30
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.i.f. ports, ton. No prices
Perchlorate,[5] kgs., works....lb. .09½- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Prussiate, red, bbls.....lb. No prices
Yellow, spot, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate alkaline, lumps, bgs. lb. .07 - —
Sulphate, NF, powd., 550 lbs., bbls..lb. .15 Nom.
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .17 - —
Prices on granular 4c. higher.
tech., dom., bulk basis, 90%, K_2SO_4, ex vessel, ports, min. 90%, bulk, ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports..ton. 36.25 - —
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms....lb. .75 - .85
N.F., dms.....lb. .35 - .36
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, dom., bulk, 40%, K_2SO_4, ex vessel, ports..ton. 26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms works..lb. .40 - .42
Potash-titanium oxalate, 350-lb. bbls..lb. .45 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .50 - —
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .11¼- .12
Berries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .33 - .45

Procaine, hydrochloride, 25-lb. cns.	lb.	—
5-lb. cans	lb. 8.00 - 8.25	
1-lb. bots	lb. 8.75 - —	
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Group 3	gal. .03¾- —	
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).		
Pulsatilla bls	lb. 1.10 Nom.	
Pumice, dom., grd., fine, 4F, 3F, 2F, F, O, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 2,000 lbs. and up.	lb. .04 - —	
500-1,999 lbs	lb. .04¼- —	
100-499 lbs	lb. .04¾- —	
f.o.b. New York, 2,000 lbs. and up	lb. .03⅜- —	
500-1,999 lbs	lb. .03½- —	
100- 499 lbs	lb. .04 - —	
coarse, O½, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 2,000 lbs. and up	lb. .04½- —	
500-1,999 lbs	lb. .04¼- —	
100- 500 lbs	lb. .05 - —	
f.o.b. New York, 2,000 lbs., and up	lb. .03⅝- —	
500-1,999 lbs	lb. .03¾- —	
100- 499 lbs	lb. .04¼- —	
imp., Italian	lb. No prices	
Pumice stone packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.		
Pumpkin seed, bgs	lb. .12 - .16	
Purple lake (see Red).		
Putty, com'l, dms	100 lbs. 3.15 - —	
linseed oil, raw, dms	100 lbs. 5.00 - —	
refined, dms	100 lbs. 5.50 - —	
standard, dms	100 lbs. 4.20 - —	
Pyrethrum concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd.	gal. 5.75 - —	
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd.	gal. 8.53 - —	
Pyrethrum flowers, coarse, grnd., (g.f.p.) 0.9% pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls.	lb. .27 - .28	
fine powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, frt., alld., bbls.	lb. .23 - —	
0.9 pyrethrins, frt., alld., bbls.	lb. .29 - —	
1.3 pyrethrins, frt., alld., bbls.	lb. .39 - —	
Pyridin, denaturing, dms	gal. 1.71 - —	
refd., 2°, dms	lb. .46 - —	
Pyrites, Spanish, bulk, c.i.f. Atl. ports	unit-ton. No prices	
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins	lb. 2.15 - 2.40	
resublimed, fib. dms., tins	lb. 4.60 - —	
Pyrophylite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., mines	ton. 10.00 - —	
325 mesh, same basis	ton. 13.00 - —	
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines	ton. 8.00 - —	
325 mesh, same basis	ton. 11.00 - —	

PROTECTION AGAINST PROFIT LEAKS

Many a manufacturer, after adopting Bemis Waterproof Bags, has found the answer to costly, annoying profit leaks. Replacements and allowances for loss of quality and quantity in transit and storage—loss of customers through dissatisfaction—these and many other profit leaks have been overcome by shipping in Bemis Waterproof Bags.

These Bemis shipping containers can be made to keep moisture in and dampness out—retain desirable aromas and repel objectionable odors—shut out dust and dirt—resist acids and grease. And the strength and toughness of Bemis Waterproof Bags provide extra protection against rough handling.

WATERPROOF DEPARTMENT

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

ST. LOUIS, MO. • BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Pyroxylin scrap amber, cs., works	lb. .12 - —	
black, cs., works	lb. .10 - —	
china, white, ivory, cs., works.	lb. .12 - —	
dense, white, cs., works	lb. .10 - —	
gray, cs., works	lb. .06 - —	
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works	lb. .04 - —	
translucent pastels, cs., works.	lb. .10 - —	
transparent, cs., works	lb. .20 - —	
colors, cs., works	lb. .12 - —	
shavings, amber, cs., works.	lb. .16 - —	
colors, mixed, cs., works	lb. .10 - —	
white, cs., works	lb. .15 - —	

Q

Quassia chips, dom., bls	lb. .06 - .08	
Quebracho extract, liquid, 55% tan, bbls., works	lb. .05¾- —	
tanks, works	lb. .05¼- —	
solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, plus duty	lb. .04½- —	
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb. .05 - —	
pwd., bgs., c.l.	lb. .10½- —	
l.c.l., bgs.	lb. .11 - —	
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs.	lb. .12 - .13	
Root, bgs	lb. .10 - .11	
Quercitron, crystals, bgs	lb. .26 - —	
extract, bgs., No. 1	lb. .10 - —	
No. 2	lb. .09½- —	
No. 3	lb. .09 - —	
solid, bxs	lb. .18½- —	
Quicksilver,[1,4] dom., flasks (76 lbs. net), f.o.b., shipment point in Cal., Ore., Wash., Idaho, Utah, Nev., and Ariz.	flask. 191.00 - —	
f.o.b., shipm't point in Tex., and Ark.	flask. 193.00 - —	
Quince seed, bgs	lb. 1.70 - 2.25	
Quinidine,[5] NFV, cryst., cns.	oz. 1.06 + .13½*	
powd., precip., cns	oz. 1.01 + .13½	
Sulphate, USP, cns	oz. .71 + .13½	

* Subject to surcharge of 13½c. per oz; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[6] 100 ozs., cns	oz. .84	+ .13½*
Acetate, cns	oz. 1.05	+ .13½
Arsenate, cns	oz. 1.05	+ .13½
Arsenite, cns	oz. 1.07	+ .13½
Bisulphate, cns	oz. .60	+ .13½
Citrate, cns	oz. .78	+ .13½
Dihydrobromine, bots	oz. .86	+ .13½
Dihydrochloride, bots	oz. .86	+ .13½
Ethylcarbonate, cns	oz. 1.25	+ .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns	oz. 1.07	+ .13½
Formate, cns	oz. 1.00	+ .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns	oz. .81	+ .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns	oz. 1.20	+ .13½
Hydrochloride, cns	oz. .76	+ .13½
Hydroiodide, cns	oz. 1.05	+ .13½
Hypophosphite, cns	oz. 1.07	+ .13½
Phosphate, cns	oz. .90	+ .13½
Salicylate, cns	oz. .79	+ .13½
Sulphate, USP, XI, cns	oz. .67	+ .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns	oz. 1.05	+ .13½
Tannate, cns	oz. .63	+ .13½
Valerate, cns	oz. .99	+ .13½
Tartrate, cns	oz. 1.03	+ .13½

* Quinine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[5] cns.	oz. .81	+ .13½

Subject to surcharge of 13½c. per oz; see note under Quinine.

R

R salt, dry, bbls	lb. .55 - —	
paste, dms	lb. .52 - —	
Rapeseed, Argentine, large bgs.,	lb. .11 - .11½	
Raspberries, dried, bls	lb. .90 - 1.10	
Red,[3] alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb. 1.10 - 1.90	

Red, alizarin lake prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¾c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., ton lots, works, frt. alld.	lb. .95 - —	
400-2,000 lbs., bbls	lb. 1.00 - —	
100-300 lbs., pkgs	lb. 1.05 - —	
light shade, bbls., ton lots	lb. .80 - —	
400-2,000 lbs., bbls	lb. .85 - —	
100-300 lbs., pkgs	lb. .90 - —	
light-medium, shade, bbls., ton lots	lb. .85 - —	
400-2,000 lbs., bbls	lb. .90 - —	
100-300 lbs., pkgs	lb. .95 - —	
maroon shade, bbls., ton lots	lb. 1.05 - —	
400-2,000 lbs., bbls	lb. 1.10 - —	
100-300 lbs., pkgs	lb. 1.15 - —	
deep, bbls., ton lots	lb. 1.15 - —	
400-2,000 lbs., bbls	lb. 1.20 - —	
100-300 lbs., pkgs	lb. 1.25 - —	
medium shade, bbls., ton lots	lb. .90 - —	
400-2,000 lbs., bbls	lb. .95 - —	
100-300 lbs., pkgs	lb. 1.00 - —	

Red, cadmium, lithopone quotations are f.o.b. Baltc. or whse. points, charges prepaid or allowed E. of Rockies.

Selenide, bbls., light, works	lb. 2.35 - —	
maroon, works	lb. 2.90 - —	
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs	lb. 4.60 - —	
50 lbs	lb. 4.75 - —	
cns., 5 lbs	lb. 5.25 - —	
1 lb	lb. 5.35 - —	
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).		
Eosin toner, bbls	lb. 1.35 - —	
Fire toner, bbls	lb. .85 - —	
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.	lb. .09¼- —	
80-85%, bbls., same basis	lb. .07¾- —	
Iron oxide (see Red oxide).		
Lacquer maroon, bbls., same basis	lb. 1.35 - —	
Lake C toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts	lb. .90 - —	
Litho toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts	lb. .60 - —	
Rose, lake, bbls	lb. .25 - .28	
Pink, bbls	lb. .20 - .25	
Lithol-rubine toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts	lb. 1.10 - —	
Red, maroon lake, 25%, kgs., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts	lb. .40 - —	
Mercury oxide,[3] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs.	lb. 3.09 - —	
smaller lots	lb. 3.11 - —	
Metallic, bbls., Pa., works	lb. .02 - —	
Orange, Persian (see O).		
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works, l.c.l., bbls	lb. .09 - —	
l.c.l., bbls	lb. .09¾- —	
50 lb. bgs	lb. .096 - —	
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, Copley, Ohio	lb. .08¾- —	
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis	lb. .08¼- —	
Para, toner, concent., kgs., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts	lb. .70 - —	
Persian Gulf, oxide, bbls., c.l.,	lb. No prices	
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin-toner).		
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs.	lb. 4.15 - —	
Purple lake, kgs	lb. .60 - 1.00	
Oxide, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis	lb. .03¼- —	
Toner, kgs	lb. 1.50 - 2.00	
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake	lb. .55 - —	
Lake, kgs., same basis alizarin lake	lb. .35 - —	
Spanish, oxide, Grade 1, c.l., bbls., f.o.b. N. Y.	lb. No prices	
Toluidin toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake	lb. 1.05 - —	
Tuscan, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y., E. St. Louis	lb. .11 - .40	
Venetian, bbls., works	lb. .0220- —	
10%, bbls., works	lb. .0245- —	
15%, bbls., works	lb. .0265- —	
20%, bbls., works	lb. .02¾- —	
25%, bbls., works	lb. .03 - —	
30%, bbls., works	lb. .03¼- —	
35%, bbls., works	lb. .0360- —	
40%, bbls., works	lb. .04 - —	
Vermilion, Amer., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.	lb. .25 - .40	
quicksilver, bbls	lb. 3.05 - 3.15	
Red dyes are listed under Dyes.		
Red, precipitate,[3] NF, powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb. 3.26 - —	
Red saunders wood, ground, bbls.,	lb. .35 - —	
Resorcinol, tech., 200-lb. dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss.	lb. .68 - —	
smaller quantities, works	lb. .74 - —	
USP, cryst., 100 lbs., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss.	lb. 1.80 - —	
Rhatany root, bgs	lb. .09 - .10	
Rhubarb, whole, cs	lb. 1.15 - 1.35	
powd., bbls	lb. 1.20 - 1.40	
Riboflavin	gram. 1.05 - 1.15	
Rice bran, concentrate, 578-lb. dms., f.o.b. Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option	lb. .79 - —	
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb. .43½- —	
smaller lots	lb. .44 - —	
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb. .42½- —	
smaller lots	lb. .43 - —	
Rose flowers, pale, bls	lb. .43 - .65	
red, bls	lb. 5.40 - 5.45	
Rosemary flowers, bls	lb. 1.65 - 1.70	
leaves, Portuguese, bls	lb. .18 - .19	
Spanish, bls	lb. .23 - .26	
Rosin, gum, B, bbls., ex dock		
D, bbls	100 lbs. 2.73 - —	
B, bbls	100 lbs. 2.96 - —	
E, bbls	100 lbs. 3.06 - —	
F, bbls	100 lbs. 3.27 - —	
G, bbls	100 lbs. 3.52 - —	
H, bbls	100 lbs. 3.53 - —	
I, bbls	100 lbs. 3.53 - —	
K, bbls	100 lbs. 3.56 - —	
M, bbls	100 lbs. 3.70 - —	
N, bbls	100 lbs. 3.70 - —	
W. G., bbls	100 lbs. 3.71 - —	
W. W., bbls	100 lbs. 3.75 - —	
X, bbls	100 lbs. 3.75 - —	
Rottenstone, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines	ton. 25.50 - —	
l.c.l., f.o.b. mines	ton. 37.50 - —	
Rue, bls	lb. 1.45 - 1.50	

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls	lb. .33 - .34	
Saccharin, dms., 100 lbs	lb. 1.45 - —	
cns., 25 lbs	lb. 1.48 - —	
Safflower, bls	lb. No prices	
Saffron, Mexican, bls	lb. .70 - .83	
Spanish, tins	lb. 39.00 - 42.00	
Safrol, cns	lb. 2.25 - 2.45	
dms	lb. No prices	
Sage, Calif., bls	lb. .60 - .62	
Cyprus, bls	lb. .51 - .52	
Dalmatian, bls	lb. 2.00 Nom.	
ground, bls	lb. 2.25 Nom.	
Greek, bls	lb. 1.60 - 1.70	
Spanish, blz	lb. .38 - .46	
Sago flour, bgs	lb. .05 - .05¾	
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs	lb. 8.03 - —	
cns., 25 lbs	lb. 7.75 - —	
Salol, gran., bbls., 200 lbs	lb. .90 - —	
bxs., 25 lbs	lb. .93 - —	
kgs., 100 lbs	lb. .90 - —	
powd., fib. dms., 25 lbs	lb. 1.03 - —	
kgs., 100 lbs	lb. 1.00 - —	
Salt rock, bgs., dlvd. N.Y.	ton. 14.20 - —	
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd. N.Y.	ton. 17.00 - 18.00	
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N.Y.	ton. 15.70 - —	
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y.	ton. 19.40 - 23.20	
Chrome (see Chrome cake).		
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works	ton. 15.00 - —	
import, bulk, c.i.f.	ton. 16.00 Nom.	
Saltpeter, dbl. refd., gran., bbls., 10-20 tons	100 lbs. 8.20 - —	
1- 9 tons	100 lbs. 8.35 - —	
less than ton lots	100 lbs. 8.60 - —	
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons	100 lbs. 9.20 - —	
1-9 tons	100 lbs. 9.35 - —	
less than ton lots	100 lbs. 9.60 - —	
Santonin, cryst., cns	kilo. 210.00 - 220.00	
Saponin, crude, cns	lb. 2.25 - 2.50	
purified, cns	lb. 3.00 - 3.25	
Sarsaparilla root, Honduras, bls.	lb. .59 - .60	
Mexican, bls	lb. .22 - .30	
Sassafras, bark, ord., bls	lb. .20 - .21	
select, bls	lb. .33 - .35	
Savory, bls	lb. .80 - 1.75	
Saw palmetto berries, bgs	lb. .09 - .14	
Scammony root, bgs	lb. .07 - .08	
resin, lump, cns	lb. .85 - —	
powd., bxs	lb. .90 - —	
Scullcap, Eastern, bls	lb. .23 - .30	
Western, bls	lb. .17 - .18	
Schaeffer's salt, bgs	lb. .46 - —	

Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment	lb.	.33¾-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.34½-	—
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't	lb.	.34½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.34¾-	—
Selenium, pwd. A, 10-lb. tins	lb.	2.00	- —
100-lb. cases	lb.	1.75	- —
Senega root, spot, bls.	lb.	.80	- .90
Senna leaves, Alexandria, half leaf, bls.	lb.	.22	- .28
siftings, bgs.	lb.	.22	- .26
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.16	- .17½
2, bls.	lb.	.12	- .16
3, bls.	lb.	.11	- .14
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.15	- .17
Pods., bls.	lb.	.13	- .16
Serpentaria root, bls.	lb.	.70	- .82
Shellac,[*] bleached, bonedry, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	.39	- .40*
dlvd., Boston	lb.	.40	- .41
Chicago	lb.	.40½	- .41½
Pacific Coast	lb.	.42½	- .43½
rfd., bbls., f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	.45	- .46
dlvd., Boston	lb	.45½	- .46½
Chicago	lb	.46¾	- .47¾
Pacific Coast	lb.	.48¾	- .49¾

* To the above basic prices should be added 3½c. per lb. to cover marine and war risk insurance.

Garnet, bags	lb.	.37	- .39†
D.C., V.S.O., or Diamond 1, cs.,	lb.	.39	- .40†
Shellac, superfine, bgs., f.o.b. Boston, N. Y.	lb.	.32	- .33†
dlvd., Chicago	lb.	.32½	- .33¼
Pacific Coast	lb.	.35	- .36
T.N., bgs., f.o.b. Boston, N.Y.	lb.	.31	- .32†
dlvd., Chicago	lb.	.31½	- .32¼
Pacific Coast	lb.	.34½	- .35½

† Shellac under WPB Imports Order M-63 Amendment No. 3. Add 11% to prices on all orange shellac to cover marine and war risk insurance.

Shellac, varnish, Metro, area, orange, 5-lb. cut, bbls.	lb.	1.87	+ .20‡
4½-lb. cut, bbls.	gal.	1.82½	+ .20
4-lb. cut, bbls.	gal.	1.78	+ .20
white, 5-lb. cut, bbls.	gal.	1.97	+ .20
4½-lb. cut, bbls.	gal.	1.92½	+ .20
4-lb. cut, bbls.	gal.	1.88	+ .20

‡ To the above prices should be added 10c. per gal. to cover higher costs resulting from marine and war risk insurance.
Shellac, varnish prices, dlvd., Boston or Chicago, 10c. per gal.

Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 400 mesh, c.l.	ton.	18.00	- —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.	ton.	19.00	- —
smaller lots	ton.	20.00	- —
wet-grd., 95-97%, 325 mesh, c.l.	ton.	19.000	- —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.	ton.	21.00	- —
smaller lots	ton.	25.00	- —
400 mesh, c.l.	ton.	30.00	- —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.	ton.	35.00	- —
smaller lots	ton.	38.00	- —
Silica, amorph., wet grd., 96-98%, 325 mesh, c.l.	ton.	20.00	- —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.	ton.	21.50	- —
smaller lots	ton.	23.00	- —
99%, 325 mesh, c.l.	ton.	20.00	- —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.	ton.	22.00	- —
smaller lots	ton.	25.00	- —
medium-grd., 99%, 325 mesh, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.	ton.	25.50	- —
smaller lots	ton.	27.00	- —
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, c.l.	ton	18.50	- —
l.c.l.	ton.	19.50	- —
140 mesh, c.l.	ton.	11.00	- —
l.c.l.	ton.	16.00	- —
Silica prices are for bag packing works.			f.o.b.
Silver, bullion	oz.	.35½	- —
Govt. purchase, dom., metal.	oz.	.7111	- —
Govt. purchase, foreign metal.	oz.	.35	- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 cns.	oz.	.34	- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.	oz.	.26¾	- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.	oz.	.29	- .34
Proteinate, bots., dms.	oz.	.28	- .32
Simarubra barks, bls.	lb.	.55	- .67
Skunk cabbage root, bls.	lb.	.13	- .14
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	11.00	-12.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	12.00	-13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.	lb.	.75	- .80
Smalt, black, extra velvet, ctns.	lb.	.05	- .08
Blue, ctns.	lb.	.07	- .08½
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.	lb.	.20	- .21
Soapbark, bls.	lb.	.09	- .10
crushed, bls., bbls.	lb.	.13	- .13½
cut, imp., bls., bbls.	lb.	.16	- .17
dom., bbls.	lb.	.10	- .11
powd., bbls.	lb.	.15	- .16
Soda, acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.08½	- .10
flake, gran., powd., 80%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.		.07	- .10
USP, bbls dlvd.	lb.	.06	- .07
Alginate, water soluble, refined, bbls., works.	lb.	.79	- —
semi-refined, bbls., works.	lb.	.42	- —
Aluminate, white soluble, c.l., bgs., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	7.50	- —
dms., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	7.75	- —
l.c.l., bgs., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	8.40	- —
dms., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	8.65	- —
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd., c.l.	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.15½	- —
Arsenate, dms., dealers., c.l works.	lb.	.08	- —
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.09¼	- .09⅝
Arsenite, dry, gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works.	lb.	.06¾	- —
l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.07½	- .08½
white, dms., c.l., dealers, works.	lb.	.07¾	- —
l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.08½	- .09¼

Soda arsenite, dry, gray, prices are ¾c. per pound higher in Chicago; 1c. per pound higher in Houston, Tex., and Colorado. White prices are 1c. per pound higher in Tex. and Colo.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.15	- —
l.c.l., Zone 1	100 lbs.	2.18	- —
2	100 lbs.	2.33	- —
3	100 lbs.	2.58	- —
4	100 lbs.	2.98	- —
works.	100 lbs.	1.35	- —
l.c.l., Zone 1	100 lbs.	2.35	- —
2	100 lbs.	2.50	- —
3	100 lbs.	2.75	- —
4	100 lbs.	3.15	- —
bulk, c.l., works.	100 lbs.	.95	- —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.05	- 1.13
l.c.l., Zone 1	100 lbs.	2.13	- —
2	100 lbs.	2.28	- —
3	100 lbs.	2.53	- —
4	100 lbs.	2.93	- —
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.45	- —
l.c.l., Zone 1	100 lbs.	2.45	- —
2	100 lbs.	2.60	- —
3	100 lbs.	2.85	- —
4	100 lbs.	3.25	- —
bulk, c.l.	100 lbs.	.90	- —
Soda ash, light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.05	- 1.13
l.c.l., Zone 1	100 lbs.	2.13	- —
2	100 lbs.	2.28	- —
l.c.l., Zone 3	100 lbs.	2.53	- —
4	100 lbs.	2.93	- —
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.35	- —
l.c.l., Zone 1	100 lbs.	2.35	- —
2	100 lbs.	2.50	- —
3	100 lbs.	2.75	- —
4	100 lbs.	3.15	- —
bulk, c.l.	100 lbs.	.90	- —

Soda ash l.c.l. prices are per 100 lbs. f.o.b. recognized warehouse point and include delivery in any quantity to customer's sidewalk within recognized local trucking distance of seller's warehouse. The sales zones are:—Zone 1: All Northern U.S. E. of Miss. River and North of the Southern boundaries of Ky. and Va., including also St. Louis, Mo., and Davenport, Ia., parallel La., Miss., Ala., South of 31° Texas, E. of 100° Meridian and S. of 31° parallel and Fla., in Me., N. H. and Vt.; special local zone prices apply for ship't to various counties. Zone 2: Ark. East of 98° Meridian; Neb., E. of 98° Meridian; Tex., N. of 31° parallel and E. of 100° Meridian (except Wichita Falls), Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31° parallel; Iowa (except Davenport), Ga., Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), N. and S. C. and Tenn. Zone 3: Kansas, Neb., W. of 98° Meridian, Tex., W. of 100° Meridian (including Wichita Falls, but excluding El Paso), N. and S. D., Okla., Ark., W. of 93° Meridian. Zone 4: El Paso, Tex.; Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah and Wyoming.

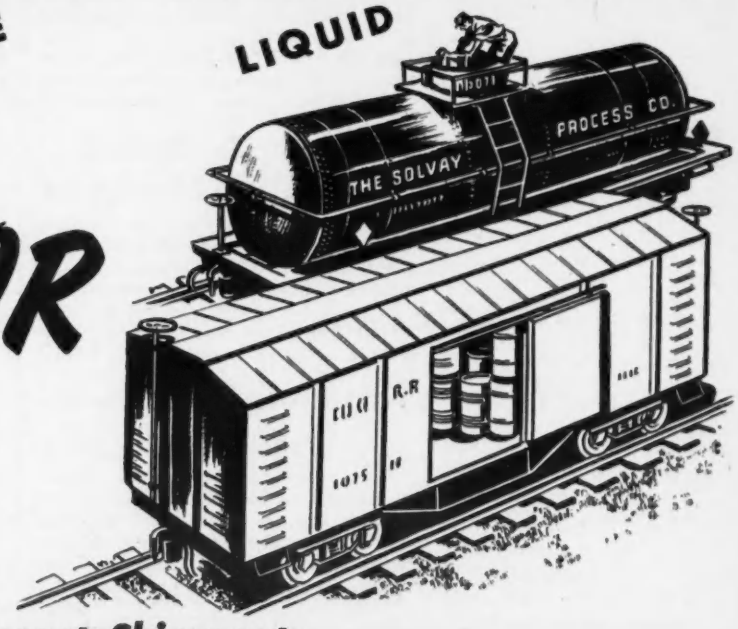
Soda, benzoate, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.39	- —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs	lb.	.40	- —
900 lbs. or less	lb.	.43	- —
USP, bbls., fib., 4,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.46	- —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs	lb.	.47	- —
900 lbs. or less	lb.	.50	- —
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.70	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.05	- —
bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.55	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	1.90	- —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	2.25	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.60	- —
powd., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.85	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y.	100 lbs.	2.52	- —
kgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.10	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y.	100 lbs.	2.77	- —
Bichromate, [2,3] spot, c.l., works	lb.	.07¾	- —
l.c.l., 6 cks. or 10 bbls. or over, works.	lb.	.07½	- —
5 cks. or 9 bbls. or less, works.	lb.	.07¾	- —
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.11	- —
10-bbl. lots	lb.	.11½	- .13
1-9 bbls.	lb.	.12	- —
kegs	lb.	.12½	- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.00	- 3.10
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.50	- 3.60
solution, 32 deg., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.30	- —
l.c.l., bbls., works.	100 lbs.	1.55	- —
Soda bisulphite, solution, 33 deg., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.35	- —
l.c.l., bbls., works.	100 lbs.	1.60	- —
35 deg., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.40	- —
l.c.l., bbls., works.	100 lbs.	1.65	- —
solut., 44 deg., bbls., works,	100 lbs.	1.55	- —
l.c.l., bbls., works.	100 lbs.	1.80	- —
Bromide, USP, gran., works,	500 lbs.	.27	- .31
fiber dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	.28	- .33
Cacodylate, 1, 5-lb. bots., works.	lb.	17.00	- —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal).			
Caustic, flake, 76%, powd., ammo. process, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.95	- —
dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.70	- —
l.c.l., Zone 1	100 lbs.	3.55	- 4.90
2	100 lbs.	3.70	- 5.05
3	100 lbs.	3.95	- 5.30
4	100 lbs.	4.35	- 5.70
electro process, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.70	- —
l.c.l., same zinc prices as ammonia process.			
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works.	100 lbs.	1.92½	- —
sellers' tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.95	- —
70%, buyers' tanks, works,	100 lbs.	1.97½	- —
sellers' tanks, works	100 lbs.	2.00	- —
solid, 70% ammon., process, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.30	- —
l.c.l., Zone 1	100 lbs.	3.15	- —
2	100 lbs.	3.30	- —
3	100 lbs.	3.55	- —

GROUND SOLVAY SOLID

CAUSTIC POTASH

FLAKE LIQUID

OR



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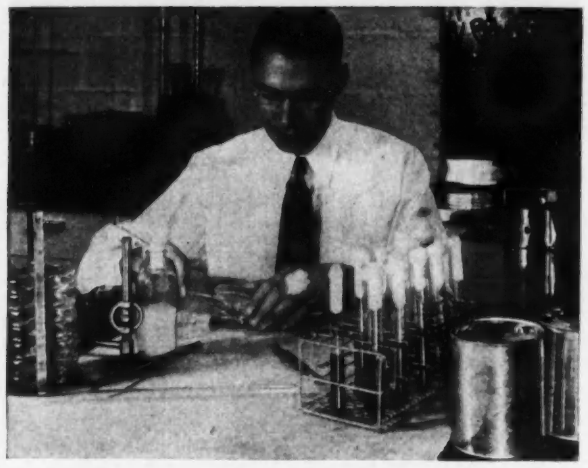
INSIDE NEWS

JUNE PREPARED BY NATIONAL CAN CORPORATION, NEW YORK, N. Y. 1942

A Potent Weapon Behind National's Research



BACTERIOLOGY—THE WEAPON—For the attack on problems of the canning industry, to defend it against the ravages of food spoilage. This is a relatively new science, involving the study of invisible microorganisms, widely distributed in nature. If it were not for the presence of these microorganisms which grow readily in foods, canning would be relatively simple.

In the days before Bacteriology became recognized as an exact science, it was known that foods packed in cans required heating in order to prevent spoilage of the contents. This brought about experimental canning which resulted in more or less hit or miss methods and frequently almost complete spoilage occurred. As more became known of Bacteriology, the direct relation between this science and the canning industry started extensive work in applying this science, which has resulted in the establishment of processing temperatures and times for all canned products, and has practically eliminated spoilage.

The study of microorganisms which are in or on the surfaces of all foods and equipment in canning plants, as well as in the ingredients used in canning, and the methods of determining the temperatures required to destroy the various forms of these microorganisms has made it possible to place the canning industry on a firm scientific basis.

This brief discussion will indicate to the reader why National's Research Field Service established a Bacteriological Laboratory and built up a competent staff to apply this science to the problems of the canning industry.

The photograph shows one of the staff members determining the microorganisms in a spoiled canned product. Not only does a knowledge of these microorganisms occurring in the raw materials help to determine the canning procedure necessary to destroy them or render them inactive, but it also makes it possible to determine why a can of food has spoiled. Work of this nature along bacteriological lines is absolutely necessary to the Research Field Service men, for when they detect spoilage in the canner's plant, it is not always possible to immediately determine the cause. Through the aid of their Bacteriological Laboratory, samples of these spoiled goods are examined and findings reported back immediately to men in the field who are then able to take steps at once to solve the canners spoilage problems.

To those unfamiliar with the canning industry it may be seen that the science of Bacteriology, thought by many to be related solely to the medical field, also serves a fundamental purpose in the canning industry. "RESEARCH IS ORGANIZED THINKING." (141)

Fluoride Activator Recently Developed

A new activator developed at a southern university experiment station increases the effectiveness of sodium fluoride, a material which has recently been in very short supply. The result has been to decrease the quantities of fluoride necessary for effective insect control. (142)

Bromelin Obtained From Pineapples

The United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Hawaiian Agricultural Experiment Station at Honolulu, T. H., has developed a method of obtaining bromelin from the peels and cores of pineapple. The bromelin is precipitated with alcohol from juice pressed from the peels and cores in a stage of manufacture where the juice is of little value to the canner. The alcohol is then recovered and is used again with other batches of juice. Bromelin is an enzyme which breaks down meat protein and is of value in making tough meat cuts tender. (143)

Women to the Rescue

A New Jersey packing corporation has learned that it's not a man's world in which we live. Six young women, forewomen along the corporation's canning and quick-freezing lines, are enrolled as students in night courses at a New Jersey college. To the surprise of the college instructors, the young women have shown marked ability in working out engineering projects as well as initiative in improving production methods at the plant. A better method of handling No. 10 tins that won't go through the ordinary labeling machine was worked out by one young lady. She has a couple of other new labeling ideas that she thinks are practical. The others have suggested methods to speed up and simplify packing operations and they say they've just started. (144)

Shrimp Cleaning Machine

Cleaning shrimp, long considered impracticable by canners, is now economically performed by a machine. Shrimp in the shell are fed through slots between two diagonally grooved belts which carry them in position over a circular saw. The saw completely removes the alimentary canal. Large disks between the belts and above the saw serve to straighten curved shrimp sufficiently and to hold them against the saw. (145)

(Advertisement)

Soda caustic, electro process, dms., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Soda, caustic, solid, electro process, dms., l.c.l., same zone prices as ammon. process. Caustic soda, l.c.l., prices are on the same basis as those for soda ash. The sales zones are also the same.
Chlorate, dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Chromate, spot, c.l., works, lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., 6 cks.. 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .09½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, 225-lb. bbls. lb. .18½- —
dms., 50-lb. lots.....lb. .20½- —
25-lb. lots.....lb. .22½- .23½
dms., kgs., 100-lb. lots...lb. .19½- —
USP XI, gran., bbls., 250-lb. lots..lb. .24 - —
boxes, 50-lb. lots.....lb. .26 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .28 - .29
kgs., 100-lb. lots.....lb. .26 - —
powd., bbls., 250-lb. lots..lb. .24½- —
boxes, 50-lb. lots.....lb. .26½- —
cns., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .28½- —
kgs., 100-lb. lots.....lb. .25½- —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dom., dms..lb. .14 - .15
imports, 90%, cs.....lb. No prices
Diacetate, 38-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09¼- .10½
anhy., dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 80%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .08½- —
1-9, same basis.....lb. .09 - —

Soda, fluoride, 95%, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., 10 or over same basis..lb. .08¾- —
1-9, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - 1.32
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.47
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 1.67
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.25 - 1.32
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.47
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.72 - —
solution, cbys., cns.....lb. .82 - .83
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld., lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms., 100 to 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .24 - .27
Hypophosphite, N. F., cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. .67 - —
Hyposulphite, cryst., large bgs., works, frt. equald....
100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —

Soda, hyposulphite, pea, 5,000 lbs. and over, bgs., works...
100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.20
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.60
2,500 to 5,000 lbs., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.10
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.30
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.60
500 to 2,500 dms., works. 100 lbs. 3.10 - 3.25
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.85
pea, less than 500 lbs., bgs., works..100 lbs. 3.70 - 3.95
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.90 - 4.15
dms., works.....100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.45
Iodate, jars.....lb. 5.49 - —
Iodide, jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
bots. .....lb. 2.52 - 2.57
Mandelate, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 3.25 - —
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
15 dms. and over, dlvd. N.Y. 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
3-14 dms., same basis..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
1-2 dms., same basis.100 lbs. 5.30 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works....lb. 2.50 - —
10 bbls. and over, dlvd. N.Y. lb. 3.30 - —
1-9 bbls., dlvd. N.Y.....lb. 3.55 - —
Molybdate, anhyd., kgs., works lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —

Soda, nitrate, dom., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., dlvd., f.o.b. cars Hopewell, Va..ton.30.05 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis. ton.29.35 - —
bulk, f.o.b. Hopewell, Va..ton.27.00 - —
imp., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., f.o.b. cars, Atl., Gulf, Pac. warehouses, rail or lmat shipment..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis... ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons.. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast, f.o.b. ports, 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Soda nitrite l.c.l. prices range represents delivery at various points.
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 4.50 - —
15 dms. and over, same basis..lb. 5.45 - —
3-14 dms., same basis...lb. 5.60 - —
1-2 dms., same basis....lb. 5.85 - —
flake, dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
10 bbls. and over, dlvd. N.Y.C..100 lbs. 4.30 - —
1-9 bbls., same basis.100 lbs. 4.55 - —

BY

NATIONAL CAN

JUNE PREPARED BY NATIONAL CAN CORPORATION, NEW YORK, N. Y. 1942

U. S. Army Field Tests

Prove Superiority of "Parachute Ration"

Extensive Army field tests have conclusively proved that the Army Type K or "Parachute Ration" is a superior emergency field ration which can be subjected to all types of field conditions and all sorts of weather and yet please soldiers with its nutritive and appetite appeal qualities. A platoon of troops which subsisted through four days of field operations on "K" rations did not show any impairment in physical or mental conditions.

Canned meats are included in the Type K ration. The ration is composed of breakfast, dinner and supper units. The breakfast unit contains one package of "defense" biscuits, one package of compressed graham biscuits, one can of veal luncheon meat, one package of malted milk dextrose tablets, two packages of soluble coffee, three tablets of sugar and one stick of chewing gum. The dinner unit contains one package of "defense" biscuits, one package of compressed graham biscuits, one can of pork luncheon meat, one package of dextrose tablets, one tube of concentrated bouillon and one stick of chewing gum. The supper unit is composed of one package of "defense" biscuits, one package of compressed graham biscuits, one can of cervelat sausage, one 2-oz. bar of ration "D," four tablets of sugar, one package of lemon juice powder, and one stick of chewing gum. (146)

A full day's supply of emergency field rations, exhibited by Captain R. H. MacDonnell of the Subsistence Research Laboratory, Chicago.

Cannery Wastes Treated With Soda Ash

Research on the treatment of vegetable cannery wastes has revealed that soda ash can be used to advantage in biological filters in place of lime. Soda ash is not affected by carbon dioxide, while lime, when used in small amounts, is completely precipitated by the carbon dioxide. In the past, lime has been used in an attempt to control the odor and acidity in biological filters. But the amount required to maintain alkaline conditions in a high rate recirculation filter is sufficient to produce a degree of alkalinity detrimental to maximum biological activity.

In the tests with soda ash, an average increase in efficiency of 44 percent resulted from the use of this chemical over that when no acidity control was maintained. Odors were eliminated and clarification improved. The use of soda ash is expected to find practical application during the coming canning season. (147)

New Canning-Pea Withstands Heat

Several new pea varieties for canning and freezing were included in trials reported by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y. It was found that the new canning-pea variety, Wisconsin Merit, can tolerate heat better than any late pea yet observed. It has usually exceeded Perfection in yield, although it has been considered rather variable in berry color by some canners. (148)

Castor Extracts Combat Insects

New insecticides from the castor plant have been used effectively in the control of scale insects and several species of spiders in the Florida citrus industry. Successful tests have also been conducted on apples and vegetables, both in Florida and New England. Castor extracts may eventually find wide usage in the agricultural insecticide field, although at present there is little prospect of their effective use in household insecticides. (149)

Technical Topics

ALUMINUM CRESYLATE is a constituent of an improved form of sheep dip in powder form. The compound also contains finely divided sulphur. It is easy to pack and transport, it is not affected by hard water, it is easier to mix than plain sulphur dip and it will dilute with a high proportion of water to give an efficient bath containing a suspension of finely divided sulphur and a solution of cresylic acid. (150)

A CATION-ABSORBING RESIN deposited on a highgrade diatomaceous filter aid has been found to possess unique decolorizing and iron absorption properties by a British Columbia sugar refinery. The filtering material is said to yield soft sugars of excellent bloom. It can be used with standard filtration equipment and it is regenerated after use. (151)

METHYL BORATE can be produced directly by a method recently patented by an American company. Basis of the method is the distillation of boric acid with an excess of methanol. The methyl borate distills over as a binary azeotropic mixture with methanol. Investigations have shown methyl borate potentially useful as an ingredient of antiseptics and disinfectants. (152)

COCOA BEANS and their shells contain anti-oxidants suitable for incorporation with essential oils, organic dyestuffs and similar materials to reduce deterioration due to oxidative changes, it is claimed in a recent foreign patent. (153)

TEETOTALLER RATS, with a diet deficient in vitamin B_1, developed serious nervous disorders sooner than their litter mates who received the same diet supplemented with whiskey or alcohol. (154)

NEW SOAP PROCESS—A new soap process has just been patented (U.S. No. 2,271,619) in which soap is produced by alcoholysis instead of the usual hydrolysis. The glycerine can be readily recovered in almost pure and undiluted form, while the alcohol can be recovered for re-use. The new process makes possible an exceptional expansion in plant capacity. A further advantage is that glycerine recovery can be effected even when potash soaps are made. (155)

Every effort will be made to furnish additional information on these articles. Where such information is not obtainable, we will refer inquirers to the original source of the article. Write to National Can Corp., 110 E. 42nd Street, New York City. Please mention the number at end of article—also name of the magazine you saw it in.

(Advertisement)

Soda, oxalate, neut., bbls.	lb.	.09	- —
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works,	lb.	.14¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¼	- —
Pentachlorophenate briquets, single bgs., works	lb.	.26	- —
70 lbs., bgs., works	lb.	.20	- —
490 lbs., bgs., works	lb.	.18	- —
powd., 100 lbs., kgs., works	lb.	.19	- —
500 lbs., bgs., works	lb.	.17	- —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.00	- 6.25
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50	- 7.25
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.20	- 6.45
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70	- 7.45
cryst., tech., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.55	- 2.70
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.95	- 3.45
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.75	- 2.90
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.15	- 3.65
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.25	- 8.25
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.00	- 9.00
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.45	- 8.45
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.20	- 9.20
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	2.70	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.45	- —
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.65	- —
kegs, c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.40	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.15	- —
USP (dibasic), bbls., dms., works	lb.	.06	- .10
dried, bbls., dms., works	lb.	.11½	- .12
Soda, picramate, kgs.	lb.	.65	- —
Prussiate, yellow, bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.11	- —
contracts	lb.	.10	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.11¼	- —
contracts	lb.	.10¼	- —
Pyrophosphate[2], anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equalized.	100 lbs.	5.28	- 6.10
5 tons and over, same basis,	100 lbs.	5.40	- 6.25
less than 5 tons, same basis,	100 lbs.	5.75	- 6.60
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized	100 lbs.	5.45	- 6.30
5 tons and over, same basis,	100 lbs.	5.60	- 6.45
less than 5 tons, same basis,	100 lbs.	5.95	- 6.80
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.12	- —
Sal, bgs., dlvd. N. Y.	100 lbs.	1.20	- —
works	100 lbs.	1.00	- —
bbls., dlvd. N. Y.	100 lbs.	1.30	- —
works	100 lbs.	1.10	- 1.30
Salicylate, bxs.	lb.	.62	- .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.50	- —
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.70	- —
bbls., l.c.l., Zone 1	100 lbs.	2.70	- —
2	100 lbs.	2.85	- —
3	100 lbs.	3.10	- —
4	100 lbs.	3.50	- —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. prices are on same basis as those for soda ash and caustic soda. The sales are also the same.			
Soda, sequisilicate, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.05	- —
10 bbls. or over, dlvd. N.Y.C.	100 lbs.	4.05	- —
1-9 bbls.	100 lbs.	4.30	- —
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	.80	- —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works	100 lbs.	1.05	- —
1 to 4, works	100 lbs.	1.20	- —
tanks, wks.	ton.	18.00	- —
52°, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.40	- —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works	100 lbs.	1.65	- —
1 to 4, works	100 lbs.	1.80	- —
tanks, wks.	ton.	25.00	- —
Silicofluoride, dom., bbls.	lb.	.09	- .14½
Stannate, dms.	lb.	.35½	- .36½
Stearate, lump, powd., bbls., works	lb.	.19	- .24
Sulphate, anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.70	- 1.90
5 tons or over, works,	100 lbs.	1.95	- 2.15
less than 5 tons, works	100 lbs.	2.20	- 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).			
NV VI, exsiccated, powd., bbls.	lb.	.07	- .07½
U.S.P. cryst., gran., bbls.	lb.	.10	- .10½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.40	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd.	100 lbs.	2.90	- —
less than 5 tons, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.15	- —
Soda, sulphide, solid, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.15	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.65	- —
less than 5 tons, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.90	- —
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., 100 lbs., works	lb.	2.10	- 2.35
bbls.	100 lbs.	2.30	- 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.25	- —
l.c.l., 5 or more	100 lbs.	5.50	- —
1 to 4	100 lbs.	6.00	- —
Sulphocarbolate, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.26	- .30
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms.	lb.	.55	- .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, basis, 100% dms., c.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.06½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08	- —
single dm. lots, works	lb.	.08	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.04½	- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.05	- —
Sulphoricinolate, bbls.	lb.	.12	- —
Thiosulphate (see Hyposulphite).			
Tungstate, CP, kgs.	lb.	No prices	
tech., kgs.	lb.	1.35	- 1.50
Solvent, naphtha,[2] dms., wks. gal. tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.31	- —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minequa, Colo.	gal.	.27	- —
high-flash, dms., works	gal.	.32	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.27	- —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., works	lb.	.17¾	- —

Soybean meal, 41%, sacks....ton. 42.00 - —
protein, alpha, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 10-20 tons, works....lb. .20½- —
100-20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .24 - —
Sparteine sulphate, bots. cns..oz. 3.25 - 3.90
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .32
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .04½- —
Squawvine, leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, powd.....lb. .85 - .88
White, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .28 - .48
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .43 - .60
St. John's Bread, edible, bls., lb. .24 - .35
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
dlvd., N. Y.....100 lbs. 3.47 - —
powd., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
dlvd., N. Y.....100 lbs. 3.57 - —
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0760- —
import, bgs.....lb. No prices
rice, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. .06¼ Nom.
bbls. .....lb. .07 Nom.
Wheat, thick, boil, bgs.....lb. .06 - —
Starch, iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Staveacre, seed, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Stearin, oleo.....lb. .1054- —
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 2.00 Nom.
Stramonium leaves, bls.....lb. .29 - .36
seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns.....lb. .53 - .56
Carbonate, NF, IV, 250-lb. bbls..lb. No prices
tech., 90% precip., bbls.....lb. .25 Nom.
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. 23 - .25
Iodide, bots, 5 lbs.....lb. 3.06 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Nitrate, dom., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .07¾- —
25 bbls. and over.....lb. .08¼- —
1-24 bbls. and over.....lb. .08¾- —
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .44 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs.lb. 2.75 - 3.95
Strolyl, acetate, bots.....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .70 - —
Acetate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .70 - —
Arsenate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .82 - —
Arsenite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .70 - —
Glycerophosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .80 - —
Hydrochloride, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .70 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .91 - —
Nitrate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .78 - —
Phosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .80 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .48 - —
Sucrose Octa-acetate, C.P. grade, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .55 - —
denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.40
Milk, bbls., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over.....lb. .26 - —
less than 10.....lb. .27 - —
Sulfadiazine, tablets, bots., 50's, ea. 4.86 - —
100's, ...ea. 8.46 - —
1,000's .....ea. 72.00 - —
Sulfaguanidine, 3.5-gm. bot..doz. 2.56 - —
4-oz. bots.....ea. 8.10 - —
1-lb. bots.....ea. 30.00 - —
Sulfanilamide, 5 lbs., bots.....lb. 1.70 - —
fib. dms., 1,000 lbs., 1 delivery, lb. 1.25 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.30 - —
25-lb lots.....lb. 1.45 - —
Sulfapyridine, powd., bots., tins.. lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, 1,000-lb. lots., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
500-lb. lots, dms.....lb. 5.10 - —
100-lb. lots, dms.....lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. tins.....lb. 5.30 - —
1-5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.50 - —
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulfathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.80
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - —
Sulphur, crude, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines, contracts..long ton. 16.00 - —
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
flour, comm'l bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
refined, cast, bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
heavy, USP, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.85 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.70 - —
light, ref'd, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lumps, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
roll, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
Prices at the mine for various grades refined sulphur 50c. less per 100 pounds.
Rubbermakers, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..100 lbs. 2.20 - —
refined, 100%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l....lb. .03 - .03¼
l.c.l., dms., works....lb. .04 - .04¼
10-gal. dms., c.l.....lb. .07 - .07¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08¼
Dioxide, liquid, comm'l., cyls., works..lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit, cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works..lb. .13 - .21
multi-unit, cars, works..lb. .06½- —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.05
Precipitated, USP, bbls.....lb. .17 - .22
Sumac, grd., Sicilian, f.a.s...ton. No prices
leaf, f.a.s.....ton. No prices
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .08 - —
No. 2.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Berries, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs., lb. .07 - .07¼
medium, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .07
poultry .....lb. .06 - .06½
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, basis 16%, bulk, f.o.b. cars, boat, Balto..net ton. 9.60 -10.20
guaranteed 16%, bulk, same basis..net ton. 10.10 -10.80
20%, bulk, same basis....ton. 12.75 -13.60
triple, bulk, f.o.b. cars, balto., spot..unit-ton. .85 - —

T

Talc, dom., aluminum flake-type, grd., c.l.....ton. 14.50 -24.50
l.c.l. .....ton. 16.50 -30.00
Calif., c.l.....ton. 17.50 -43.00
N.Y., fibrous, 325 mesh, 98-94%, c.l. .....ton. 13.00 -18.00
99-99½%, c.l.....ton. 15.25 -19.25
99.95%, c.l.....ton. 17.00 -21.00
coarse, off-color, c.l.....ton. 13.00 - —
Pennsylvania, c.l.....ton. 11.00 -13.50
l.c.l. .....ton. 12.00 -14.50
Vermont, c.l.....ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton. 15.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, c.l., dlvd. N. Y..ton. 24.00 -30.00
French .....ton. No prices
Italian .....ton. No prices
Talc, domestic, is quoted at the mills in bag packing.
Tallow,[1,6] extra, loose.....lb. .0671¼- —
special, loose.....lb. .0957½- —
sulphonated, 85% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- —
Tamarind, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
kegs .....lb. 7.45 - —
Tankage, dom., fertilizer, animal, grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk, basis N. Y..unit-ton. 4.75 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, basis Chi..unit-ton. 4.25 & .10
feeding, unground, 9-11% ammon., 15-20% b.p.l., bulk, basis N. Y.....unit-ton. 5.25 & .10
high-grade, bulk, Chicago.. unit-ton. 5.50 & .10
import, S. Amer., 10-12% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, c.i.f. port..unit-ton. 5.25 & .10 Nom.
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Tapioca flour, Brazil, bgs.....lb. .03¾- .06½
Java, bgs.....lb. .04½- .07¼
Tar acil oil[6], 10%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .27½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .29½- —
25%, dms., c.l., works.....gal. .31½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .33½- —
Tar, pine, retort, dms., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .24½- —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Tartar emetic, tech., fine gran. or powd., bbls., kgs., 5 or more..lb. .47¾- —
less than 5.....lb. .48 - —
dms. .....lb. .45½- .51
USP, powd., bbls.....lb. .52¾- .53
Terpinyl acetate, cns.....lb. .87 - —
dms. .....lb. .85 - —
Terpin hydrate, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .70 - .72
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .77
Terpineol, CP, cns.....lb. .43 - —
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
alpha, denat. grade, dms., c.l., wks., net wgt..lb. .17 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachlorethane, dms., wks..lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachlorethylene, CP, dms..lb. .21½- —
tech. (see Perchlorethylene).
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99% pure, bots., works..lb. 5.00 - 7.00
Theobromine .....lb. 2.65 - —
Sodiosalicylate, dms.....lb. No prices
Thiamine hydrochloride, bots., cns. gram. .53 - .56
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thio Urea, C.P., dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Thorium, nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme, French, bls.....lb. .89 - 1.62
Morocco, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Spanish, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
Thymol, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 Nom.
Iodide, kgs., 50 lbs.....lb. 3.40 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Timbo root (see cube root).
Tin chloride (ous), anhy.....lb. .48 - .48½
Crystals, bbls., bgs.....lb. .39 - .39½
Metal,[1,6] Straits.....lb. .52 - —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
Tetrachloride, anhyd., bbls...lb. No price
Titanium,[1] dioxide bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery. lb. .14¾- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .15¼- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery. lb. .15 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .15¼- —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .15½- —
non-chalking, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery. lb. .16¾- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .17 - —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .17¼- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery. lb. .17 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .17¼- —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .17½- —
chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery. lb. .15¼- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .15½- —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .15¾- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery. lb. .15½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .15¾- —
50-999 lbs.....lb .16 - —
barium or magnesium base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼- —
calcium base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons) lb. .06½- —
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¾- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - —

Carload prices are f.o.b. factories with actual freight paid. Less than carload prices are f.o.b. factories or ex warehouse with actual freight or trucking paid, except on the Pacific Coast, where they are f.o.b. warehouses. Pacific Coast prices are ¼c. per lb. higher than the above.

Toluidin base, distilled, kgs....lb. .96 - —
Tolu, balsam, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Toluidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Toluol,[2] ⁸,⁶ (toulene), 2° indus., dms., returnable..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.. gal. .28 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .28 - —
1° nitration,[6] dms., returnable, gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.. gal. .29½- —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .29½- —
Tonga, N.F., 50% bark and vine, bls..lb. .90 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Triacetin, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Trimyl borate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Tributyl citrate, ton lots, 475-lb. dms..lb. .34 - —
single dms.....lb. .36 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - —
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .51 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
tanks .....lb. .07½- —
Trichlorethylene,[3] zone 1, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 3, c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —

All prices on trichlorethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City, N. D. Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla. and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Idaho, Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

Tricresylphosphate[3], CP., cns., wks...lb. .43½- .54½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37½- —
smaller lots, wks.....lb. .40½- —
Tech., cns., wks.....lb. .28½- .45½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .31
smaller lots, wks.....lb. .25½- .31½
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Triethylamine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyl citrate, ton lots, 500-lb. dms..lb. .29 - —
single dms.....lb. .31 - —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., dlvd..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - —
Trimethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .54 -56
dms., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[3] bbls....lb. .31 - .33
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton 21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal powd.,[6,5] 90% dms., works..lb. 2.60 - —
Oxide, CP, kgs.....lb. No prices
Chem. grade, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs..lb. No stocks
Haitian, bls.....lb. .08¾- .00
Madras, bgs.....lb. No price
Turpentine, spirits, gum, bbls., c.l., ex dock..gal. .69¼- —
l.c.l., 10 ex dock..gal. .71¼- —
5 ex dock.....gal. .73¼- —
wood, dest., dist., dms., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .60 - .65
tanks .....gal. .55 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., dlvd... gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .56 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., Metropolitan New York, Phila., Wilmington, Del., Baltimore, Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville....ton. 80.00 - —
46% N., bgs., l.c.l., f.o.b. Belle, W. Va..ton. 82.50 - —
5-19 tons, f.o.b. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del., Baltimore..ton. 85.00 - —
less than 5 tons, f.o.b. New York, Phila..ton. 90.00 - —
import, 46% N., bgs., 5 tons, f.o.b. Atl. Gulf ports or Belle, W. Va., ship..ton. No prices
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y. whse..ton. No prices
pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Urea fertilizer compound, basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports..ton. 57.40 - —
Urea - ammonia liquor, basis 45% N., tanks, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports ton. 121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Alt., Gulf ports, ton. 127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .27

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bls.....lb. 1.69 - —
Eastern, bls.....lb. 1.38 - —
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, C.P., bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.60 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins...lb. No prices
Mexican, tins.....lb. 16.00 -17.00
cuts, tins.....lb. 14.00 -16.00
South American, tins.....lb. No prices
Tahiti, tins.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Vanillin, ex eugenol, 25-lb. tins, lb. 2.60 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.65 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.75 - —
ex-guaicol, 25-lb. tins.....lb. 2.35 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.40 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.50 - —
ex lignin, any quantity, 25-lb. tins..lb. 2.35 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.40 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.65 - —
Venice turpentine, true, cs...lb. No prices
artificial, cs.....lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., kgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate, cns., works.....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. gross, works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
5 gals., dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c.....bot. 1.30 - —
50 c.c.....bot. .73½- —
25 c.c.....bot. .45½- —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex (see Rice bran).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut liver).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic; acid, nicotinic amide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo bark, bls.....lb. .49 - .50
tree .....lb. .28 - .30
Wattle bark, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. 41.00 -42.00
Extract, solid, bgs.....lb. .04475-.0460
liquid, tanks.....lb. .05 - —
bbls. .....lb. .05¾- —
Wax, amorphous, group 3, at refineries; 160-165, amber..lb. .15½- —
black .....lb. .14 - —
white .....lb. .26 - —
180-185, amber.....lb. .17½- —
black .....lb. .16 - —
white .....lb. .30 - —
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
Bees,[3] white, bleach, slabs..lb. .61 - —
cakes, cs.....lb. .62 - —
discs, cs.....lb. .63 - —
yellow, crude, Africa.....lb. .49 - —
Brazilian, Chilean, bgs..lb. .50 - —
refd., slabs, cs., lbs.....lb. .59 - .60
Candelilla,[3] bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .38 - —
Carnauba,[3] No. 3 chalky, bgs., lb. .77 - .78
No. 2, N.C., bgs.....lb. .84 - .85
N.C., 3, bgs.....lb. .78 - .79
refined, bgs.....lb. .85 - .86
yellow, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .88 - .89
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .87 - .88
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
100° m.p., bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. .40 - .45
Montan, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Ouricury,[3] bgs.....lb. .55 - .62
Ozokerite, hard, green, congeal, p. 66°-68° C., bgs..lb. No stocks
70°-72° C., bgs.....lb. No stocks
74°-76° C., bgs.....lb. No stocks
snow-white, pure, 76°-78° C., bgs..lb. No stocks
yellow, natural, 76°-78° C., bgs..lb. No stocks
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .08 - .09
White precipitate,[3] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.84 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., c.l.ton. 18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton. 20.00 -24.00
wet-grd., c.l.....ton. 21.00 -25.00
gilders, bolted, c.l.....ton. 20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton. 21.00 -24.00
extra bolted, c.l.....ton. 22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton. 23.00 -27.00
Paris white, c.l.....ton. 24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton. 25.00 -29.00
Limestone, airfloated, 99½%, 250 mesh, c.l.....ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, c.l.....ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90%, 200 mesh, c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
gilders', c.l.....ton. 11.50 -13.00
l.c.l. .....ton. 12.50 -16.00
water-floated, gilders' putty grade, c.l.....ton. 12.00 -13.60
l.c.l. .....ton. 13.00 -16.00
precipitated, c.l.....ton. 14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton. 18.00 -25.00
dry ground, 325 mesh, 30 tons, f.o.b. plants....ton. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., up to 5 tons.....ton. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., less than 5 tons.ton. 9.00 - —
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls..lb. .05½- .06
rossed, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
thin, natural, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .22 - .28
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .72 - .75
leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .09
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, dom., 40 mesh, c.l., f.o.b., North Tonawanda, N. Y..ton. 20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis....ton. 24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis....ton. 27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis...ton. 30.00 -32.00
Bags, extra, 25c. each; must be returned for credit. Carload freight to New York, N. Y., 29c. per 100 lbs.
import, 70 mesh, bgs, ex dock ton. No prices
80 mesh, bgs., ex dock..ton. No prices
100 mesh, bgs., ex dock..ton. No prices
120 mesh, bgs., ex dock..ton. No prices
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
Levant, bgs.....lb. No price
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 - .60

X

Xylol[3] (xylene), indus., dms., returnable, works	gal.	.32 -	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.27 -	—
tanks, W. of Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.27 -	—
10°, dms., returnable, works	gal.	.35 -	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.30 -	—
5°, dms., returnable, works	gal.	.42 -	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.37 -	—
3°, dms., returnable, works	gal.	.47 -	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.42 -	—
Xylidin, mixed, dms.	lb.	.35 -	.36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., cns.	lb.	1.80 -	1.85
Yellow,[3] arsenic sulphide, dom., bbls., f.o.b. New York	lb.	.52 -	.55
bottles, same basis	lb.	.60 -	.64
imp., bbls., same basis	lb.	.20	Nom.
Benzidine, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.35 -	2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs.,	lb.	1.35 -	1.40
lithopone, primrose, lemon, golden and standard orange, ton lots, bbls.	lb.	.55 -	—
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.,	lb.	.60 -	—
100-300 lbs., pkgs.	lb.	.65 -	—
Yellow cadmium lithopone prices are f.o.b. Balto. or whse. points, transportation prepaid or allowed E. of Rockies.			
Sulphide, orange, cases, works,	lb.	1.10	Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. No. of Penn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts	lb.	.16½-	—
Chrome yellow, CP, prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dutch, pink, bbls.	lb.	.09 -	.11
Hansa, bbls., same basis chrome.	lb.	1.37 -	—
primrose shade, bbls., same basis chrome.	lb.	1.75 -	—
Mercury, oxide, tech., bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	2.37 -	—
smaller lots.	lb.	2.39 -	—
Yellow, ocher, American, golden, bbls., works.	lb.	.04½-	.06¼
yellow, bbls., works	lb.	.02 -	.02¾
French type, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0545-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.0565-	—
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton	lb.	.04½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05 -	—
synth., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.071 -	—
Persian orange (see O).			
Zinc, bbls., same basis, chrome CP, contracts	lb.	.1750-	.1785
open order	lb.	.1750-	.1785
Navy specifications type, contracts	lb.	.1750-	.1785
open order	lb.	.1750-	.1785
Yellow dock root, dom., bls.	lb.	.16 -	.23
Yellow root (xanthorisa), bls.	lb.	.11 -	.13
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.15 -	.16
Yohimbine hydrochloride, viz.	oz.	3.00 -	5.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.20 -	—
less than 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.25 -	—
Zinc,[1,2,5] Metal (see paint market).			
acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	.17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.27 -	—
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.29 -	—
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., dealers, E. of Rockies	lb.	.12 -	—
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.12½-	—
Zinc arsenite prices are on a frt. alld. basis to dest., in lots of 96 lbs. or over.			
Carbonate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.14 -	.20
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.32½-	—
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.37½-	—
kgs.	lb.	.34½-	—
Chloride, tech., fused, dom., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		5.00 -	—
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		5.35 -	—
gran., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		5.75 -	—
l.c.l., dms., wks., 100 lbs.		6.50 -	—
USP, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.30 -	.31
25-lb. jars	lb.	.36 -	—
solut., 50%, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.0315-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04½-	.04½
tanks, works	lb.	.0250-	—
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.33 -	.37
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1025-	—
l.c.l., bbls., f.o.b. works	lb.	.1125-	—
Iodide, N.F., bots.	lb.	4.54 -	—
jars	lb.	4.40 -	—
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.25 -	.30
Metal (see daily quotations in Market report).			
Oxide,[5] pigment, dom., acicular type, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾-	—
Zinc oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾-	—
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾-	—
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
Prices on West Coast ½c. per lb. higher.			
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾-	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09 -	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10 -	—
imported, gold seal, cks., ex whse.	lb.	No prices	
green seal, bbls., ex whse.	lb.	No prices	
white seal, cks., ex whse.	lb.	No prices	
USP, c.l., 50-lb. bgs.	lb.	.10¼-	—
Zinc oxide prices in l.c.l. are ¼c. higher.			
Lead-free and 5% and 35% leaded zinc oxide in car lots are ¼c. per lb. higher delivered Pac. Cst., and in less car lots are ½c. per lb higher ex whse. Pac. Cst.; 50% leaded is 5.6c. per lb. higher for car lots delivered Pac. Cst.			
Palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.32 -	.33
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls.	lb.	.11 -	.12
precip., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 -	.18
Stearate, tech., precip., or U.S.P., c.l.	lb.	.29 -	—
ton lots	lb.	.30 -	—
less than ton lots	lb.	.31 -	—
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.60 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.35 -	—
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.85 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.60 -	—
flake, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.10 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.85 -	—
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.35 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.80 -	—
powd., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.80 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.55 -	—
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.05 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.80 -	—
Sulphide, pure,[1] bgs., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd.	lb.	.08¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾-	—
barium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585-	—
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585-	—
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 -	—
Zinc sulphide delivered to Pac. Cst. is ¼c. per lb. higher for the pure and ½c. for the others.			
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.24 -	.29
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		5.65 -	—
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		6.70 -	—
Zinc-iron oxide, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd., E. of Rockies	lb.	.06¼-	—
dlvd. Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½-	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 -	—
Zirconium nitrate, kgs., works	lb.	3.00 -	4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, gr., bbls., works	ton.	75.00	-100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works	lb.	1.80 -	2.00

Turpentine, Rosin Production Declines

Production or gum and wood turpentine in the United States in the period April 1, 1941, to March 31, 1942, amounted to 548,796 barrels of 50 gallons each, compared with 566,341 barrels in the same period last year. Production of gum and wood rosin totaled 2,135,593 barrels of 500 pounds, against 2,145,865 barrels in the corresponding year.

The official report was prepared jointly by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils of the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. C. F. Speh and M. C. Lawrence represented the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils. J. E. Lockwood assisted in the correction and compilation of the statistics for the report.

Supply and Distribution

	Turpentine. 1941-42 Apr. 1-Mar. 31 Barrels of 50 gals.	Rosin. 1941-42 Apr. 1-Mar. 31 Barrels of 500 pounds gross.
Carryover April 1	209,910	1,874,160
Production	548,796	2,135,593
Available supply	758,706	4,009,735
Less carryover March 31	156,369	1,434,677
Apparent total consumption	602,337	2,575,076
Less exports	*	*
Apparent U.S. consumption	*	*

Production

	Turpentine.	Rosin.
Gum	285,050	989,638
Wood	263,746	1,145,955

Carryover Stocks

	Turpentine.	Rosin.
Carryover April 1	209,910	1,874,160
Carryover March 31	156,369	1,434,677
Stock decrease	53,541	439,483

* Not available.

Location of Carryover Stocks

	Turpentine.	Rosin.
Gum stills	13,894	68,787
So. concen. points	39,195	885,574
Wood plants	38,087	80,309
Distributing points	47,164	22,782
Industrial plants	18,029	377,225
Total in U. S.	156,369	1,434,677
At and afloat to London	*	*
Total U.S. and London	*	*

Consumption by Industries

	Turpentine. Barrels of 50 gals.	Rosin. Barrels of 500 pounds.
Abattoirs	.....	1,020
Adhesives and plastics	343	23,009
Asphaltic products	.....	4,584
Automobiles and wagons	455	585
Chemicals and pharmaceuticals	55,625	251,251
Ester gum and synthetic resins	.....	270,477
Foundries and foundry supplies	1,055	26,580
Furniture	476	134
Insecticides and disinfectants	354	5,669
Linoleum and floor covering	52	51,511
Matches	.....	1,792
Oils and greases	49	41,031
Paint, varnish and lacquer	63,849	217,747
Paper and paper size	.....	443,944
Printing Ink	237	16,154
Railroads and shipyards	7,865	6,410
Rubber	182	7,076
Shoe polish, shoe materials	15,470	12,151
Soap	.....	251,368
Other industries	317	6,100
Total industrial reported	146,329	1,638,653
Not accounted for	*	*
Apparent U.S. consumption	*	*

* Principally unreported distribution of turpentine through retailers who sell in small quantities to ultimate consumers, and unreported industrial consumption of rosin; also rosin distributed through retailers who sell in small quantities to ultimate consumers.

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Lubitz Leaves Directorate Of Gulton Corporation

Allan A. Lubitz, president of the American Firstoline Corporation, manufacturer, converter, and exporter of chemicals, pigments, metals, and metal powders, this city, has resigned as a director of the Gulton Metal Refining & Chemical Corporation, Metuchen, N. J.

The American Firstoline Corporation will continue the manufacture, conversion, distribution and export of zinc oxides, zinc carbonate, zinc dust, zinc stearate, and other chemicals and pigments.

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Davis Co. Elects H. Braith Davis President

Harry B. Davis, co-founder of the H. B. Davis Company, paint and varnish manufacturer, Baltimore, in 1898 and president since the company's incorporation in 1927, has been named chairman of the directorate. H. Braith Davis, formerly vice-president and general manager, succeeds his father as president. Other officers are:—

Alan E. Turner, vice-president and merchandising director; T. M. Gminder, vice-president and sales manager; George Sutherland, vice-president and technical director; H. J. Hoeck, treasurer, and H. N. Roberts, secretary.

In addition to its regular business the Davis Company for the past year, has been manufacturing a number of special finishes for the armed services. Plant facilities have been greatly expanded, to insure prompt and adequate service.

Synthetic Resins and other Branded Paint Materials

(Manufacturers' List Prices)

A

Abalyn (methyl abietate), c.l., dms., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1.	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., lots of 10 dms., same basis.	lb.	.08¾-	—
single dms., same basis	lb.	.09¾-	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.14¾-	—
Aroclors, distilled, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.23 -	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.25 -	—
single dms., works	lb.	.27 -	—
undistilled, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.18 -	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.20 -	—
single dms., works	lb.	.22 -	—
Aroplaz 1323, filtered solution, 50% solids in mineral spirits, dms., dlvd. Atlantic states, c.l.	lb.	.13 -	—
2,500 lbs. and over	lb.	.13½-	—
less than 2,500 lbs.	lb.	.14 -	—

B

Bakelite, alkyd resins, BR, 10025, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.28 -	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.28½-	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.29 -	—
carbic anhydride base, oil modified, BR, 14590, 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.26 -	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.26½-	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.27 -	—
resin modified, BR., 13202, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.15 -	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.15½-	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.16 -	—
dispersion resin, BK, 3962, dms., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.2770-	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.2820-	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.2870-	—
KB, 6791, dms., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.28½-	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.29 -	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.29½-	—
XK, 14504, dms., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.28 -	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.28½-	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.29 -	—
Bakelite, XK, 15346, dms., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.2810-	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.2860-	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.2910-	—
lacquer, BR, 9366, dms., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.18½-	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.19 -	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.19½-	—
BJ, 15408, dms., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.24 -	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.24½-	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.25 -	—
XJ, 10433, dms., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.37 -	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.37½-	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.38 -	—
XR, 3180, dms., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.45 -	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.45½-	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.46 -	—
4357, dms., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.45 -	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.45½-	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.46 -	—
phenolic, 100%, BR, 254, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.42 -	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.42½-	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.43 -	—
3360, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.36 -	—
16,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.36½-	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.37 -	—
4036, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.37 -	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.37½-	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.38 -	—
9432, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.31 -	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.31½-	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.32 -	—
9434, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.25½-	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.26 -	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.26½-	—
10282, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.32 -	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.32½-	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.33 -	—
14634, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.30 -	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.30½-	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.31 -	—
oil modified, BR, 302, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.3460-	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.3510-	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.3560-	—
2175, cns., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.33 -	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.33½-	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.39 -	—
resin modified, BR., 2963, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.22 -	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.22½-	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.23 -	—
11504, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.18 -	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.18½-	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.19 -	—
11544, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.18 -	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.18½-	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.19 -	—
solutions, XJ, 180, dms., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.2170-	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.2220-	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.2270-	—
13574, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.30 -	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.30½-	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.31 -	—

C

"Cumar" resin, AX	lb.	.06¼-	—
BX	lb.	.06¼-	—
CX, gross weight	lb.	.05¾-	—
DX, gross weight	lb.	.05¼-	—
EX, gross weight	lb.	.05¼-	—
FX, gross weight	lb.	.05¾-	—
Cumar, MH col. 1	lb.	.11¾-	—
1½-2	lb.	.10¾-	—
2½-3½	lb.	.09¾-	—
9	lb.	.06¼-	—
MS	lb.	.10¾-	—
P 10°-90° C., col. 2½ and darker	lb.	10¾-	—
RH	lb.	.10¾-	—
RS	lb.	.10¾-	—
V col. ½	lb.	.12¾-	—
1	lb.	.11¾-	—
1½-2	lb.	.10¾-	—
2½ and darker	lb.	.09¾-	—
Cumar, W col. ½	lb.	.13½-	—
1	lb.	.12½-	—
1½-2	lb.	.11½-	—
2½ and darker	lb.	.10½-	—

"Cumar" resin prices apply in dms., f.o.b. Frankford, Pa., freight equalized with Pittsburgh.

D

Durite, 1301, pale, one drum and over.	lb.	.29 -	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.30 -	—

Durite prices are f.o.b. Phila., Pa., with freight allowed east of Rocky Mts.

E

Esterol, alkyd solution, A, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.16¼-	—
B, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
E, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.16½-	—
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.17 -	—
H-1, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19 -	—
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.19½-	—
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.20 -	—
PV, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¾-	—
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.17¼-	—
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.17¾-	—
11, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.16½-	—
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.17 -	—
22, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13 -	—
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.13½-	—
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.14 -	—
22-B, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10½-	—
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.11 -	—
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.11½-	—
33, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.16½-	—
44, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
44-B, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
55, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.16½-	—
562, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½-	—
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.17 -	—
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.17½-	—
640-N, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—

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- ★ WATERPROOFING, PENETRATION MATERIALS
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GENERAL ELECTRIC

Esterol, alkyd solut., 640-N, 9 dms. or less., dlvd..lb. .16½- —
660-N, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .15½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .16 - —
750, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .17½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .18 - —
830, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .17½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .18 - —
1800, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .15½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .16 - —
1825, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .18 - —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .18½- —
2185, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .15½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .16 - —
2195, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .16½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .17 - —
2600, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .18½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .19 - —
2833, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .15 - —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .15½- —
2728, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .16½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .17 - —
2775-BS, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .15½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .16 - —
4040, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .15½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.....lb. .16 - —

F

Flexalyn solution, dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis..lb. .13½- —
single dms., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .19¾- —

G

G, resin, dms., gross weight, works..lb. .08 - —
Guai-a-phene, 10-gal. cns., works, gal. 2.57 - —
5-gal. cns., works.....gal. 2.62 - —
1-gal. cns., works.....gal. 2.82 - —
dms. (dm. deposit $6.00), works, gal. 2.47 - —

H

Hercolyn (hydrogenated methyl abietate), dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1.lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., lots of 10, same basis.lb. .12¾- —
single dms., same basis...lb. .13¾- —
smaller lots, f.o.b. Hercules, Del..lb. .18¾- —

J

Jonite (see zinc-iron oxide pigment in regular price list above).

K

Kadox (zinc oxide), East of Pacific Coast:—
Nos. 15, 17 and 72, bgs., c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .07¼- —
Nos. 15, 17 and 72, bbls., c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., bgs.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., bbls.....lb. .07¾- —
No. 23, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .08½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .09 - —
Pacific Coast prices ½c. per lb. higher; l.c.l. prices ex warehouse.
Krumbhaar, Maleic 404, 1 to 9 dms..lb. .17½- —
10 dms.....lb. .17 - —
carloads or truckloads...lb. .16½- —
Maleic 414, 1 to 9 drums..lb. .17½- —
10 drums.....lb. .17 - —
carloads or truckloads....lb. .16½- —
Phenolic 505, 1 to 9 drums.lb. .17½- —
10 drums.....lb. .17 - —
carloads or truckloads....lb. .16½- —
Phenolic 555, 1 to 9 drums..lb. .17½- —
10 drums.....lb. .17 - —
carloads or truckloads....lb. .16½- —
Synthetic Copal 909, 1 to 9 drums..lb. .19 - —
10 drums.....lb. .18½- —
carloads or truckloads....lb. .18 - —

L

Lewisol resin, No. 1, c.l.....lb. .16½- —
10 dms.....lb. .17 - —
1 dm.....lb. .17½- —
2, c.l.....lb. .16½- —
10 dms.....lb. .17 - —
1 dm.....lb. .17½- —
2L, c.l.....lb. .16½- —
10 dms.....lb. .17 - —
1 dm.....lb. .17½- —
3, c.l.....lb. .20 - —
10 dms.....lb. .21 - —
1 dm.....lb. .22 - —
18, c.l.....lb. .16½- —
10 dms.....lb. .17 - —
1 dm.....lb. .17½- —
24, c.l.....lb. .16½- —
10 dms.....lb. .17 - —
1 dm.....lb. .17½- —
28, c.l.....lb. .16½- —
10 dms.....lb. .17 - —
1 dm.....lb. .17½- —
33, c.l.....lb. .16½- —
10 dms.....lb. .17 - —
1 dm.....lb. .17½- —
115, c.l.....lb. .15 - —
10 dms.....lb. .15½- —
1 dm.....lb. .16 - —
125, c.l.....lb. .15½- —
10 dms.....lb. .16 - —
1 dm.....lb. .16½- —
305, c.l.....lb. .16 - —
10 dms.....lb. .16½- —
1 dm.....lb. .17 - —
310, c.l.....lb. .17½- —
10 dms.....lb. .18 - —
1 dm.....lb. .18½- —
320, c.l.....lb. .18 - —
10 dms.....lb. .18½- —
1 dm.....lb. .19 - —
Lewisol resin prices are f.o.b. cars, New England States, Middle Atlantic States, Va., W.Va., N.C., Ky., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo. For less than dm. quantities add 5c. per lb. to one-drum prices.

N

Neo-fat fatty acid, 3-R, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13½- —
17, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12¾- —
19, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- —
23, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19¾- —
drying oil, 170, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .14¾- —
190, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18¾- —
290, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20¾- —
Neo-fat prices are ½c. per lb. higher in all states west of and including Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico.

Nevillac, pale, hard, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
hard, 85-95° C, dms., works..lb. .17 - —
soft, 65-75° C, dms., works...lb. .17 - —
Neville resin, R-1 nevindene, col. ½, dms., works..lb. .13½- —
R-3, nevindene, col. 1, dms., works..lb. .12½- —
R-5, nevindene, col. 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .11½- —
R-6, nevindene, col. 2½-3½, dms., works..lb. .10½- —
R-7, N.P.S., col. below 3, dms., works..lb. .13 - —
R-8, N.P.S., col. below 3, dms., works..lb. .13½- —
R-9, hard, col. ½, dms., works..lb. .12¾- —
R-10, hard, col. 1, dms., works..lb. .11¾- —
R-11, hard, col. 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-12, hard, col. 2½-3½, dms., works..lb. .09¾- —
R-13, medium, col. ½, dms., works..lb. .12¾- —
R-14, medium, col. 1, dms., works..lb. .11¾- —
R-15, medium, col. 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-16, medium, col. 2½-4, dms., works..lb. .09¾- —
R-16A, medium, col. 7-10, dms., works..lb. .06½- —
R-17, medium soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-19, medium soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-21, soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-22, special, soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-27, medium soft, col. 1, dms., works..lb. .13¾- —
R-28, medium soft, col. 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .12¾- —
R-29, medium soft, col. 2½-8, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
465, 110-125° C., dms., gross weight, f.o.b. Pittsburgh..lb. .03½- —
Neville resin prices, except 465 resin, are freight equalized with Phila. Less than full drum shipments are 5c. per pound additional, f.o.b. Neville Island, Pa.
Nevillite, "V," water-white, 100-lb. dms., works..lb. 1.80 - —
No. 4, very light straw, 100-lb. dms., works..lb. .52 - —
No. 123, water-white, 100-lb. dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Nevinol, dms., works.....lb. .12 - —
No. 2 oil, heavy, rfd., dms., works..lb. .12 - —
Nuba, 1, 80-95° C., dms., gross weight, works..lb. .0290- —
2, 100-125° C., dms., gross weight, works..lb. .0290- —
3x, 135-150° C., dms., gross weight, works..lb. .04¼- —
Nuodex drier, cobalt, 6%, 400-lb. pkgs..lb. .31¼- —
11½%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .57 - —
cobalt acetate, 100-lb. pkgs. lb. .83¾- —
iron, 6%, 400-lb. pkgs.....lb. .15¼- —
11%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .26 - —
lead, 24%, 450-lb. pkgs.....lb. .14½- .15½
32%, 450-lb. pkgs.....lb. .18¾- —
34%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .19½- —
40%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .23 - —
lead 30%, cobalt 3%, 150-lb. pkgs..lb. .32 - —
lead 30%, manganese 3%, 150-lb. pkgs..lb. .25 - —
manganese 6%, 400-lb. pkgs.lb. .16¼- .17¼
10½%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .27¼- —
zinc, 8%, 400-lb. pkgs.....lb. .16¼- —
10%, 400-lb. pkgs.....lb. .19¾- —
12%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .23 - —
Nuodite, cobalt, 18%, 100-lb. pkgs. lb. .79 - —
lead, 64%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .26 - —
manganese, 24%, 100-lb. pkgs. lb. .35 - —
All prices are f.o.b. customers' plants, east of Denver.
Nypene resin, dms., works....lb. .32 - —
Paradene, No. 1, 75-99° C., dms., gross wt., works..lb. .05¼- —
2, 100-124° C., dms., gross wt., works..lb. .05¼- —
3, 125-140° C., dms., gross wt., works..lb. .05¼- —
Paradene prices are freight equalized with Philadelphia, Pa.
Paradura resin, grade AV, c.l., dlvd..lb. .28 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .29 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
C, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .34 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .35 - —
10-P, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .37 - —
46, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .23 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
273, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .24 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
367, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .37 - —
540, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .37 - —
Paranol resin, extra hard, No. 1, c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
Extra hard, No. 3, c.l., dlvd.lb. .14 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Hard, No. 1, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
Hard, No. 3, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
25, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
25, light, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
54-E, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
100, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
105-B, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
200, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
10 pkgs., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
9 pkgs. dlvd.....lb. .18½- —
500, hard, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .15½- —

Paranol resin, 500, extra hard, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
800, extra light, c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
800, dark, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
850, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
1600, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
1700, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
1750, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
1855, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
3046-C, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .23 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
3101, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15¾- —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .16¾- —
3645, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
Pentalyn A, dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, Zone 1..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis....lb. .13½- —
single dms., same basis..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .19 - —
G, dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, Zone 1..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis. lb. .15 - —
single dms., same basis..lb. .15½- —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .20½- —
Phenester, color 3½-5, dms., works, lb. .17 - —
P.H.O., dms., works.....lb. .24 - —
Pliolite, powder, ton lots, works, lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .69 - .74
resin, clear, ton lots, works, lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .79 - .84
No. 20, ton lots, works.....lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .79 - .84
No. 40, ton lots, works.....lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .79 - .84

R

Resinous oil, No. XI, returnable dms., works..lb. .0160- —

S

Staybelite resin, c.l. (36,000 lbs.), f.o.b. cars East of and including N.D., S.D., Neb., Kan., Okla. and Tex..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dms. (500 lbs.), same basis..lb. .06½- —
smaller lots, f.o.b. Hattiesburg, Miss., or Hercules, Del..lb. .20 - —
Surfex, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Painesville, Ohio..ton.27.50 - —
BB, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.32.00 - —
MM, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.30.00 - —
Syntex, standard alkyd resins, No.
9, 10 dms..100 lbs.18.25 - —
1-9 dms.....100 lbs.18.50 - —
18, 10 dms.....100 lbs.17.50 - —
1-9 dms.....100 lbs.17.75 - —
19-B, 10 dms.....100 lbs.16.25 - —
1-9 dms.....100 lbs.16.50 - —
22, 10 dms.....100 lbs.15.75 - —
1-9 dms.....100 lbs.16.00 - —
23, 10 dms.....100 lbs.14.75 - —
1-9 dms.....100 lbs.15.00 - —
28, 10 dms.....100 lbs.19.75 - —
1-9 dms.....100 lbs.20.00 - —
32, 10 dms.....100 lbs.15.25 - —
1-9 dms.....100 lbs.15.50 - —
36, 10 dms.....100 lbs.18.75 - —
1-9 dms.....100 lbs.19.00 - —
40, 10 dms.....100 lbs.19.50 - —
1-9 dms.....100 lbs.19.75 - —
119, 10 dms.....100 lbs.22.50 - —
1-9 dms.....100 lbs.22.75 - —
H-3, 6 dms.....100 lbs.15.50 - —
1-5 dms.....100 lbs.16.00 - —
H-12, 10 dms.....100 lbs.17.25 - —
1-9 dms.....100 lbs.17.50 - —
H-15, 10 dms.....100 lbs.14.50 - —
1-9 dms.....100 lbs.14.75 - —
H-46, 10 dms.....100 lbs.14.50 - —
1-9 dms.....100 lbs.14.75 - —
Tentative alkyd resins, 14, 10 dms..100 lbs.16.50 - —
1-9 dms.....100 lbs.16.75 - —
16, 10 dms.....100 lbs.19.75 - —
1-9 dms.....100 lbs.20.00 - —
23-S, c.l.....100 lbs.13.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.14.00 - —
25, 10 dms.....100 lbs.16.75 - —
1-9 dms.....100 lbs.17.00 - —
121, 10 dms.....100 lbs.17.50 - —
1-9 dms.....100 lbs.17.75 - —

Syntex prices are f.o.b. Louisville, Ky., freight prepaid and allowed to destination in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, Va., N. C., S. C., W. Va., Ohio, Ky., Tenn., Ind., Ill., Mich., Wis., Iowa and Mo. and the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.; Atlanta, Ga.; Omaha and Lincoln, Neb., and Montreal and Toronto, Canada. For shipment to other points East of the Rockies and not listed above add 1c. per pound. For shipment direct to West Coast points add 1¼c. per lb. or 1½c. on deliveries from Los Angeles warehouse.

V

Vanadiset resin, dlvd. Balto.-Washington area, contract, 26-1000 tons per month..ton.35.00 -45.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt...ton.56.00 -66.00
under 1 ton per shpt....ton.83.00 - —
Southern New Jersey, East Pa., Del., contract, 26-1000 tons per month..ton.35.00 -45.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt...ton.54.00 -64.00
under 1 ton per shpt....ton.82.00 - —
Canada (Windsor to Montreal), contract, 26-1000 tons per month..ton.38.40 -48.60
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt...ton.58.00 -68.00
under 1 ton per shpt....ton.84.00 - —
Greater N. Y., North N. J., Conn., contract, 26-1000 tons per month..ton.34.00 -44.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt...ton.52.25 -60.00
under 1 ton per shpt....ton.80.00 - —
Ill., Ky., Tenn., Carolinas, Georgia, Missouri, 26-1000 tons per month..ton.39.00 -47.00
spot, 1-25 tons, per shpt...ton.60.00 -72.00
under 1 ton per shpt....ton.86.00 - —
Iowa, Wis., Minn., Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, contract, 26-1000 tons per month.ton.40.00 -50.00
spot, 1-25 tons, per shpt...ton.62.00 -74.00
under 1 ton per shpt....ton.90.00 - —

Vanadiset resin, New England (except Conn.), contract, 26-1000 tons per month..ton.35.00 -45.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt...ton.56.00 -66.00
under 1 ton per shpt....ton.82.00 - —
Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Dakotas, contract, 26-1000 tons per month.ton.48.00 -57.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt...ton.70.00 -80.00
under 1 ton per shpt....ton.94.00 - —
N. Y. State, Penna. (W. of Harrisburg), Western Maryland, contract, 26-1000 tons per month..ton.36.00 -46.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt...ton.57.00 -66.00
under 1 ton per shpt....ton.84.00 - —
Ohio, Mich., Ind., W. Va., Va., contract, 26-1000 tons per month..ton.37.00 -46.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt...ton.58.00 -68.00
under 1 ton per shpt....ton.84.00 - —
Pacific Coast States, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Canada (except Windsor to Montreal), contract, 26-1000 tons per month...ton.53.00 -62.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt...ton.75.00 -84.00
under 1 ton per shpt....ton.96.00 - —
"Vinylseal" adhesive solution, A35, 20 dms., f.o.b. South Charleston, W. Va., frt. pd. E. of Miss..gal. 2.10 - —
smaller lots, same basis.gal. 2.50 - —
T24-9, 20 dms., same basis. gal. 2.00 - —
dm. lots, same basis....gal. 2.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis.gal. 2.50 - —

Vinylseal, MA-28-18, 20 dms., same basis..gal. 2.15 - —
dm. lots, same basis....gal. 2.40 - —
smaller lots, same basis.gal. 2.65 - —

"Vinylseal" adhesive solutions in 1 to 5-gal. quantities are shipped in non-returnable containers. Extra charge of 40c. for 1-gal. cans, 5-gal. containers included in price. Drum lots are shipped in 55-gal. non-returnable drums.

"Vinylite" brand resins, AYAA, AYAF, AYAT, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, f.o.b. cars, South Charleston, W. Va., freight paid to destination E. of Mississippi river....lb. .40 - —
2,000 to 9,999 lbs., cns., same basis..lb. .43 - —
200 to 1,999 lbs., cns., same basis..lb. .45 - —
1 to 99 lbs., cns., same basis..lb. .60 - —
AYAB, cns., 200 to 1,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .52 - —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis..lb. .67 - —
AYAW, cns., 200 to 1,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .52 - —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis..lb. .67 - —
QYNA, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, f.o.b. cars South Charleston, W. Va..lb. .48 - —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis..lb. .50 - —
2,000 to 9,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis..lb. .52½- —
200 to 1,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis..lb. .55 - —

Vinylite, brand resins, QYNA, 1 to 199 lbs., paper bags, same basis..lb. .65 - —
VYHF, VYLF, VYNW, VYRR, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, same basis..lb. .48 - —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis..lb. .50 - —
2,000 to 9,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis..lb. .52½- —
200 to 1,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis..lb. .55 - —
1 to 199 lbs., paper bags, same basis..lb. .65 - —
VYHH, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, same basis..lb. .52 - —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis..lb. .54 - —
2,000 to 9,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis..lb. .55½- —
200 to 1,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis..lb. .57 - —
1 to 199 lbs., paper bags, same basis..lb. .67 - —
VYNS, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, same basis..lb. .68 - —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis..lb. .70 - —
2,000 to 9,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis..lb. .72½- —
200 to 1,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis..lb. .75 - —
1 to 199 lbs., paper bags, same basis..lb. .85 - —
XYSG, 200 to 1,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
1 to 199 lbs., paper bags, same basis..lb. 1.40 - —

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AN IMPROVED ALKYD FOR HOLABIRD QUARTERMASTER DEPOT SPECIFICATION HQD-ES NO. 680

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Acid No.	3-5
Color	5-12 (G-H)
Viscosity	Z1-Z-3 (G-H)
Wt. per gallon @ 20°C	7.7 lbs.

Samples and additional data are available.

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60 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison.

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Food Is a Must

The War Manpower Commission has set out in earnest to find a place in war production for every qualified worker and to put him in his place. It is recognized that man scarcity is likely to prove far more obstructive than materials scarcity to the pushing of war production over the top. The cooperation of employers is asked for the program—and it should unstintedly be given. Pirating men from essential war work is to get special attention by WMC.

The daily press is full at times of plaints from those squeezed out of business or out of work by something attributed to the war program and alleging inability to find any job in spite of constant comment on the need for men. Similar complaints come from others professing a desire to get out of the ranks of the governmentally relieved. These things call for analysis, and it is for such analysis that the manpower agency has been set up. It is to be counseled, however, that care be exercised to avoid hampering of war work by forcing square pegs into round holes. Incompetence must be guarded against as much with respect to employment as to contracting. Thousands of men will have to be taken from white-collar jobs to meet the production needs of war, but they must be measured to the actual requirements and trained to fit.

There is as big a need for men in the production of food as there is in the production of munitions—and the job is just as important. At this, also, the manpower commission aims remedial plans. Perhaps it can avoid the returning of interned aliens to opportunities for illdoing, in spite of the reluctance of Americans to get down to earth in the battle for survival.

Schools are planning to put boys on the farms; so are the more stable youth organizations. There will be extensive closings of stores and broker's offices in various cities as the inventories of trade diminish. Out of these will come jobless who can be set to work in field and orchard. They may not want to go; but the furrow must be manned, as well as the frontline.

Too Much Reporting

One of the worst and biggest handicaps to satisfactory progress in the war production program has been and, fortunately in diminishing degree, is the variety of ideas on what is to be done. This dates back several years when the major debate was whether there was a war going on and why should the United States bother about it. Today the greatest exhibition of conflicting views and largely inexpert opinions expertly adduced is in the pow-wow over why there isn't enough rubber and "who done it."

Government is now almost adequately informed on what is to be done for victory, but it still lacks information on how to do the necessaries. Business is greatly at sea for lack of information on what it can do and whether it can get the materials to do it with. There never were business statistical data adequate to the information needs of business, and this shortcoming is greatly aggravated now.

Withal, business is obliged to do so much reporting that substantial increases in personnel are necessary to keep the required records in at least passable shape. This multiplicity is one reason, paradoxical but true, why government is poorly informed and hence cannot provide adequate information. The governmentally characteristic variety of ideas obtains in this record-making scheme: there are two, six, or eleven bureaus asking for data—largely the same data but in a different form, calculated from a different basis. The results basically are as confusing as the work is time-consuming and costly, and because Washington "business" bureaus have the isolation complex attributed to the relations of the army and the navy, the confusion is colossally confounded.

There is need for statistical data in the war program. Business should provide it, although only some 8,000 concerns are on PRP. But, its providing must be simplified if either side is to get any good out of it.

BUY WAR BONDS TO WIN

Help for the Helpless

Further evidence of the multiplicity of schools of thought which tangles up and delays the war production program is offered in the variety of schemes afoot and afloat in Washington with respect to the necessary, practicable role of small business in war processes. This matter appeared to have been settled wisely and satisfactorily a short time ago when it was stated that WPB and the military procurement agencies had set up a plan to give war work to the big concerns in each industry and turn all civilian production over to the small units.

But, whatever the satisfactoriness of that plan from a practical point of view, it failed to come up to the ideas of Congress, and the legislative campaign for the relief of small business went on and on. Last week it reached the stage of house approval of a bill that would make it mandatory to give war contracts to small concerns if these were certified as competent by the WPB chairman. The bill's scheme is a big one, with more than the usual generosity of governmental subsidy for businesses which are small largely because they lack the vigor necessary for greater growth. It would create a government agency to contract for government work—war work—with the sole purpose of paying any number of small subcontractors to take the jobs off its hands. The only sensible thing about the scheme is that its application would rest on the judgment of the WPB chairman.

Army and navy buyers endeavor to restrict their contracts for essential materials to manufacturers with a record of satisfactory work and reliability. The War Plants Corporation idea departs widely from that criterion. It disregards national safety, as well as national welfare, in order that congressmen may curry favor by getting jobs for their communities.

The conversion of industry to war production has been astonishing. Individual examples of conversion are almost miraculous in their degree and their practicability. But, this physical conversion, like that of the spirit, to be honest and effective must come from within. It may be stimulated by exhortation, but it cannot be bought.

BUY WAR BONDS TO WIN

Subsidies Sidetracked

Vitiation of the purpose of price ceilings by means of subsidies for those who cannot stay in business at the permitted prices has been postponed by the senate's defeat of legislation which would have authorized the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Commodity Credit Corporation to spend public money in order that the public might be relieved of the necessity of spending it. There is but slight encouragement in this refusal to apply the governmental relief scheme to cover up governmental reluctance or aversion to adopt a sound method of price-control: the senate rejected the idea largely on technicalities, and intimated that in a less vague form the legislation may eventually be approved.

The subsidy scheme was referred to as a support for the price-control program. In a manner of speaking, it was something of the sort—something in the nature of a false leg to take the place of one sacrificed to the appeasement of labor and farm politicians. The senatorial farm bloc opposed the proposal—on the grounds that its language threatened bureaucratic depression of farm prices.

Retail interests—the same ones that assailed fair-trade minimum prices—are protesting against the OPA maximums on the grounds that dealers should be permitted to operate on the basis of replacement costs. There is no explanation of why a dealer must continue to sell anything on which he cannot make a satisfactory profit, or why the cost of living must be inflated to maintain anybody in business.

Price-control is applied under the theory that it is in the interest of the consumer thus to endeavor to prevent inflation. Then it is shot full of holes in the interest of somebody else. This leads to the advocacy of subsidies for those who cannot get through the holes; and the subsidies are declared to be "in the interest of the consumer"—better would it be said, "with interest by the consumer," because that is the way he will be obliged to pay for them.

Price-control is viewed in some circles with horror for its "incompatibility with democratic principles." As it is, it should be condemned rather for its inefficiency because of oligarchic practices. Democracy has little to do with the case; otherwise the wholly paternalistic idea of subsidies, of a governmentally guaranteed profit system, would never have even legislative conception.

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Heavy Chemicals

New Business in Heavy Chemicals Remains Quiet with Deliveries At Satisfactory Rate — Arsenic Gets Allocation Order —New WPB Amendment on Molasses Stocks

New business in the market for heavy chemicals continued at a quiet rate last week, with contract deliveries for the most part satisfactory. The War Production Board has put white arsenic under allocation control. While no critical shortage is anticipated for the immediate future, it is now considered prudent to conserve supplies to take care of any emergencies. The allocation order on naphthenic acid becomes effective today. Caustic soda was in an easier supply situation this week due to lighter demand and heavy production in keeping with the high output of chlorine. Sulphur dioxide was enjoying a heavy call from the oil industries, with regular customers getting first consideration. Nickel salts factors reported that no nickel plating is now allowed for decorative purposes in connection with civilian uses.

Distributors of molasses to farmers for insecticidal purposes are given permission, by Amendment No. 2, just issued, to General Preference Order M-54, to acquire stocks of molasses equal to their purchases in a corresponding quarter for the year ending June 30, 1941. When mixed with calcium arsenate, molasses makes a very effective deterrent to the boll weevil, as well as a general insecticide.

Paper production, as a percentage of six-day capacity, was 93.8 percent in week ended May 16, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 97.3 percent in the previous week and 100.9 percent a year ago.

Alumina Hydrate.—Market positions unchanged on both heavy and light materials. Prices same.

Aluminum.—Priorities rule transactions on 98 to 99 percent grade. Prices under agreement. Paste and powder on allocation.

Alums.—New business light. Contract deliveries satisfactory. Pricewise, no change.

Ammonia Aqua. — New demand quiet. Quotations same.

Ammoniac Sal. — Market position unaltered on gray and white material. No change in prices.

Antimony Needles.—Bolivian quiet. Prices unaltered.

Arsenic, White.—Under allocation. Pricewise, no change.

Barium Carbonate. — Precipitated quiet. Quotations remain unaltered.

Chlorine.—War call heavy. Market strong. No change in prices.

Copper.—Price on domestic holds 12c. per pound delivered Connecticut Valley. Export quiet at 11¾c. f.a.s. New York.

Copper Sulphate.—Needs for war purposes heavy. Crystal and monohydrated quotations unchanged.

Ethyl Chloride.—New business quiet. Contract deliveries satisfactory. Pricewise, no change.

Lead Acetate.—Much used for acetic acid. Priorities rule. Quotations same.

Manganese Acetate.—Business quiet on spot. Prices show no change.

Insecticides

Two types of insects, capable of reducing grains by extensive physical damage, have appeared in the temporary storage annexes of western Canada. Both insecticides and fumigants are required for extermination.

One of the insects, the rice weevil, was found in a temporary elevator at one point in Manitoba. It never before has been reported in commercially stored grain in the region. The other, the spider weevil, was discovered in a large number of annexes in the Prairie Provinces during last autumn and it is considered probable that more serious damage will occur this year.

The Board of Grain Commissioners is taking precautions to prevent the introduction of the insects to the annexes at the Head of the Lakes.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.2	170.2	170.2	158.2

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	101.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Manganese Carbonate.—New interest light. Contract deliveries at satisfactory rate.

Methyl Chloride.—Demand light. Deliveries okay. Prices same.

Nickel Salts.—War demand heavy. No plating allowed for decorative purposes in connection with civilian uses.

Potash Caustic.—Call for material light. Pricewise, no change.

Potash Chlorate.—Under full priority control. Quotations remain at recent levels.

Soda Caustic. — Supply situation easier at the moment with demand light and production heavy due to rate of chlorine output.

Sulphur Dioxide.—Heavy call from oil industries. Regular customers getting first consideration. Prices unaltered.

Tin Salts.—New business fairly good. Quotations unchanged.

Acids

Heavy chemical acids continued in a somewhat static condition last week with new business definitely on the quiet side and with appreciable stocks accumulating here and there. Deliveries against contracts, however, showed no slackening and were considered satisfactory for the most part. The opinion was expressed in the trade that, while business certainly might be better, it might also be very much worse.

Abietic.—No change in level of demand. Prices same.

Acetic.—New developments lacking. Pricewise, no change.

Chromic.—New business light. Deliveries okay. Prices unaltered.

Hydrofluoric. — Inquiry unimpres-

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Association Meetings:—

American Society for Testing Materials, Memphis, Tenn., annual meeting, June 22 to 26.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, Waldorf-Astoria, June 4.

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, June 8 and 9.

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JOSEPH TURNER & COMPANY
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- Trained sales personnel approximately 75
- Total personnel approximately 200

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THE BORDEN COMPANY	Ration-ayd
COLUMBIA CHEMICAL DIVISION PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS CO. .	Calcium Chloride, Alkalies
E. I. du PONT de NEMOURS	Methanol and Ammonia
HEYDEN CHEMICAL CORPORATION .	Formaldehyde, Benzoates, Salicylates
KOPPERS COMPANY	Industrial Solvents, Coal Tar Products
KREBS PIGMENT & COLOR CO. . .	Pigments, Colors
PHILADELPHIA QUARTZ CO. . . .	Silicates of Soda Metso Detergents
L. SONNEBORN SONS, INC.	White Oils, Petrolatums
WARNER CHEMICAL COMPANY . .	Carbon Bisulphide Carbon Tetrachloride

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CAUSTIC SODA

BORIC ACID : CARBON TETRACHLORIDE : BORAX : TITANIUM TETRACHLORIDE : SULPHUR CHLORIDE : SILICON TETRACHLORIDE CREAM OF TARTAR : SULPHURIC ACID : CAUSTIC SODA WHITING : TARTARIC ACID : LIQUID CHLORINE : SULPHUR SODIUM HYDROSULPHIDE : CARBON BISULPHIDE TEXTILE STRIPPER TARTAR EMETIC

Stauffer CHEMICALS SINCE 1848

STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. 420 LEXINGTON AVE., NEW YORK CHICAGO, ILL.

sive. New features lacking. Quotations unchanged.

Lactic.—Demand quiet on spot. Prices show no change.

Muriatic.—New business remains light. Contract deliveries satisfactory. Pricewise, no change.

Naphthenic.—Under allocation, effective today. Prices rule unchanged.

Sulphuric.—New inquiry light. Deliveries against contracts at fairly good level. Quotations unaltered.

Baltimore, May 27.—Trading in sulphuric acid continues active, but on the ceiling basis. The situation is still rather indefinite. Some of the producers insist that their production is entirely for their own use, and, therefore, does not figure in the market. The picture is not cleared up by the quotation on 20 percent oleum at $19 per ton. The demand, of couse, is active enough to absorb the production quite readily, though for the present there seems to be no actual shortage.

Insecticides

Insecticides and fungicides showed no new developments last week and, with the blanket price ceiling now in effect, little change is anticipated in the market picture. Manufacturers were making every effort to assure equitable distribution to take care of demand as it appears.

Distributors of molasses to farmers for insecticidal purposes are given permission to acquire stocks of molasses equal to their purchases in a corresponding quarter for the year ending June 30, 1941, by Amendment No. 2, just issued, to General Preference Order M-54. Threatened spread of boll weevil in the Southeastern States makes it necessary that farmers have adequate supplies of molasses. When mixed with calcium arsenate, it makes a very effective deterrent to the weevil, as well as a general insecticide.

Calcium Arsenate.—Demand heavy. Indications point to its continuance. Quotations same.

Lead Arsenate.—Active demand with season getting into full swing. No change pricewise.

Nicotine Sulphate.—New features lacking. Quotations unaltered.

Paradichlorobenzene.—Good call for material. Supplies tight. No change in quotations.

- - - —V- - - —

Motor Trucks, Tire Order On Conservation Revised

—Continued from page 5

Under the revised local delivery order, newspapers may adopt either of two plans for the conservation of equipment.

One plan sets a limit on the number of deliveries a paper may make in one day, the number to be determined by the population of the area served, and also requires a 25 percent reduction in delivery mileage.

The other plan sets no limit on the number of deliveries on the same day but requires a 40 percent reduction in mileage. Under either plan special deliveries and callbacks are banned.

The mileage reductions are to be based on the total miles traveled in the corresponding month of last year, and apply only to motor or horse.

- - - —V- - - —

Calif. Chemical Salesmen Elect W.C. Mills President

Chemical Salesmen's Association of California has elected the following officers:—President, Willard C. Mills, of the Great Western Division of the Dow Chemical Company; vice-presidents, Edward S. Browning; Richard N. Nason; Edward Schuler of the Monsanto Chemical Company, and secretary-treasurer, Dan Keating. Meetings, except during the Summer months, are held monthly at the Engineers Club of San Francisco, 206 Sansome street.

- - - —V- - - —

Chemical Salesmen to Golf

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will hold its initial golf tournament of the season at the Garden City Country Club, Garden City, L. I., June 2. First round after luncheon will constitute the official score. A combination ticket for $8 provides lunch, green fees and dinner. Reservations are in charge of Charles F. Alexander, of Seldner & Enequist, 86 Hausman street, Brooklyn.

McAbee Leaves Baker For Naval Post

John McAbee left his duties at the J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., last week to join the Naval Reserve as a lieutenant, junior grade. Mr. McAbee joined the J. T. Baker organization about ten years ago, coming to the plant soon after his graduation from Lafayette College. When he volunteered his services to the Navy, Mr. McAbee held the position of divisional sales manager in charge of the sales of bulk chemicals.

John McAbee

- - - —V- - - —

E. W. Sinclair has been elected a director of Richfield Oil Corporation.

Chemical and Drug Import Controls Seen

Import circles foresee probabilities that the War Production Board may soon take steps to tighten controls over imports of an additional number of commodities in which shortages are beginning to develop as a result of the steadily increased demand of war industries for material supplies.

A selected list of commodities imported into the United States is now under strict control under the terms of order M-63, which became effective December 27, and it is thought by importers that this list will be broadened considerably by the board at an early date.

The December order applied only to metals and provided that in the future all imports of these materials were to be handled by the Metals Reserve Company. The list was extended (see last week's OPD) to include medicinal and technical oils and other materials. It is now expected that the list will be further enlarged in the field of chemicals and drugs, which might bring the Defense Supplies Corporation into the picture as the sole importing agent.

- - - —V- - - —

Chlorine Delivery Unit Ruling Made by WPB

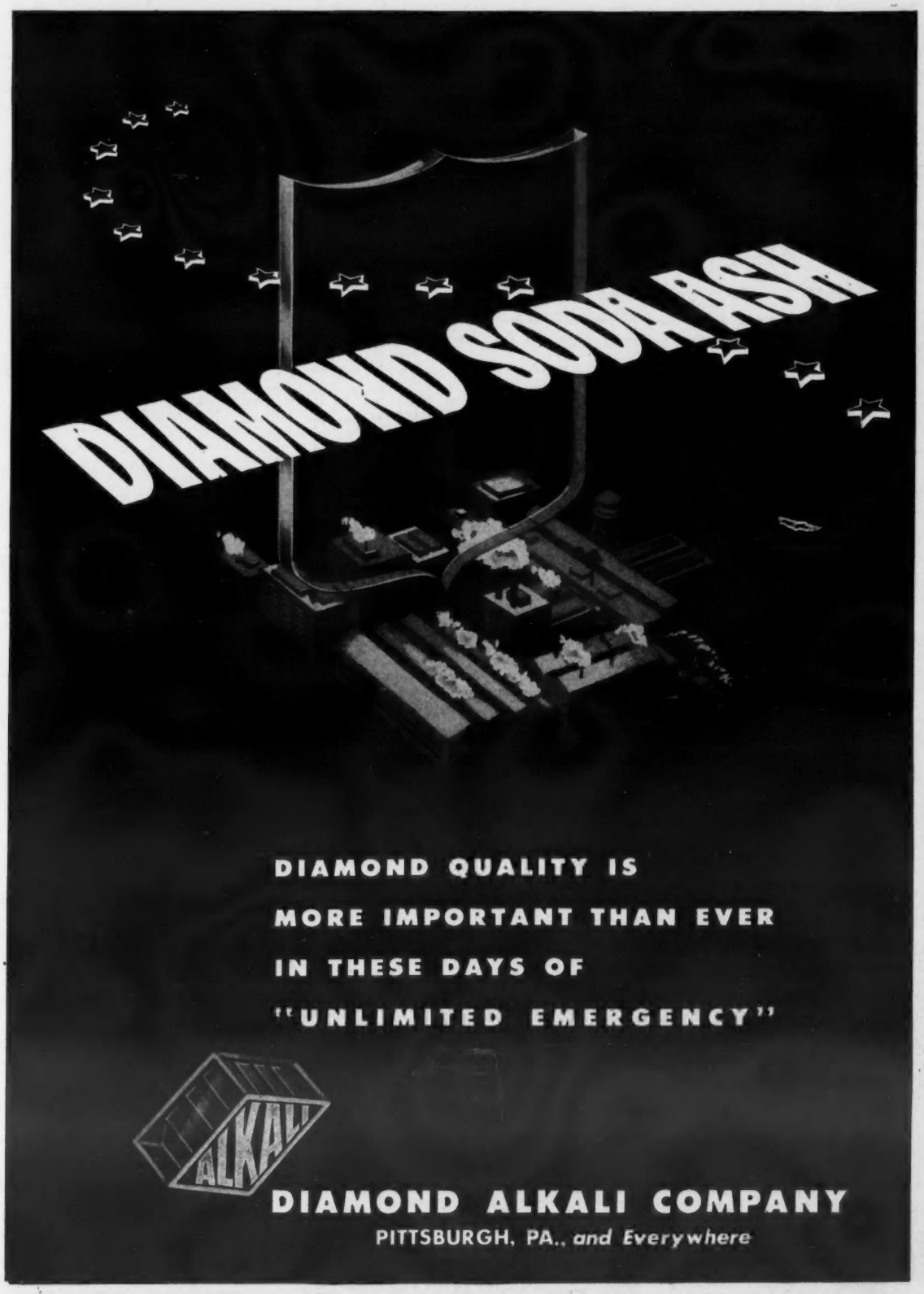
OPD Washington Bureau
May 25, 1942

Users of chlorine are permitted to accept delivery in the smallest practical delivery unit, and the date for filing of orders for chlorine with producers is advanced to the tenth of the preceding month, by an amendment to General Prefeference Order M-19, released today by the Director of Industry Operations.

- - - —V- - - —

Phila. Oil Trade to Golf

The Oil Trade Association of Philadelphia is holding its Spring golf tournament on June 2, rain or shine, at Philadelphia Country Club, West Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, starting at 12 o'clock noon.



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Potassium Chlorate
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In Bulk, Bags, Barrels. Available for Immediate Shipment
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Tennessee FERRI - FLOC has proven its value for sludge conditioning, sewage and waste coagulation, and water treatment. Atlanta's Clayton plant uses FERRI - FLOC alone. Reduces costs . . . why not begin saving money NOW!
Write for Free literature
TENNESSEE CORPORATION
Atlanta, Ga. Lockland, Ohio

Purchasing Agents Discuss War Problems

—*Continued from page 3*

The executive officer is George A. Renard, secretary-treasurer, 11 Park place, New York.

The chemical and allied products buyers group, at a luncheon session May 25, elected the following officers: —Chairman, James M. Ewing, of the Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J.; secretary, Harry Barnett, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Arlington, N. J.

James M. Ewing
Chairman, Chemical Buyers Group

Nelson Warns of Waste

Wasteful, needless use of materials essential to satisfactory war production is treasonable, declared Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, and he told the purchasing agents that they were in duty bound to be the custodians of all useful materials and to see that these were devoted to the best interests of the nation.

Production is better than was expected, Mr. Nelson said, in presenting his thesis that production wins battles. It must become still better, he said, because its job is the tremendous one of supplying the free world with the necessities of the fighting front and many things for the home fronts. This job of WPB comprises also the maintenance of this country's biggest production schedules at home.

This job must be done, Mr. Nelson declared. So, whether it be impossible or not, it is going to be done. Wars are won by the side which has the best supply of necessary materials, and the productive efforts of this country must be continuously increased. He predicted a production rate of $60,000,000 a month by next Fall.

Scarcities of materials must be and will be overcome, Mr. Nelson said. Scarcity of time is being overcome, and the United States has already made up a large part of the handicap of its late start. Materials must be found in scrap piles and among substitutes. "We must outsmart our enemies," he warned, because "this is a smart man's war."

OPA Problems

New shortages face OPA with bigger and bigger problems, said Leon Henderson, price administrator. The miracle of production increases for war is paralleled with a shrinkage of usual consumer goods and this imposes a necessity of rationing. Things are coming which should be foreseen but are not, as has been true also of problems now at hand. There is still time in some of these to make readjustments of resources, but this is not true with respect to growing shortages in other places. There is no more need to worry about production capacity, but shortages of power, of fuel, of transportation, and of labor, skilled, semi-skilled, and apprentice are puzzling, and they complicate the price-control and allocation problems of OPA. There is much power, but there is more, and growing need for it. There is a growing probabiltiy that freight cars must be subject to priorities.

Producers are assisting much by voluntary priorities; so are dealers. Raw materials are being extensively apportioned to national needs. Still, more rationing must come, but Mr. Henderson feels that rationing of everything is highly undesirable.

Self-disclipine is essential to the successful adaptation of the people to rationing, Mr. Henderson said, pointing to the experience of Canada in appealing to public restraint. The needs of tomorrow present a new testing of self-rationing, of ability on the part of a community to manage its own affairs. The ability of individuals, in their associations or other groups, to handle new and emergent problems is the one great need which does not entail exhaustion of resources. There must be full public participation in the tasks of war. The mechanics can well be taken care of, but public conscience and the will to restrain need yet to be developed. These are a vital element; only a free people can properly handle its own affairs. and all must help.

Mr. Henderson felt that, once there was full realization that impending conflicts at arms must mean great loss of life, there would be preparation to face the nation's greatest losses; that the terrible conflict impending would point the way to the step that should be taken in attitude and policy with respect to restrictions essential to the equitable allocation of national resources. The months to come doubtless will be tinged with the politics of election-time, but these should be properly appraised with respect to imperative needs and taken at that value.

A big problem exists in the probable collision of the policy of collective bargaining for better wages and the control of inflation, Mr. Henderson said. He was confident that this would be worked out satisfactorily, because no major industry has fallen in the war drive because of excessive wage risks. Simple suspension of the rules will not solve the problem. Strength of organization and exercise of proper restraint will be most helpful.

OPA Enforcements

The enforcement policy of OPA with respect to price-control and allocations has three essentials of success, said David Ginsberg, OPA general counsel:—the first is public acceptance of the necessity and importance of the restrictions. So, the first endeavor is to emphasize the seriousness of violations from the point of national safety and welfare, to show the general public that he who cheats to avoid discomforts steals from his honest and patriotic neighbors.

Buyer and seller are equally culpable in profiteering practices, Mr. Ginsberg declared, both endanger the country and the lives of its defenders.

OPA has the backing and the aid of the purchasing public; it may find a place for organized volunteer assistance. Local boards must provide the understanding of community characteristics; Washington's part is to originate policies of rationing and to coordinate administration, which will insure against discrimination.

The OPA enforcement program is concerned with the few recalcitrants who must go on as usual, Mr. Ginsberg explained. There is no purpose to crackdown on every technicality, but in respect of "crooks and racketeers" under rationing rules the endeavor will be to put them and those who deal with them behind bars.

Price-control regulations do not apply to the consumer purchaser, but do include buyers with sellers in liability under commercial transactions. The buyer, Mr. Ginsberg pointed out, ordinarily can discharge his obligation by getting a written statement or affidavit from the seller that the latter has complied with the law.

Violations of OPA price rules may be dealt with by injunction suit, license suspension or treble-damage suit. The courts have been sympathetic to the purposes of price-control where consent decrees have not been possible. Confirmed violators are sued for suspension of licenses granted by OPA by declaration under the law. Suspensions will be sought in all persistent and reckless violations. The treble-damage suit will become available July 31 and will permit every consumer-purchaser to sue for $50 or three times the overcharge, plus lawyer's fees and costs. The commercial buyer does not have this form of re-

dress, but sellers in that field may be sued by OPA.

Rationing violations are actionable in injunction suits, suspensions, and criminal prosecutions. Authority to seize goods illegally acquired is being considered. Criminal prosecution is also authorized by the price-control law. In Mr. Ginsberg's opinion, the "wilful price and rationing violator belongs in the cell next to the draft-evader." But, the major purpose of OPA enforcement is to assist the honest, patriotic citizen to adjust himself and his business to the needs of wartime. There will be no Gestapo; OPA will rest its case at the bar of public opinion.

Readjustments of margins and relativities among prices in the manufacturing, wholesaling, and retailing fields were discussed by Dr. J. K. Gailbraith, deputy price administrator. There will be necessities for both roll-backs and roll-forwards, he said. Pricing new goods was explained by Harold Leventhal, of the legal unit. Plans for the decentralization of administration were discussed by John F. Hamm, senior deputy administrator.

Industry's Part

Productive effort bordering on the miraculous has shown Hitler and Hirohito their mistake in believing that the American people were apathetic, somnolent, said Walter D. Fuller, chairman of the board of the National Association of Manufacturers. "Hitler's coffin" is on the American production line, he declared, and, although it will be costly, it will be worth that to bury the menaces of nazi-ism.

A summary of the achievements of war-production was given by Mr. Fuller in support of his declaration that business was cooperating in the national problem, not profiteering. He urged the necessity of making that fact clear to the public at large and advised that the free press of the country be properly used to spread the truth about free enterprise and its part in the war endeavor.

A similar message was given by Paul G. Hoffman, president of the Studebaker Corporation, who pledged cooperation of business in the price and production problems of the war.

A picture of plant expansion to meet the needs of war was given by Thomas D. Jolly, director of purchases and chief engineer for the Aluminum Company of America. He related what his company had done and was doing to meet the enormously increased demand for aluminum, outlining the engineering aspects of plant construction and production processes.

Managerial plans to correlate purchasing, engineering, and construction departments in a high-pressure schedule were discussed by Mr. Jolly. With these must be hitched also operating and priority programs, and in the task, all divisions of the company's personnel have a prideful interest—and so, he said, have those to whom the company looks for supplies.

War-production problems of an oil company purchasing agent were added to the discussion of industry's role by W. F. Huff, director of materials in the Office of Petroleum Coordinator. Special emphasis was laid on the end-use analyses provided for WPB in priorities and allocations by OPC in order that the needs of the industry might best be served.

Mr. Huff spoke strongly of the need that materials be conserved; that waste be cut to minimum; that inventories be kept fluid; and that nothing be laid in the way of all possible production for war use.

WPB Regulations

A number of WPB bureau and section chiefs explained the functions of their offices and answered questions relevant thereto. John H. Martin, assistant chief of the Bureau of Priorities, told about the contemplated end-use basis of allocations. This is expected to replace the priorities system, to reduce the form-filling and bookkeeping tasks on both sides.

Enforcement of WPB orders was discussed by Laurence J. Martin, another assistant priorities chief, who promised hard handling for real violators. He also told of the salvage-purchasing functions of the bureau which is liquidating frozen stocks. Surveys are being made; millions of pounds of aluminum and copper and other materials have been acquired. This function is expected to cost many millions of dollars in price differences.

Purchasing agents have a big role in victory; they must not waste or overbuy. Compulsory filling of war orders first is possible for WPB. Raw materials got for a cancelled order may be sold under an extension of the preference rating. Returned, defective articles cannot be fixed up except on definite rating—"off-heats" and the like sometimes are not honest.

Harry Barnett
Secretary, Chemical Buyers Group

A purchaser is not liable if a seller does not live up to an M order. A seller offering to B customers must sell to an A-10 rating. Inventories must match usual cycles of production and be kept at reasonable minimums.

PRP, now and in the making, was discussed by Charles M. Schoenlaub, chief of the priorities bureau production requirements section. He said that some 8,200 buyers were operating under PRP. This system, he predicted, probably would cover all WPB activities in time. The application of PRP questionnaires and the correlation of their data were explained, as was the import of the value and quantity records in sections (f) and (e), respectively, of form PD 25a.

Ratings for tailend civilian production in a plant largely on war jobs depend on the essentialness of the civilian work. Ratings do not require that proportion of defense business be shown. An item must be reported in PD 25a (e) column 1 under all ratings.

The complete control idea was discussed by Stanley P. Adams with special reference to iron and steel. He expected allocation shortly to control all channels through which a material was distributed. Frank Bigger, of the raw materials branch, said that mandatory control appears to be necessary because voluntary cooperation has led to inequities against those who endeavor to support WPB programs.

Priority procedure was outlined by Mason Manghum, chief of the business contact section, with some comment on the popular feeling that an A-10 rating was not a priority, but only a "hunting license." C. S. Griswold, of the field service, told how that unit works to spread information and to assist toward compliance on the part of industry. The schools-for-industry plan was outlined.

John Eaton and H. W. Tucker, of the Canadian Department of Munitions and Supplies, told about the materials control system used in that country.

Providing Materials

Although there have been mistakes and stupidity in the handling of raw materials situations in the war program, these are insignificant in comparison with the tremendous job of achievement that has been done—so said George S. Brady, chief of the Materials Statistics Division in the Office of Imports of the Board of Economic Warfare. The nonessential consumption a year ago of scarce metals, rubber, and other critical materials was cited, and the speaker made the point that government did not per-

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PURE VITAMINS PRODUCED BY *Chemical* SYNTHESIS

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Vitamins produced by chem
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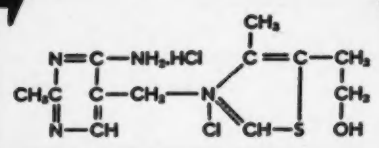
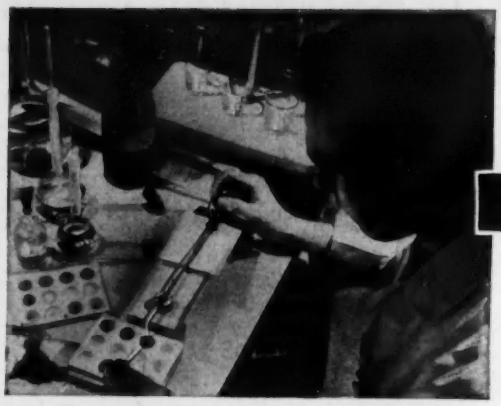
By rigidly controlled laboratory synthesis—at low cost

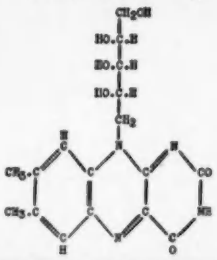
THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE (VITAMIN B_1)

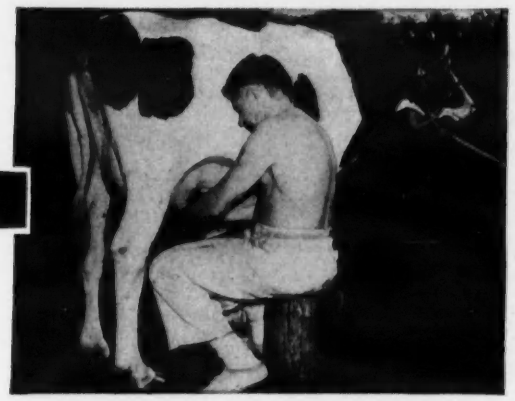


From natural sources—by extraction and purification

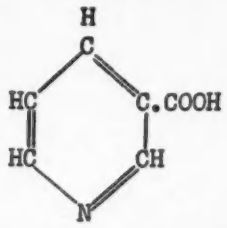


RIBOFLAVIN (VITAMIN B_2)





NICOTINIC ACID (NIACIN)



MERCK

PURE VITAMINS

Discoveries and advances in the vitamin field made by Merck chemists and their collaborators have continually emphasized the outstanding rôle played by Merck & Co. Inc. in the development of this therapeutically important line.

The accompanying chronologic review briefly indicates the contributions of Merck & Co. Inc. in making available many of these essential factors in pure form :

ASCORBIC ACID MERCK U. S. P. (*Vitamin C*)
Made available in 1934.

VITAMIN B_1 MERCK (*Thiamine Hydrochloride U. S. P.*)
Synthesized in the Merck Research Laboratories in 1936. Made available in commercial quantities during 1937.

NICOTINIC ACID MERCK U. S. P. (*Niacin*)
Made available in commercial quantities during 1938.

NICOTINAMIDE MERCK (*Niacin Amide*)
Made commercially available during 1938.

RIBOFLAVIN MERCK (*Vitamin B_2*)
The second pure crystalline vitamin to reach commercial production during 1938.

ALPHA-TOCOPHEROL MERCK (*Vitamin E*)
Identified and synthesized by Merck chemists and their collaborators in other laboratories in 1938. Made commercially available during 1940.

VITAMIN B_6 HYDROCHLORIDE MERCK (*Pyridoxine Hydrochloride*)
Synthesized in the Merck Research Laboratories in 1939. Made available in commercial quantities in 1940.

VITAMIN K_1 MERCK (*2-Methyl-3-Phytyl-1, 4-Naphthoquinone*)
Made available in commercial quantities in 1940.

2-METHYL-NAPHTHOQUINONE MERCK (*Menadione*) (*Vitamin K Active*)
Became available in commercial quantities during 1940.

CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE DEXTROROTATORY MERCK
Biologically active form of Pantothenic Acid. Made commercially available by Merck & Co. Inc. in 1940. Pantothenic Acid was previously identified and synthesized by Merck chemists and their collaborators in 1940.

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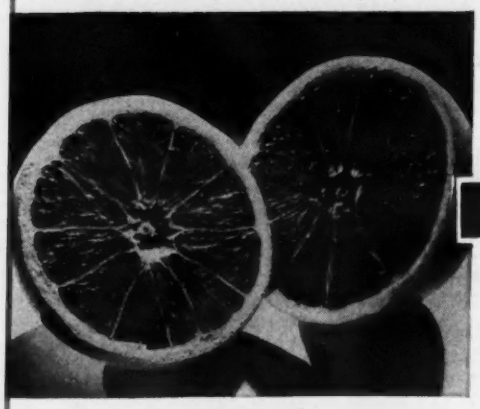
BIOLOGICALLY

synthesis or extracted
and biologically identical

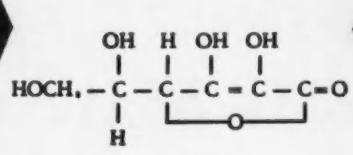
PURE VITAMINS DERIVED FROM *Natural* SOURCES

From natural sources—by extraction and purification

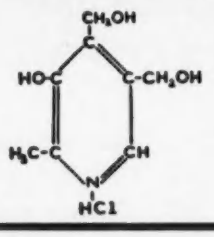
By rigidly controlled laboratory synthesis—at low cost

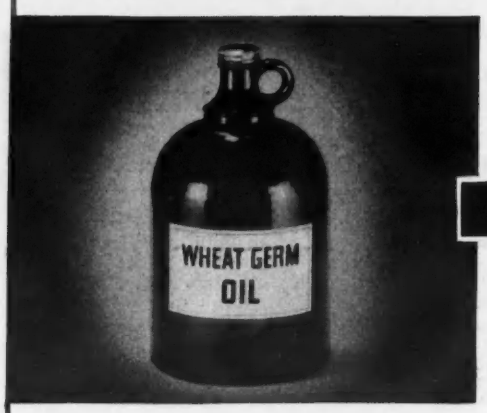


ASCORBIC ACID
(VITAMIN C)

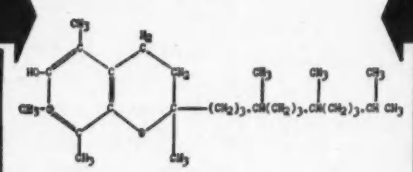


VITAMIN B_6 HYDROCHLORIDE





ALPHA-TOCOPHEROL
(VITAMIN E)



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The Merck technical staff and laboratories are prepared to serve customers in manufacturing problems involving the addition of pure vitamins to their products.

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emptorily stop it because the people were not ready for restraint.

But, the providing of materials for war production has been expansively developed, Mr. Brady said, pointing to the enormous growth in aluminum and magnesium as typical. It was his belief that there would be a full-capacity demand for these light metals after the war by reason of development of aerial transportation. Beryllium also would come into the picture if an inexpensive method of smelting it were continued. Wasting of high-strength, corrosion-resistant steel in nonessential uses was condemned by the speaker, and he declared that copper was a rare metal and should not be used profligately. Savings of tin and the replacement of manganese by lithium or titanium in steel-making were discussed by Mr. Brady, and he commended the purchasing agent who, he said, was able to provide industry with new ideas as well as new materials.

Exaggerated estimates of the value of materials and exaggerated claims for finished products were criticized by Mr. Brady, who emphasized the value of technical knowledge and honest purpose. He advised that not too much be expected of synthetic rubber, that tin not be wasted in bearing metals when its most important use is in solders for electrical work. He told how chemical science has converted rosin into high-grade varnish resins, how tung oil, camphor, and menthol have been replaced or supplemented by synthesis and compounding. He declared that the time has gone when hiding behind economic barriers, this country could pay a Chinese 10 cents a day for a productive job that got $10 a day for a domestic workman.

Synthetic fibers will spell the end of the Japanese silk industry in Mr. Brady's opinion; they also will replace wool to a substantial extent. Plastics, glass, and ceramics will push metals out of many uses. Substitutes in many instances will be better than that which they replace. America will be, as it is, able to feed the world without starving itself. Industrial endeavor has put an end to complacency and self-satisfaction. The next decade or two will provide developments in materials which will far overshadow those of the 1920-39 era.

BEW has no authority to allocate imported materials, but it can and does prevent nonessential use of critical materials by refusing permission to import.

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Synthetics Consultants Named for Army

—Continued from page 7

vice-president, Carbide & Carbon Chemical Corporation; Dr. Ernest W. Reed, War Production Board; J. W. Livingstone, vice-president, Monsanto Chemical Company; Spencer Palmer, vice-president, Cellulose Products Division, Tennessee Eastman Company; Stanley Lovell, president, Beckwith Manufacturing Company; J. C. Woodruff, associate director of research, Merck & Co.

Rubber.—E. B. Babcock, chief chemist, Firestone Rubber Company; Bradley Dewey, president, Dewey & Almy Company.

Packaging.—J. J. Brossard, vice-president, Container Corporation of America; Roger Lueck, director of research, American Can Company.

Metals.—Prof. Robert Williams, head, nonferrous metals department, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Irving Wilson, vice-president, Aluminum Corporation of America; R. E. Zimmerman, director of research, U. S. Steel Corporation; Lewis Parsons, vice-president, Jones & Laughlin Steel Company.

The advisory board will not necessarily meet as a unit, but will individually be kept informed of Quartermaster Corps' activities, and will be asked for advice on all problems arising in their particular fields. The Advisory Board will cooperate through the Resources Division with those industrial experts and specialists already in service in the Quartermaster Corps.

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Engineering Societies To Meet with WPB

—Continued from page 7

ticular needs of the area in which it is held and the discussion leaders come from war plants in that section.

Plans for the series of conferences were made after Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, and Mr. Harrison met with the heads of six important national engineering societies. These included:—

David C. Prince, of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; James W. Parker, of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; Frederick H. Fowler, of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; Eugene McAuliffe, of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers; S. D. Kirkpatrick, of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers; A. T. Colwell of the Society of Automotive Engineers.

As a result of the meeting, the engineering groups designated Mr. Parker and Mr. Colwell to head a steering committee to arrange for local conferences.

Purpose of the conferences, as decided by the War Production Board and the engineering groups, is "to exchange, examine and disseminate information and experience on the engineering and management aspects of war production problems, and the change-over of plants and equipment to war production."

Invitations to conferences will be sent out by local engineering groups. Plant foremen, superintendents and engineers will be asked to bring their shop problems to round-table discussions.

In the Army Now

Wilbur Frederick ("Bill") Sterling, chemical economic expert for the United States Tariff Commission for a decade, went into the army as a major last year. He is now a lieutenant-colonel, chief of the chemical section commodities branch of the Resources Division Headquarters SOS in room 4530, Munitions building, Washington, and responsible for the consolidation of the army requirements and promotion of substitutes and conservation measures for chemicals. He is the War Department representative to the WPB Chemicals Branch and alternate contact officer to the Chemicals Advisory Committee, Army-Navy Munitions Board.

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The products of the Electrochemicals Department will be, as before, a line of specialized chemicals derived principally from salt. In addition, it will continue to manufacture other specialties such as formaldehyde and its derivatives, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl acetate, and ceramic colors and decorations.

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Cyanides—for steel treating, electroplating, metal cleaning, fumigation, organic synthesis.

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Formaldehyde and its Derivatives—for plastic manufacture; disinfecting; embalming fluid, treating paper, leather, textiles; chemical synthesis.

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Ceramic Materials—for manufacture and decoration of glass, china, tile, terra cotta, porcelain.

Miscellaneous Chemicals—for Plating, Refrigeration, Plastics, Ceramics, Extermination, Rubber, Textile, Leather, Paper, Pharmaceutical and Process Industries.

Our Technical Service will continue to cooperate with you in every way possible. You may find it even more helpful in today's emergency. Technically-trained men are at your service with the practical experience necessary to answer your questions on the use of specialties and specialized electrochemicals. They are ready to work with you in your plant or in our research laboratories.

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Dyestuffs, Textile, and Leather Chemicals

Imported Dyestuffs, Textile, and Leather Chemicals Continue In Tight Supply Position with Shipping Conditions Serious —Quotations in General Firm

Imported dyestuffs, sizing and tanning materials continued in extremely tight position this week and the price structures of these items were very firm. Some products are no longer available and no future shipments are expected. In the case of tapioca flour, supplies from South America are awaited and the quality of the Brazilian product is said to compare favorably with that of Java. The latter is being sold now from spot stocks only.

The manufacturing season on potato starch is now drawing to a close and quotations last week were firm. Large government purchases of egg albumen and egg yolk held these items in firm position also. In the chemicals quarter, shipments of bichromates against previous commitments were being made at a fairly good rate.

The Department of Agriculture reports that the Commodity Credit Corporation made 1,141,928 loans on 2,221,136 bales of 1941 crop cotton through May 23. A total of 535,498 loans were repaid on 1,086,465 bales, leaving outstanding 606,430 loans on 1,134,671 bales. Repayments made during the week ended May 23 totaled 50,249 bales.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States decreased 1,150,000 bushels in the week ended May 23, according to figures compiled by the Chicago Board of Trade. Corn decreased 712,000 bushels.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
260.3	260.3	260.3	186.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chemicals

Alumina Acetate.—Demand at recent levels. Prices same.

Alumina Chloride.—New inquiry light for anhydrous, crystals, and solution. Quotations unaltered.

Ammonia Bichromate.—Movement against contracts at fairly good rate. No change pricewise.

Potash Bichromate.—Under general limitation. Shipments against previous commitments at satisfactory rate under full priority control. Prices unaltered.

Soda Bichromate.—Contact deliveries at fairly good level with material under general limitation and full priority control. No alteration in prices.

Zinc Dust.—New features lacking in market. Quotations unchanged.

Tannin

With shipping conditions now so acute, it is interesting to observe a few highlights on Ecuador's tannin supply. According to the Department of Foreign Commerce, tannin is found to a moderate extent in the mangrove trees which grow wild in many swampy, coastal sections of Ecuador.

Some mangrove bark is exported, but the volume of trade has been limited by the low tannin content (25 to 32 percent) compared with the South African, as well as by the high cost of transportation. Shipping charges could be reduced by grinding the bark and baling it, but this method increases the heat and fermentation—which damages the color. Most bark exports from Ecuador for the past three years have been made to Peru, and even these have been declining.

Domestic tanners are credited with using 3,600 tons of bark annually, and the one extracting firm an additional 3,000 tons. Production could be increased substantially, but the bulkiness, low tannin content, and scarcity of shipping make exports economically questionable. Increased production of mangrove extract has been suggested, and can possibly be achieved, in time.

The firm which extracts tannin from the bark claims it can turn out 35 to 40 tons monthly or 450 tons annually.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Spot stocks remain tight on paste and seed. Prices very firm.

Cochineal.—Uncertain import situation makes for firm market position.

Fustic.—Import situation critical. Firmness prevails.

Hypernic.—Stocks light. Future supplies uncertain. Quotations very firm.

Indigo.—Synthetic supplies tight in common with other coaltar products.

Logwood.—Imports from West Indies uncertain with bottoms scarce. Prices firm.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—No change in market position. Light albumen supplies causing no worry. War call heavy for soluble dried blood. Pricewise, no change.

Albumen, Egg.—Large government purchases holding market very firm.

Corn Sugar.—Market devoid of new features. Prices same.

Egg Yolk—Government demand at high level. Market definitely firm.

Sago Flour.—Supply situation tight. Prices firm, unchanged.

Starch, Potato.—Manufacturing season drawing to close. Quotations firm.

Tapioca Flour.—Java product now sold only from spot stocks with no future shipments expected. Factors awaiting Brazilian supplies. Latter said to compare favorably with Java product.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Bark Extract.—New features lacking in market. No change in prices.

Divi-Divi. — Both Colombian and Venezuelan firm due to tight import conditions.

Hematine.—Crystal and paste held in tight market position due to vagueness of future supplies.

Hemlock Bark Extract. — Market tone unaltered. Prices same.

Mangrove Bark. — Position unchanged. Prices unaltered.

Myrobalans.—No quotations available.

Nutgalls.—No prices on Aleppo. Whole Chinese nominal.

Osage Orange.—Supplies satisfactory. Demand at recent levels. Pricewise, no change.

Quebracho Extract.—Supplies very tight. Market firm with shipping space tight from South America.

Quercitron.—Crystals, extract, and solid in good supply. No change in prices or level of demand.

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Association Meetings:—

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Atlantic City, October 8-11; Southeastern Section, Atlanta, Ga., June 6; Philadelphia Section, June 12.; Rhode Island Section, June 12; Mid-West, June 13; Council and Research Committee, New York, June 27.

Textile Chemists Elect Kennedy

—Continued from page 5

ward H. Schmidt, of the Borne Scrymser Company. Councilors elected were:—George A. Moran, of the Calco chemical division of the American Cyanamid Company; J. R. Bonnar, of the General Dyestuff Corp.; J. E. Meili, of Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc.; K. H. Barnard, of Pacific Mills; sectional committee, G. L. Baxter, of the Bradford Dyeing Association; Ephraim Freedman, of R. H. Macy & Co.; H. R. Tisdale, of the American Dyewood Company, and J. E. Meili.

W. S. Marsh, of the United States Testing Company, presented a paper "Microbiology of Textile Fibers." Mr. Marsh covered the various types of organisms found associated with mildew conditions and discussed their growth and reactions on textiles. A number of samples were used to illustrate the paper and recommendations were made for control measures.

The annual outing of the section will be held on June 19 at the North Jersey Country Club, Paterson, N. J., Paul J. Luck, of the Calco chemical division of the American Cyanamid Company, is chairman of the committee on arrangements.

Leather Chemists to Hold Annual Meeting Today

The thirty-ninth annual meeting of the American Leather Chemists Association will open today in the Deshler-Wallick hotel, Columbus, Ohio. The meeting will continue through June 2. Among the papers scheduled to be delivered are:—"Studies on a Synthetic Tanning Material," "The Early History of the Manufacture of Sulfonated Oils," "A Review of Current Methods for Treatment of Tannery Wastes." There will also be round-table discussions of "Chrome—Its Conservation and Possible Substitutes," and "Substitutes for Substitutes."

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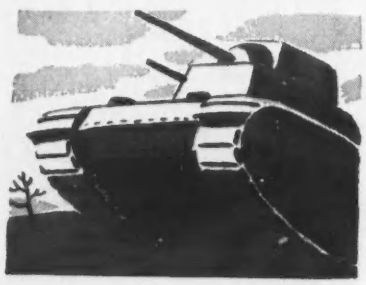

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Coaltar Chemicals

Tentacles of War Demand Continue to Choke Coaltar Chemical Supplies—Shipments to Non-Essential Lines at Minimum —Dyestuffs Conservation Order Amended

The war demand for coaltar chemicals again last week held the market position of these items tight with prices for the most part very firm. Shipments to nonessential lines were at a minimum. With the tankcar permit order becoming effective today and with the supply of tank wagons severely taxed, to say nothing of the shortage of drums, little relief is in sight.

In view of the mounting stocks of benzol for use in the expanding production of synthetic rubber, a recent statement of Secretary Jones of the Department of Commerce that he expects the United States to produce 300,000 to 350,000 tons of synthetic rubber is of interest. Stocks of benzol which normally would go to the motor industry for blending are being refined into nitration benzol and these operations are expected to show fast growth.

Naphthalene is under complete allocation, effective today, balls and flakes excepted, and it is expected that this will be reflected shortly in such items as phthalic anhydride, and maleic and malic acids.

Dyestuffs Conservation Order M-103 has been amended by the War Production Board to increase the quantity of dyes available for civilian use. It is of interest to note that the 1942 Fall Rayon Card just released by the Textile Color Card Association carries no brown but that russet tones and light and medium beiges have a definite place among the thirty colors shown.

Steel operations last week were scheduled at 99.6 percent of ingot capacity, compared with 99.2 percent in the previous week, an increase of 0.4 percent, according to the American Iron & Steel Institute. A month ago the indicated rate was 98.9 percent.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Stocks formerly going to motor industry now being refined into nitration benzol. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended May 16 indicate production from that source of 3,659,000 gallons of benzol of all grades.

Coaltar.—Market position very tight. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended May 16 indicate production from that source of 14,284,000 gallons of coaltar.

Creosote Oil.—Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended May 16 indicate production from that source of 755,500 gallons of creosote oil.

Cresylic Acid.—Material continues tight and under allocation. Quotations unaltered.

Naphthalene.—Under allocation, effective today, balls and flakes excepted. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended May 16 indicate production from that source of 1,593,600 pounds of crude and refined naphthalene.

Phenol.—Little available for other than war uses. Prices same. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended May 16 indicate production from that source of 212,400 pounds of phenol, all grades.

Solvent Naphtha.—No relief for tight supply situation. Material under individual price agreement.

Toluol.—In order to increase production of aviation gasoline and nitration-grade toluol, WPB issued an order last Tuesday limiting the delivery of aromatic petroleum solvents, normally used in paint and other protective coatings, to orders bearing high preference ratings. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended May 16 indicate production from that source of 731,900 gallons of toluol, all grades.

Xylol.—Market position tight and unchanged. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended May 16 indicate production from that source of 165,270 gallons of xylol, crude and refined.

Chicago, May 28.—A tight supply situation apparently continues to rate high as a market factor of importance in the coaltar bases market. Benzol business is reported good. Other materials are subject to fair interest. No special offering pressure is indicated. Ruling prices exclusive of taxes are: Benzol, 90 percent, 15c. per pound; motor benzol, 8½c. to 9c.; toluol, 28c.; 10-degree xylol, 27c; solvent naphtha, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Benzoic Acid

Despite efforts to expand production of benzoic acid since the beginning of the war, domestic supplies have not been adequate to take care of the volume of inquiries. Production necessarily depends on obtaining raw materials such as naphthalene, benzol, and toluol. With all of these items in extremely tight supply, the allocation order on naphthalene becoming effective today, no upturn in output is anticipated.

The material finds its widest use in the preservative field, especially in foods and beverages, and to a lesser extent in manufacturing dyes and certain intermediates.

According to latest available figures, output of technical material in 1940 reached 318,849 pounds and sales 281,202, almost double the 177,983 pounds made in 1939. Current figures no doubt would show material increases.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
130.1	130.1	130.1	126.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane.—No new developments in the market. Pricewise, no change.

Cyclohexanol.—Good demand continues. Prices same.

Cyclohexanone.—No change in market tone. Prices unchanged.

Methylcyclohexanol.—New features lacking. Quotations firm at recent levels.

—*Continued on page* 43

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Association Meetings:—

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Atlantic City, October 8-11; Southeastern Section, Atlanta, Ga., June 6; Philadelphia Section, June 12.; Rhode Island Section, June 12; Mid-West, June 13; Council and Research Committee, New York, June 27.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

henbane, while the agar seaweed is being gathered off the coast of southern California. Cuba is developing papain from the papaya fruit; the Island of Curacao is prolific with the desert herb aloe; and it is now believed that Peru can grow the nerve-quieting asafetida and the tragacanth thorn tree which yields gum for cough drops.

Casein Can Do It

Substitution of casein for more essential chemicals now being used in manufacturing processes is being urged wherever possible by the WPB Bureau of Industrial Conservation. Studies disclosed that casein offers the best possibilities as a practical substitute material in many kinds of industry.

The bureau's chemical experts have at their finger tips formulas for the use of casein in numerous industrial processes, and it is inviting specific inquiries from manufacturers as to how they may employ this milk product in their own manufacturing and thus conserve scarcer chemical substances.

Among the industrial concerns which can be served by the bureau with the latest technical advice on casein substitution are the makers of paint, adhesives, plastics, furniture, plywood, insecticides, polishes and metal cleaners, and all manufacturers who employ solvents that might be replaced with casein emulsions.

Pay the Water Rent

The Bureau of Reclamation has launched an anti-inflation drive all of its own on its fifty-three irrigation projects in the west. Spearhead of the drive is a revised financial policy calling for advance payments on construction charges, more stringent application of reduction and deferment charges, and increased annual operation and maintenance charges.

Reclamation projectors are being told by bureau representatives in the field to pay as much as possible on construction charge not yet due and payable. And to carry the program still farther, officials here are exploring the possibility of having these advance payments made in the form of war bonds.

The farms on reclamation projects in the seventeen Western States produce more than $100,000,000 worth of food and fiber each year, not including cattle, sheep, dairy and poultry products which would raise the figure by a very substantial sum.

Inventorying Eased

Dealers affected by inventory limitation order L-63 have been given the option of basing their calculations to determine inventory limits on their sales during either the preceding quarter or on sales of the second preceding month, as originally provided.

The amended order now provides that a dealer located in the Eastern or Central time zones may carry stocks of the nineteen controlled categories of merchandise in an amount equal to two-thirds of the dollar value of such goods sold by him during the three preceding months. Dealers in other time zones may maintain inventories equaling the dollar value of sales during the full period of the previous quarter.

Coffee for the Army

Another huge coffee-roasting center is being built by the army in Seattle to help speed the delivery of coffee to the nation's fightingmen. The army quartermaster corps, which also buys coffee for the navy and the marine corps, already is operating three other big roasters, in Brooklyn, Chicago, and Atlanta.

Since coffee is the U. S. fighting-man's favorite beverage, the army has become the country's largest coffee buyer. This year it plans to purchase nearly 150,000,000 pounds. The army rations coffee to its men at 40 pounds per man per year. It is estimated that each soldier, at that rate, could drink about 1,800 cups a year, which falls short of a second helping at every meal.

Motor Knocks Equalized

Difficulties encountered in making knock ratings of motor gasolines in laboratories located at different altitudes appear to have been solved as the result of work recently completed at the Bureau of Standards at the request and with the assistance of the Cooperative Fuel Research Committee.

Under the direction of Donald B. Brooks, tests made in one of the bureau's reduced pressure chambers have established the appropriate conditions for rating fuels at altitudes up to 7,000 feet. The laboratory work has been verified by results in the field, and equations have been derived to relate cylinder clearance-volume to octane number and to altitude. Finally, from these relations, equations were deduced to relate octane number requirements to altitude.

The value of this development lies in the fact that ever since a uniform method of knock-rating gasoline was adopted in 1933, results obtained by laboratories located at various heights above sealevel have shown systematic differences. The cause of these discrepancies has now been removed. So has the cause (the gasoline) of knocking in many motors.

Red Cross in Trade

President Roosevelt is urging Congress to outlaw the use of the Red Cross name and emblem by commercial enterprises, regardless of the existence of trademarks. Several firms, particularly in the drug field, have adopted the emblem as a distinctive mark for their products and to prohibit its use might prove a severe blow in some cases.

The argument advanced by Mr. Roosevelt for discontinuing commercial use of the name and emblem is that they were created by international agreement solely for humane purposes and as a protective mark for establishments caring for the sick and wounded. He regards it as a sacrilege for any person to use it for private material benefit, even though such use in some instances antedates the inception of the organization.

Coaltar Chemicals

—*Continued from page 42*

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Market position unaltered. Prices maintained.

Cleve's.—New developments lacking. Prices same.

Fumaric.—Demand at recent levels with quotations showing no change.

Gamma.—Call for material steady. No change in quotations.

Laurent's.—Level of consumption steady. Pricewise, no change.

Maleic.—Factors watching for effects of naphthalene allocation order. Prices unaltered.

Malic.—Naphthalene allocation order expected to be reflected in position of this material. Quotations show no change.

Picric.—Good level of interest maintained. No change pricewise.

Tobias.—No change in market tone. Quotations unaltered.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthol.—Tight supply situation unrelieved. Prices firm, unchanged.

Anilin.—War demands consuming offerings at fast rate. Quotations steady, unchanged.

Benzaldehyde.—No new features. Prices same.

Diethylanilin.—Supplies tight. Quotations firm.

Dinitrobenzene.—Material continues in good demand. Pricewise, no change.

Dinitronaphthalene. — Supplies lower. Demand heavy. Prices unchanged.

Dinitrotoluene.—War uses consuming practically all offerings. Material quotably unchanged.

Metanitroanilin. — Steady demand against limited offerings. Prices show no change.

Nitrobenzene.—Material in heavy demand. Pricewise, no alterations.

Orthocresol.—No new developments as regards price or activity.

Orthodichlorobenzene. — Business prorated. Prices firm, unchanged.

Paradichlorobenzene. — Good demand. Tight supply. Quotations firm.

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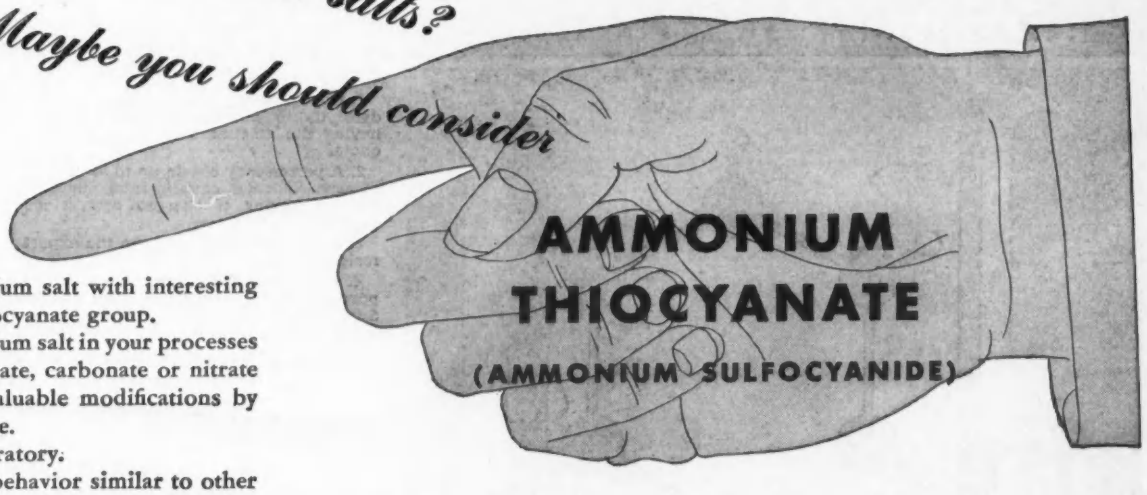

Here is a newly-available ammonium salt with interesting possibilities introduced by the thiocyanate group.

If you are now using an ammonium salt in your processes . . . such as chloride, acetate, oxalate, carbonate or nitrate . . . perhaps you will discover valuable modifications by substituting ammonium thiocyanate.

It is worth testing in your laboratory.

Ammonium thiocyanate has a behavior similar to other ammonium salts, but it also brings you all the variations of the thiocyanate group.

This group is remarkably stable and, in many reactions, resembles the halogens.

Koppers has recently placed in operation a large commercial plant for the production of ammonium thiocyanate crystals and can now offer this chemical in quantity at substantial savings over former costs. Koppers can supply ammonium thiocyanate in crystal form having a minimum purity of 95%.

Test samples, quotations and other information sent on request.

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Paranitroanilin. — Market position unaltered. Prices same.

Paratoluidin.—Supplies tight. Prices unaltered.

Phthalic Anhydride. — Effects of naphthalene allocation order expected to be felt in this quarter. Material quotably unchanged.

Coaltar Colors

Dyestuffs Conservation Order M-103 has been amended by the War Production Board to increase the quantity of dyes available for civilian use. The original order, issued in March, prohibited the sale and use of ten dyes for civilian purposes and restricted the civilian use of all other anthraquinone vat dyes for the second quarter of 1942 to 12½ percent of the quantity of these dyes used during 1941.

Although no brown is included, because of dyestuff conservation, in the collection of colors in the 1942 Fall Rayon Card just released by the Textile Color Card Association, russet tones and light and medium beiges have a definite place. Thirty colors are shown in this new card, which continues the theme of "United Victory Colors."

The Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, U. S. Army, is requesting informal bids by June 11 on the dyeing of mosquito bars.

• • • —V— • • •

Paint Exchange Club Marks Fourth Anniversary

The Paint and Varnish Exchange Club celebrated its fourth anniversary at a meeting followed by a dinner-dance, in the Hotel McAlpin, this city, May 23. President Benjamin Joachim presided. Major Peter Rodyenko, of the Army Engineer Corps, spoke on "Camouflage," and Prof. John C. Riedel, chief engineer of the New York Board of Estimate and City Planning Commissioner, discussed "Civilian Defense." Dinner was followed by a floor show and dancing.

Paint Production Clubs News

—*Continued from page 4*

ed by the committee as soon as the required equipment has been received.

C.D.I.C.

Fred J. Haniewich, of the Columbus Varnish Company, Columbus, Ohio, was re-elected president of the Cincinnati-Dayton-Indianapolis-Columbus Paint and Varnish Club at the May meeting. Other officers re-elected were: Vice-president, Bonta Coutler, of Carthage Mills, Inc., Cincinnati; treasurer, J. Lewis; secretary, Carl Lemcke.

O. M. Behr, of the Chemical Oil Processing Company, Toronto, spoke on fast drying and special oils derived from domestic oils. The violent price fluctuations of tung oil were recalled and composition charts of various oils were shown, bringing out the fast drying components of fish and linseed.

The concept of the double bond number as an indication of the potential drying power was introduced. Various methods of improving the drying of soft oils were outlined. Slides were shown illustrating equipment, flow sheet, and theory of selective precipitation. Finally, the properties of a typical commercial product were described.

Golden Gate

The monthly meeting of the Golden Gate Paint and Varnish Production Club heard R. Nagel of the Western Regional Laboratory, of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Nagel described the functions of the four laboratories set up by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and discussed briefly the work being done by the Western Regional Laboratory on vitamines, hormones, drugs, pectin, frozen foods, proteins and dehydrated vegetables.

Dr. E. B. Kester, of the Western Regional Laboratory discussed "Minor Oil Producing Crops in the United States." His topic was divided into the oils derived from three sources, namely: seeds; pits and hulls and fruit pulps. Dr. Kester gave some approximate figures on available quantities of the oils and touched briefly on their physical and chemical properties.

Louisville

Edwin Edelstein, of the Newport Industries, was the guest speaker at the monthly meeting of the Louisville Paint and Varnish Production Club. He discussed "The Adaptability of Resinates in Present-Day Formulation Problems, Including Federal Specification."

The high melting resin, 'Zinar,' was described together with methods of handling it. Procedures were outlined for securing high and stable viscosities. Applications were illustrated for four-hour soft oil varnishes, furniture finishes, traffic paints, alkyd blends as for office furniture, calcicoaters, luminescent paint vehicles and Federal specifications. Numerous panels demonstrated the results obtainable.

Philadelphia

The May meeting of the Philadelphia Paint and Varnish Production Club was addressed by Dr. Schwarcmann, research director for Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Buffalo. Dr. Schwarcmann talked on the difference and close relationship of the fatty acids in drying oils, and the need for academic research in the oil situation.

Ralph B. Frazier, treasurer of the club, submitted his report, in which it was shown that $740 had been withdrawn for the purchase of defense bonds. Announcement was also made that Neil Phelps, of the Sinclair Refining Company, Marcus Hook, Pa., was on leave from his company for duty with the Chemical Warfare Service.

Toronto

V. M. McNulty, of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, was the guest speaker at the monthly meeting of the Toronto Paint and Varnish Production, at which fifty-five were in attendance. Mr. McNulty discussed pentaerythritol ester resins. Mr. McNulty said these new products offer the advantages of fast dry combined with stability and color retention and are used to a great extent in hardening up the soft oils.

• • • —V— • • •

Dyes Quota Raised For Civilian Use

—*Continued from page 5*

changes affected by the amendment are:—

1. One producer may sell or deliver dyestuffs to another producer without having the amount charged against his quota.

2. A person may obtain up to 25 pounds of each color for experimental purposes without having it charged against his quota.

3. Canada is exempted from the export restrictions.

4. Dye consumers are permitted to purchase military dyes from the Defense Supplies Corporation in excess of minimum working inventories.

5. A mixture does not become a military dye until it has more than 10 percent of a military color in it. In the original order not more than 2 percent of a military color was permitted in a mixture for civilian use.

• • • —V— • • •

Alcohol Need Put At 476,000,000 Gals.

OPD Washington Bureau
May 28, 1942

A report on the alcohol-making facilities of the United States and the outlook for this year and next has been made by A. I. Henderson, Director of Materials. Military and essential civilian demand for 1943 is now estimated at 476,000,000 gallons, including 200,000,000 for butadiene, an ingredient of synthetic rubber. Production capacity is estimated at 540,000,000 gallons, to which will be added a stockpile of 50,000,000 gallons plus, surplus from 1942.

This production capacity will be achieved by conversion of the whiskey distilling industry to industrial alcohol and fulltime operation of all industrial alcohol plants in the country.

This is the way the total will be reached: Synthetic, from ethylene gas, 65,000,000 gallons; whiskey plants now making 190 proof, 120,000,000 gallons; whiskey plants to be converted, 120,000,000 gallons; New Orleans industrial alcohol plants, 65,000,000 gallons; seaboard industrial alcohol plants, 160,000,000 gallons; Cuba and Mexico, 10,000,000 gallons, plus a surplus from 1942 of 50,000,000 gallons, giving a total of 590,000,000 gallons.

• • • —V— • • •

Adolph Schwarz Convalescing

Adolph Schwarz, affiliated with the New York sales staff of R & H chemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. for thirty-nine years, is convalescing at his home in Westfield, N. J., and is expected back in the office June 22. He had been confined to St. Francis Health Resort, Denville, N. J., for three months.

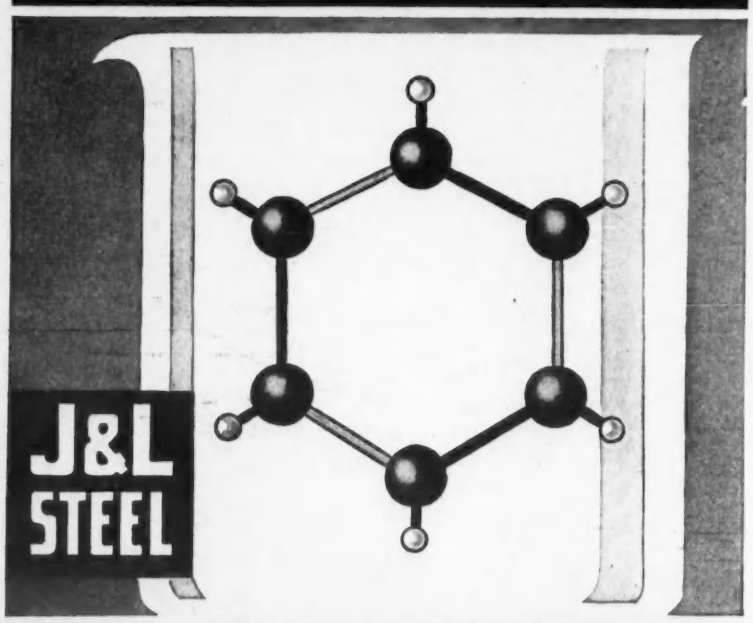
• • • —V— • • •

Rhodium in Silver Deposit Glassware Not Allowed

OPD Washington Bureau
May 23, 1942

An official interpretation of the rhodium conservation order (M-95), announced today, makes it clear that the prohibition against the use of rhodium in plating jewelry also forbids the use of rhodium in silver deposit glassware.

J&L
CXP
BENZOL
A laboratory product brought to you at tank-car prices.



HIGH QUALITY PRODUCTS MADE BY J&L
BENZOL · TOLUOL · XYLOL · PYRIDINE
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
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AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL WORKS · PITTSBURGH, PA.

CRESYLIC ACID
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Low Temperature Carbonisation, Ltd.
ENGLAND
Largest manufacturers in the World of low temperature tar acids of the highest possible degree of purity and efficiency.
Pale 99/100% American duty free Cresylic Acid, distillation range about 208/235° C.
This is the first time in history that highly refined tar acids of this type have been made available on a large scale, and remarkably good results are being obtained by our many American buyers.
Please send us a note of your requirements with full particulars to our Sales Agents:—
TAR RESIDUALS, LTD.
"Garthlands," Reigate Heath, SURREY, ENGLAND

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Lead and Titanium Pigments Moving Well Into Consuming Channels —Outlook Brightening for Speedy Renewal of Active Buying in All Lines—Casein Sagging Further

Reports of painting operations outside big city areas tell of seasonal activity throughout May, but the demand for mixed paints now is showing some diminution. Painting of war industry buildings has gone on uninterruptedly. With jobbers and dealers well stocked with finished products, the paint makers are buying only sparingly of materials outside of lead and titanium pigments which they still need in steadily increasing amounts to fill their orders. Though the movement of dry colors, varnish gums and some other paint material lines has thus temporarily slowed down to a walk, after setting a breath-taking pace in the closing months of last year and the first quarter of this year, there is a bright prospect for a speeding up of these markets toward the end of the summer, by which time it is believed that some of the WPB's allocation orders will be modified, if not entirely lifted. Meanwhile dry and chemical color makers are being enabled to build up their depleted inventories.

Latest reports on the lumber industry, which furnish a fair barometer of prospective paint requirements, show a gain of 10 percent in new business for the week ended May 16, according to statistics compiled by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from the figures furnished by regional associations covering the operations of representative hardwood and softwood mills. Today, this industry stands at 132 percent of the average of production in the corresponding week of 1935-1939 and 153 percent of average shipments for the similar weeks in that five-year period. Hence a resumption of active buying of mixed paints and their ingredients within the relatively near future looms brightly on the horizon.

Few additional price adjustments to meet the OPA's new price ceilings or to cut slightly below these levels have been announced within the past week. About the only important price revisions within the last few days have been noted in further concessions made in quotations for domestic casein to spur normal users of this milk product in the paint, plastic and paper trades into buying on a more liberal scale, at a time when the market is in danger of being glutted with an abnormally large milk crop in Wisconsin and California. There has also been some further shading of prices for Argentine casein, as recent arrivals have swelled local stocks considerably.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

As a result of the recently amplified domestic production and heavy imports of metallic lead, the U. S. Army and Navy Munitions Board has removed the restrictions which it placed on April 1 on the use of lead pigments on all construction work of the army and navy. Under the terms of the restrictive order, which has now been withdrawn as of May 12, limitation had been imposed upon the employment of these pigments in an effort to conserve metals in the making of these products. The withdrawal of this order has made it possible to use red and white lead on all constructions for the military service. It is now expected that the government agencies which have heretofore been restricting other uses will hereafter be more lenient in their allotments of pig lead for "non - essential-to-the-war - effort" needs. The market for zinc slabs continues to show a demand far in excess of the supply. On the whole, movement of both lead and zinc and their pigments into consuming channels is holding up well.

On all scores, the situation in the American zinc market is far preferable to that in England. Latest reports from London state that in that country all transactions have to be effected through the Non-Ferrous Metals Control at prices officially fixed for the various grades which remain

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Casein, domestic, 20-30 mesh, in bags, car-load lots, delivered, 1½c. per lb.
Casein, Argentine, 20-30 mesh, in bags, car-load lots, c.i.f. basis, ¾c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, 1c. to 15c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
141.4	141.4	141.4	128.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Casein

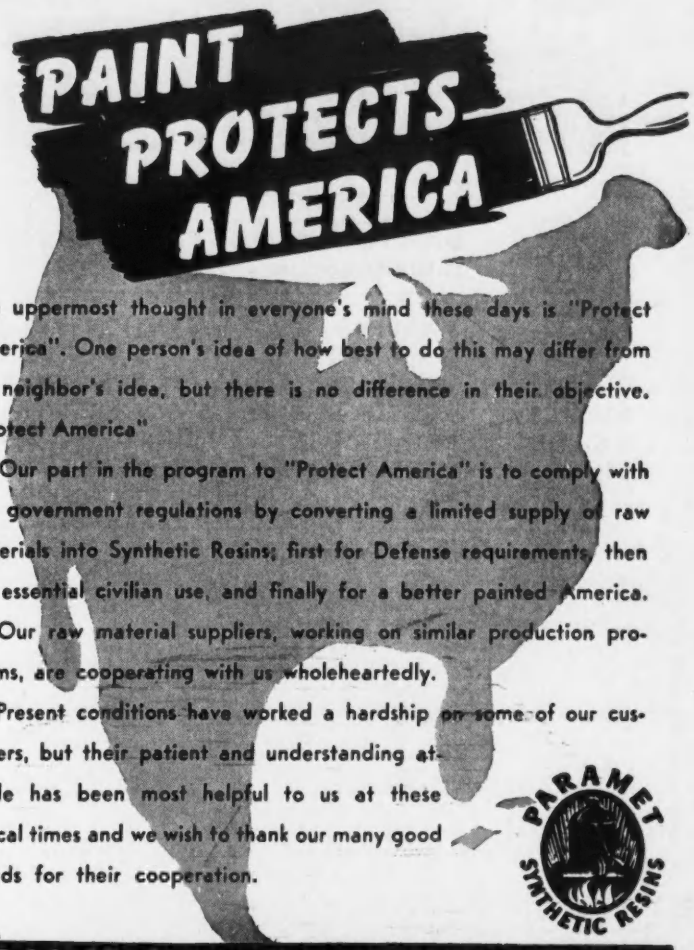
Record-breaking crops of milk, gathered this year in the vast milk sheds of Wisconsin and California, have made so much of the lacteal fluid available for curds as to unsettle the market for domestic casein. Since the outset of this year, the price of the domestic product has dropped steadily from a delivered quotation of 31 cents to its present level around 17½ cents a pound for the standard grade, 20-30 mesh in bags, in carload lots.

Usually the milk takings of the Agricultural Marketing Administration tend to stiffen the domestic market, inasmuch as the milk thus purchased for account of the Agriculture Department is made into dry skim milk, wherein the casein content is lost. But, although the AMA has bought so far this year an aggregate of 127,870,690 pounds of dry skim milk as well as 4,187,500 pounds of dry whole milk, the supply of casein-containing milk now pressing on the market appears to be growing daily. For the time being, the yield in Wisconsin is outstripping that in California, but the output of both of these states continues abnormally large.

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Association Meetings:—

American Society for Testing Materials, Memphis, Tenn., annual meeting, June 22 to 26.



The uppermost thought in everyone's mind these days is "Protect America". One person's idea of how best to do this may differ from his neighbor's idea, but there is no difference in their objective. "Protect America"

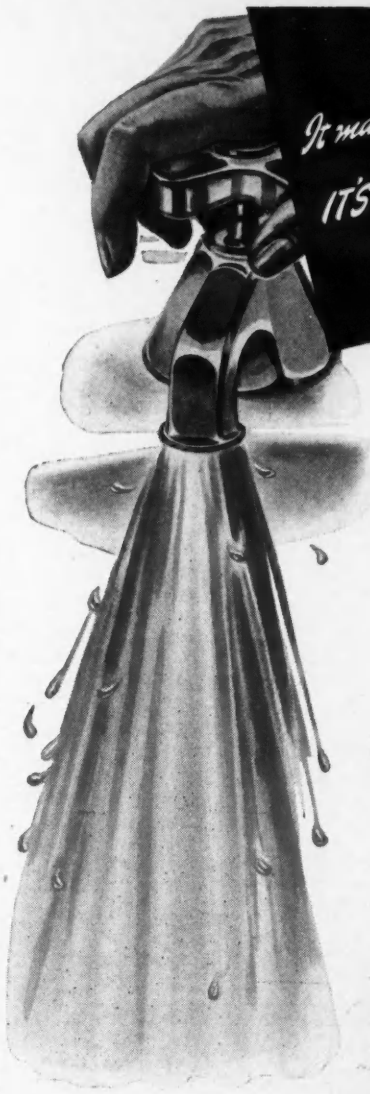
Our part in the program to "Protect America" is to comply with the government regulations by converting a limited supply of raw materials into Synthetic Resins; first for Defense requirements, then for essential civilian use, and finally for a better painted America.

Our raw material suppliers, working on similar production programs, are cooperating with us wholeheartedly.

Present conditions have worked a hardship on some of our customers, but their patient and understanding attitude has been most helpful to us at these critical times and we wish to thank our many good friends for their cooperation.

PARAMET SYNTHETIC RESINS

PARAMET CHEMICAL CORPORATION
MANUFACTURERS OF SYNTHETIC RESINS
44th AVENUE AND 10th STREET • LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.



EVERY day our Bound Brook plant requires enough water to serve a good sized city. To us, this is something more than "just water."

Experience has shown that six distinct types are needed for efficient plant operation and to control the quality of Calco dyes and other chemical products. As many as nine different tests are required to safeguard a given grade for a specific use, and a large proportion of our water is tested daily. Every drop of distilled water used meets or exceeds U.S.P.X. standards, and the control of other types of acidity, turbidity, and freedom from metallic or other impurities is equally strict.

These extra precautions are a matter of daily routine at Calco for a simple, common-sense reason. Calco dyes can be consistently "better buys" only to the extent to which we control the quality of every material we use—including water.

CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
Bound Brook, New Jersey
Boston • Philadelphia • Providence • New York • Charlotte • Chicago

Calco Dyes Are Better Buys
Calco

rubber solutions
FOR PAINT MANUFACTURERS
SPECIAL FORMULA RUBBER CEMENT
FOR INDUSTRIAL USE (on war orders)
RUBBER AND ASBESTOS CORPORATION
27 CORNELISON AVENUE • JERSEY CITY, N. J.

CHARLES B. CHRYSTAL CBC MINERALS, CLAYS, COLORS 1897 NEW YORK
CHARLES B. CHRYSTAL CO., Inc.
18 HUDSON ST., NEW YORK - JERSEY CITY

TALC
PUMICE
TRIPOLI
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WHITING
PRECIP. CHALK
RED OXIDES
EARTH COLORS
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ANTIMONY
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Send for Complete List

STEARATES
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ALUMINUM STEARATE
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Stocks at
• NEW YORK
• CHICAGO
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• SEATTLE
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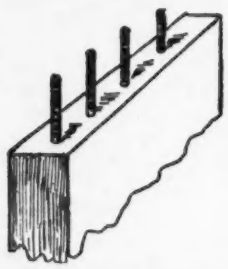
FRANKS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO.
BLDG. 9, BUSH TERMINAL - BROOKLYN, N.Y.

WATERGROUND MICA
Reinforces PAINT FILM
AS STEEL REINFORCES CONCRETE GIVING LONGER LIFE AND MORE FLEXIBILITY

Adds GREATER ADHESION

EVER TRY TO LIFT A SHEET OF GLASS FROM A SMOOTH TOP DESK?
MICA ADDS EXTRA ADHESION BECAUSE ITS FLAKES ARE FLAT
Resists MOISTURE
A valve like action permits moisture to escape but not to penetrate. Outside moisture can not press in. The Mica flakes flatten out against the surface.
WET GROUND MICA ASSOCIATION, Inc.
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y.

unchanged, together with the specified extra charges permitted for the delivery of quantities under four tons. Likewise, in the English lead market, recent developments in the general war picture have necessitated the imposition of further restrictions on the distribution of lead in numerous directions, with the result that the position of this metal has become definitely tighter in the past month or two.

Lead. — Prevailing spot prices at New York, St. Louis and London for the period from May 22 to May 29, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Pigs		
	Per pound		Spot. London. Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0650	$0.0635	* .. .. ..
Monday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Wednesday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Friday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..

* London exchange closed.

Zinc. — Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from May 22 to May 29, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Slabs		
	Per pound		Spot. London. Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0866	$0.0825	* .. .. ..
Monday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Wednesday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Friday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..

* London exchange closed.

Driers

Producers continue keeping a careful check on supplies, in view of increasing difficulty of securing raw materials. Movement to consumers is proceeding well. Prices steady and unchanged.

Pigments

Antimony White.—No offerings are being made to the general trade, since the withdrawal of prices several weeks ago.

Blue Lead.—Demand good. Movement becoming freer. Prices firm.

Litharge. — Call active. Offerings fairly liberal. Market steady.

Lithopone.—Situation kept strong by zinc producers' pool whose members have to set aside a percentage of their output for war effort requirements. Buying reaching sizable proportions, although allocations are still in effect. Prices well maintained.

Red Lead.—Demand keen as for all other oxides. Quotations unchanged.

Titanium Pigments.—Supplies becoming sizable again but movement to non-war consumers is reaching larger proportions. Prices firmly held.

White Lead.—Demand good. Offerings moderate. Prices steady.

Zinc Oxides.—Demand very heavy. Offerings limited and orders still allocated. Movement to war industries continues extensive. Prices stable.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—Demand fair. Offerings moderate. Prices holding firm.

Barytes.—Good inquiry. Offerings normal. Market steady.

Charcoal.—Active inquiry. Supply adequate. Prices unchanged.

China Clay.—Both domestic and foreign material in fair request. Tone steady.

STEEL DRUMS
WE BUY SELL and Recondition
Acme Steel Drum Company
560 Ferry Street
Newark, N.J.

THIS TRADE MARK GUARANTEES QUALITY
REGISTERED
GROUND CLAY
TAINTOR TRADING CO., Inc.
NEW YORK, N. Y

ZOPHAR
GILSONITE
ORE IS BOLD AND CLEAN. ALL SCREENED AT THE MINE.
Melting points 275°, 305°, and 330° F.
Carload Shipments from Provo, Utah
L.C.L. Shipments from Brooklyn Warehouse
ZOPHAR MILLS, Inc.
112-26th STREET EST. 1846 BROOKLYN, N.Y.

KRUMBHAAR CHEMICALS INC
DR. WILLIAM KRUMBHAAR
PRESIDENT
South Kearny, N. J.
KRUMBHAAR
• •
PHENOLICS and MALEICS
FOR THE
NAVY

Diatomaceous Earth.—All grades in fairly large demand. Prices firm.

Fuller's Earth.—Demand holds out well. Offerings normal. Prices strongly maintained.

Graphite.—Call good. Movement reaching moderate proportions. Prices steady.

Gypsum.—Market fairly active, with routine trade reported. Tone firm.

Mica—Paint trade still absorbing bulk of offerings. No change in quotations. Recently announced plans for amplifying the domestic output of block mica by working deposits in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont to meet increasing war needs for this type, customarily used in the form of sheets in the manufacture of radio equipment, aviation and tank ignition parts and the electrical equipment industry in general, has been followed by the issuance of a new WPB order making all such mica, which the Board describes as "strategic mica," subject to complete control with its use prohibited after June 1 in any product for the Army and Navy that is not rightly deemed an implement of war. None of this mica has been permitted in normal trade channels, except with consent of the WPB, since March 6, the effective date of the Board's original ruling. This type is not the ground mica of the paint industry which is unaffected by this latest WPB order further restricting its use.

Talc.—Fair demand for all types. Offerings normal. Prices firmly held.

Whiting.—In good call. Movement satisfactory. Tone stable.

Dry Colors

Alkali Blue Toner.—Demand moderate. Offerings liberal. Tone steady.

Bone Blacks.—In fair inquiry. Movement reaching moderate proportions. Tone stable.

Cadmium Colors.—Supply situation tight. Offerings limited. Prices firmly held.

Carbon Blacks.—In good call, although rubber industry's takings are greatly reduced. Prices steady.

Chrome Colors.—Producers still experiencing some difficulty in obtaining basic materials. Chrome green oxide continues to sell well at the ceiling price of 24 cents a pound in carload lots, while tetrahydroxide of standard grade is commanding 85 cents per pound.

Lithol Toners.—Demand good. Offerings fairly large. Prices steady.

Mercuric Oxides.—Market tight. Offerings limited. Prices firm.

Ochers.—In moderate demand. Movement normal. Prices well maintained.

Siennas.—Fair inquiry reported. Offerings moderate. Prices unchanged.

Vermilion.—Demand brisk. Movement routine. Prices steady.

Naval Stores

Southern and local markets for rosin and turpentine remained quiet much of the time last week and there was a lack of developments of striking interest. The tendency of rosin prices was downward at times, but changes on most grades from day to day were unimportant. Although offerings in the primary centers were not very heavy they were more than sufficient on some days of the week to fill the demand from consumers, many of whom were still disposed to hold off and await developments at Washington. The movement of rosin into consuming channels was said to be holding up well in the main, although there were reports to the effect that consumption in some lines was not up to the expectations of sellers. The outlook for production in some sections was said to have been improved by recent generous rains, but complaints were still heard about the lack of suitable labor for operations in the woods. Also the decline in prices from the levels prevailing a while back is declared by some to have made the prospects for a decided increase in production this season less promising than recently.

Turpentine.—The local market was steady much of the time last week in the absence of any material change in conditions prevailing in the South. Buying interest was limited to small lots.

Savannah, May 29.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Gallons Cents.	Gallons Sales.	Barrels Receipts.	Barrels Shipments.	Barrels On hand.
Saturday*	..	...	...	...	...
Monday	55	5,900	239	102	7,122
Tuesday	55	12,200	288	97	7,313
Wednesday	55¼	7,750	208	83	7,438
Thursday	55¼	6,550	182	122	7,458
Friday	55¼	6,850	90	195	7,373

* No trading.

Jacksonville, May 29.—Turpentine stock, 5,495.

Chicago—May 29

Turpentine rather slow. Five-drum lots, 68c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 73c.; single drums, 71c.; single barrels, 76c.

London, May 29.—Turpentine, 68s. 6d. per cwt.

Rosin.—Quiet conditions continued to prevail much of the time in the local market last week, such transactions as were noted being limited to comparatively small lots to fill the current needs of consumers.

Savannah, May 29.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted *Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B		$2.21	$2.18	$2.14	$2.09	$2.08
D		2.44	2.41	2.37	2.32	2.31
E		2.54	2.51	2.47	2.42	2.41
F		2.65	2.63	2.63	2.63	2.62
G		2.82	2.82	2.85	2.87	2.87
H		2.80	2.81	2.85	2.87	2.88
I		2.90	2.90	2.85	2.87	2.88
K		2.90	2.90	2.91	2.90	2.91
M		3.03	3.04	3.05	3.05	3.05
N		3.10	3.10	3.08	3.05	3.05
WG		3.15	3.10	3.10	3.06	3.06
WW		3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.10
X		3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.10
	Barrels					
Sales		340	358	461	454	226
Receipts		970	1,203	776	565	234
Shipments		180	268	200	...	400
Stocks		...	...	...	...	52,621

* No trading.

Jacksonville, May 29.—Rosin stock, 179,306.

Chicago—May 29

Rosin quiet. Five drum lots were:—B grade, $3.48 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $4.12; M grade, $4.30; W.W. grade, $4.50.

London, May 29.—Rosin, W.W., 33s. per cwt.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—Steady contract movement. Spot oil in light supply and quieter.

Pitch.—Spot material reported in light supply. Inquiry fairly active.

Rosin Oil.—Fair movement to local and other consumers. Market steady.

Tar.—Output moving steadily on contracts. New business quieter.

Lacquer Materials

Outstanding developments in the week were the issuance of a WPB order putting all grades of butyl alcohol under allocation July 1 and a definite spurt in demand for acetone. Factors were at a loss for a definite explanation for the latter but the opinion was advanced that acetone intended for export had been consumed, as well as stocks that had accumulated due to the conversion of industry to war operations, and buyers were returning to their former sources of

ZINC IN WAR
PROTECTING THE MERCHANT MARINE
The United States must not only out-produce our enemies, we must see to it that this matériel reaches the far flung fighting fronts. To this end America has dedicated itself to the most gigantic ship building program in all history—and these vessels must be made as efficient as humanly possible for the courageous men who sail them.
Zinc plays an important role in protecting metal surfaces, and thus protecting men at sea. Working metal parts on ships can easily be fouled by rust. To insure efficient operation when emergencies demand quick action, such important parts as life-boat davits, shown above, are sprayed with protective zinc coatings. The corrosion-inhibiting properties of galvanized (zinc coated) iron or steel are well known —and sprayed zinc dust provides this same measure of protection for metal surfaces which do not lend themselves to galvanizing.
The photographs in the background of this advertisement show: (1)—left to right—Cast iron sheaves for life-boat davits before finishing, after grit blasting and after spraying. (2) Stacks of completely finished sheaves. (3) Grit blasting the sheaves and (4) Spraying them with zinc dust using a special gun.
Other important uses for sprayed zinc include marine floats, airplane pontoons and canal gates. The needs of the Navy and Merchant Marine for sprayed zinc coatings are just additional reasons why civilian users of zinc may not be able to obtain all of the metal or pigment they would like to use.
THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF THE FAMOUS HORSE HEAD ZINC PRODUCTS
METAL SPRAYING
GALVANIZING
NICKEL SILVER
1 HULL PLATES
2 RUBBER
3 PAINT
4 BRASS
5 CERAMICS
6 DIE CASTING
7 PHARMACEUTICALS
FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR SAVINGS BONDS STAMPS

supply for their needs. Other new trends were lacking in the market, the war call for nitrocellulose continuing extremely heavy and the demand for the balance of materials in this quarter remaining at recent levels.

Acetone. — Considerable improvement in demand lowering supplies. Prices under individual ceiling.

Alcohol, Butyl.—All grades under complete allocation by WPB, effective July 1.

Butyl Acetate.—Priorities rule transactions. Secondary quotations at recently established lower level.

Diamyl Phthalate.—Demand at good level. No change in quotations.

Dibutyl Tartrate.—Supplies moderate with call for material active. Prices firm as recently established.

Diethyl Phthalate.—Good demand against tight supplies. Prices same.

Ethyl Acetate. — Heavy deliveries continue. Pricewise, no change.

Ethyl Cellulose.—Large quantities going into war effort. Little for civilian use. No change in prices.

Isopropyl Acetate.—Priorities rule. Prices firm at recently reduced level.

Nitrocellulose. — Heavy war demands hold civilian supplies tight. Material quotably unchanged.

Tricresyl Phosphate.—Demand from war operations heavy. Prices unchanged.

Shellac Market

Conditions in the shellac market differed little from those in recent periods. Stocks were frozen and under tight control exercised by Federal authority. Normal usage has gone into the discard and consumption has been readjusted to the fact that it may well be that in the not far distant future all further importations from India may stop. The question of war risk and marine insurance charges still remain up in the air with the importers actually paying far more than the Office of Price Administration has recognized as a cost factor at this time.

Synthetic Resins

A complete price list of synthetic resins and other branded paint materials is published in this issue.

Ester Gum.—Demand good. Supplies light. Movement contracted by shortage. Prices steady.

Chlorinated Rubber. — Movement continues curtailed by the restrictions placed on operations by the recently issued allocation order and a reduced number of licensed buyers. Production still moderate-sized. Prices firm and unchanged.

Varnish Gums

Congo Copal.—In light supply with only unassorted material available. Importers and dealers believe that the demand will show some improvement in a month or two as consumers' inventories are now being reduced to a 60-day level. Users of all varnish gums are uncertain about the extent that the order limiting their use in any calendar quarter to 50 percent of the amount used in the corresponding quarter of 1941 may eventually be applied.

Asphaltum.—Demand good. Offerings normal. Prices unchanged.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—The outlook for a further flooding of the market with the exceptionally large milk crops of Wisconsin and California has weakened the market for the domestic product still further within the past week. In an effort to encourage purchasing, domestic producers have lowered their prices 1½ cents more to a basis of 17½ cents a pound for 20-30 mesh in bags, in carload lots, delivered. Argentine casein is also continuing to ease off, with the 20-30 mesh in bags, in carload lots, being offered as low as 15½ cents a pound on a c.i.f. basis in some instances, although held in other quarters around 16 cents. Milk production in the milk sheds of the two principal producing states is increasing to the extent that the manufacture of processed milk products is being taxed.

Glue. — Supply situation in hide glues continues tight. Production still below demand. Market very firm. Bone glue holds steady, though rather quiet.

Devoe & Raynolds Relocates Its Brush Division

Devoe & Raynolds Company, Inc., manufacturer of paints and brushes, has transferred its brush division, which is under the management of A. H. Mohrhusen, to larger quarters at 220 East 42nd street, this city.

SPECIALIZED NAPHTHA SOLVENTS THAT ARE DEPENDABLE AND UNIFORM:

SOCONY-VACUUM

SOVASOLS

SOVASOL No. 1 — Excellent General Rubber Solvent. Quick-Drying —Has Balanced Volatility.

SOVASOL No. 2—Fast-Drying Lacquer Diluent and Rubber Cement Solvent. Chemically Stable.

SOVASOL No. 3—Thinner for Lacquer, Lacquer-Enamel and Fast-Drying Varnish. Stable—Non-Corrosive.

SOVASOL No. 4—Varnish-Makers' and Painters' Naphtha for Quick-Drying Paints and Varnishes.

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SOVASOL No. 6—Excellent Paint Retarder. Safe, clear, free from objectionable odor.

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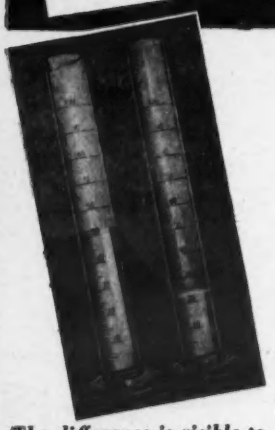

FLUFFIER, FINER METASAP assures greater volume. Here's actual photographic proof! Metasap (in Graduated Glass Cylinder at left) weighs exactly the same* as competitive metallic soap (right). Yet Metasap registers volume of 52 cubic centimeters . . . coarser competitive product has volume of 23 cubic centimeters.

* Each sample weighed 10 grams.

The difference is visible to the naked eye. More important — see the difference it makes in your products . . . in easier, better manufacture. An exclusive method of Laboratory Control assures *positive* control of top quality raw materials, cleaner washing and maximum water insolubility. Write for samples, a glance tells you the story.

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OILS AND GREASES • PAINTS AND VARNISHES
RUBBER • PLASTICS • CEMENT • COSMETICS
PRODUCTS MADE IN METAL WORKING PLANTS

★

METASAP CHEMICAL COMPANY
HARRISON, NEW JERSEY
CHICAGO BOSTON LOS ANGELES
CEDARTOWN, GEORGIA

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METASAP CHEMICAL COMPANY
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KENTUCKY COLOR & CHEMICAL CO.
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Offices and Agents in Principal Cities
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WAR

Makes these features of NELIO more important than ever

Let NELIO help you solve the problem of producing better products *faster*. Quality is all-important in winning victories. Man hours are too precious to waste even a minute.

NELIO is pure gum rosin produced under strict scientific control by a special patented process. NELIO is always clean, uniform, brilliant and dry. It is available in solid or liquid state.

We can supply NELIO in 100-pound net weight paper bags, in standard non-absorbent, leak-proof drums or in fluid state in insulated tank cars.

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Cottonseed Products Remain Quiet in Southern and Local Markets —Flaxseed Crop News Favorable—Soybeans Decline Further, Then Rally—Menhaden Fishing Poor—Trade Slow

Small-lot transactions were still the general rule in the market for miscellaneous oils, fats and greases last week, and the movement of such quantities was apparently no larger than in the recent preceding periods. On the contrary the volume of orders received in some quarters showed a decrease. Quotations were generally stationary. Olive oil was available at concessions but the market as a whole continued to be featured by a firm tone.

Soybean futures showed a further decline at one time but prices rallied later on, and soybean oil remained firm with offerings light. Reports in regard to the progress of flaxseed crop remained very favorable, and flaxseed futures were easier. Unfavorable advices continued to be received concerning menhaden fishing.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated.—Output moving steadily on contracts and new orders. Market firm.

Chinawood.—Quotations stationary and mainly nominal. Fair inquiry. Offerings light. Government reported a large buyer of resale oil recently.

Coconut.—Quiet in absence of offerings. Developments in South Seas situation awaited.

Cottonseed.—Steady movement of moderate lots of edible oil to local and other consumers.

Oiticica.—Occasional inquiries noted. Offerings light. Quotations nominal.

Olive.—Palestine edible oil, said to be of good quality, offered duty paid at $5, possibly less, per gallon.

Soybean.—Reports of somewhat freer offerings of refined. Crude still scarce. Quotations nominal.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—May 29

Vegetable oils quiet and steady. Coconut oil, refined, edible, 15¼c. to 15½c. per pound, drums, car lots; 15¾c. to 16c., drums, less car lots. Corn oil, crude, mills, 12¾c. per pound; refined, edible lots; 16¼c. to 16½c., drums, less than car lots; 16¾c. to 16½c., drums, less than car lots. Peanut oil, crude, South, 13c. per pound. Soybean oil, crude, mills, May-forward, 11¾c. per pound.

The market for soybeans on the Chicago Board of Trade was more active. Following is a soybean price record, per bushel, for the week:—

	High	Low	Closing May 29	Closing May 22
July	$1.81⅝	$1.77	$1.79⅝	$1.77
October	1.75½	1.71¼	1.73	1.71⅞

Tallow

Ceiling prices continued to prevail for tallow last week, extra being maintained at 9.71¼c. per pound, the level established in February last. This compares with 8c. a year ago, 4⅞c. in May, 1940, and 5⅜c. in 1939. Consumption is said to be on a large scale, although new business in recent weeks has been limited by the extent of the offerings which have been moderate much of the time, some sellers apparently being influenced by rumors of an impending upward revision of ceiling prices.

Soap makers consume the bulk of the inedible tallow produced, their takings in 1941 amounting to 1,057,303,000 pounds out of a total consumption of 1,190,542,000 pounds. In 1940 the total consumption was 884,685,000 pounds, of which 786,456,000 pounds were consumed by soap makers. During the first quarter of the current year consumption of inedible tallow in all industries was 359,942,000 pounds, as compared with 262,209,000 pounds in the same time in 1941.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Linseed oil, 2/10c. per lb.
Olive oil, 10c. to 25c. per gal.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
194.4	194.6	194.4	155.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

San Francisco—May 28

The government was a big buyer of chinawood oil, from private holders lacking use-priority at 37¼c. to 37½c. per pound, tankcar basis. Most transactions were in drums. Otherwise market was quiet.

Babassu.—Bids at 10.67c. per pound, tankcars; no offers.

Castor, Dehydrated.—Offerings at 20.9c. per pound, bodied oil; 19.9c. for unbodied, drum basis, f.o.b. San Francisco.

Copra.—South Sea shipments reported on their way.

Linseed Oil

Flaxseed crop news continues favorable. Linseed oil quiet. Meal is steady.

Minneapolis, May 29.—Due to a gradual increase in pressure the local cash flax market is easing slightly compared with futures. Several buyers are willing takers of top iodine offers at firm prices, but in-between quality is cheaper. Receipts picked up more than expected after farmers finished seeding in Southern areas, and arrive offers from interior shippers increased noticeably. Crop news improving steadily. South of Minneapolis stand is heavy and growth up to 6 and in cases 8 inches. To the North and West farmers still planting. Some drowned-out wheat fields are being reseeded with flax. General outlook at this time is very favorable with soil condition the best in years.

	Cash	July	Sept.
Saturday	$2.58	$2.54	$2.54½
Monday	2.59	2.54	2.55
Tuesday	2.58¼	2.53¾	2.53⅞
Wednesday	2.56½	2.51½	2.52½
Thursday	2.54	2.49	2.49½
Friday	2.53⅝	2.48¾	2.49¼

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts 1942	Receipts 1941	Shipments 1942	Shipments 1941
This week	60,200	201,600	2,800	26,600
Since Sept. 1	12,726,400	3,530,200	2,166,600	882,900

Buenos Aires, May 29.—Flaxseed, $1.51 per bushel. Exports this week 500,000 bushels, including 374,000 to the United States. Total since January 1 as follows:—

To	This year	Last year
	Bushels	
United States	7,519,000	6,811,000
United Kingdom	513,000	794,000
Continent	185,000	382,000
Orders	.....	.....
Others	20,000	541,000
Totals	8,237,000	8,528,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	30,118,000
Previous week	30,000,000
Last year	7,874,000

Hull, May 29.—Flaxseed, La Plata, £20¾ per long ton; Bombay, £21⅞.

Linseed Oil.—Quiet conditions continued to prevail in the local market. There was nothing stimulating in the way of flaxseed developments, the news in regard to the crop still being of a very favorable character, and consumers of linseed oil were inclined in many cases to hold off. The trend of flaxseed prices was downward at times, changes generally being within moderate limits. Demand for cash flaxseed was quieter, the slowing down being attributed to the bearish nature of crop news and to larger receipts and offerings than had been expected. According to Northwestern advices the indications still point to a material increase in flaxseed acreage, with the crop up in some sections. New York oil prices reduced two points late in week.

Minneapolis, May 29.—Linseed oil quiet. Most buyers taking tank or cooperage fill-in lots. Some interest in new crop, but no business worthy of comment. Linoleum makers are unable to get burlap they need and cannot operate full time, which probably accounts partly for slowing of instructions on maturing contracts.

Quotations on tankcar lots, 13.2c. per pound; cooperage car lots, 14.1c. per pound; warehouse lots, 14.5c. per pound, f.o.b. Minneapolis.

Shipments of oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1942	1941
This week	6,600,000	5,500,000
Since Sept. 1	182,850,000	146,030,000

San Francisco, May 28.—Linseed oil deliveries good but new sales almost nil. Flax harvest in Imperial Valley making fine progress. Week ending May 20 reported deliveries about 42,000 bushels at Los Angeles. Oil quoted:—Tankcars, 13.3c. per pound; drum car lots ex mill, 14.2c.; drum lots ex warehouse, 14.6c.

London, May 29.—Linseed oil, 41s. 6d. per cwt.

Linseed Meal.—The market here was somewhat more active. Tone steady.

Minneapolis, May 29.—Some inquiry for linseed meal, but weakness of soybean meal has much to do with the ideas of buyers, and there is rather general slowing of interest in deferred shipment.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Association Meetings:—

National Cottonseed Products Association, Texas, Baker hotel, Mineral Wells, June 8 and 9.

STEARIC ACID
Single Pressed and Double Pressed
Available in either cake or flake form
Triple Pressed
IVORY BRAND

RED OIL
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RUBY OLEINE BRAND (*distilled*)
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CANARY BRAND
(*very pale yellow, especially suitable for best types of dry cleaners' soaps.*)

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A. GROSS & CO., 295 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
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ASHLAND 4-8251 CABLE: GROSSRAY

ZINC, U. S. P. MAGNESIUM STEARATES ALUMINUM, Mono-, Di-, Tri-, Stearate CALCIUM
Uniform Quality, for All Uses
THE CAPITAL CITY PRODUCTS COMPANY, Columbus, Ohio

THE BRODÉ CORPORATION
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
Domestic and Export
PRODUCTS OF COTTONSEED PEANUTS and SOY BEANS
Members—Memphis Merchants Exchange (Futures in Cottonseed Meal)
New York Produce Exchange (Futures in Cottonseed Oil)
Codes: Yoppa, Robinsons, Bentleys A B C, 5th Edition Peerless

EMERY
America's largest producers of
STEARIC and OLEIC ACIDS
All Grades Saponified and Distilled
FATTY ACIDS • GLYCERINE • PITCH
SPECIAL FATTY ACID DERIVATIVES
Since 1840
EMERY INDUSTRIES, INC.
Originators of Twitchell Process
New York CINCINNATI, OHIO Lowell, Mass.
Stocks in All Principal Cities

Quite an improvement in pasturage through most of the feeding territory.

Quotations on car-load lots, f.o.b. Minneapolis, bulk, $32.50 to $33 per ton.

Shipments of meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1942	1941
This week	5,500,000	4,840,000
Since Sept. 1	344,130,000	281,180,000

Cottonseed Oil

Refined oil futures continued quiet here. Southern crude offerings remained light.

Cottonseed Oil.—Trading in refined oil futures continued slow last week. July remained firm while the position of new crop months appeared to be somewhat easier though price changes were narrow in the absence of offerings of consequence. May 27 was the first June notice day, 19 contracts being tendered. The open interest in the market on May 27 was 207 contracts. Trade in cash refined oil here continued quiet and there was apparently no broadening of business in shortening.

Crude cottonseed oil offerings continued to be reported as light in all parts of the South. A further decline occurred in soybean futures at one time, but later the market rallied, and soybean oil remained firm with offerings of crude still reported as scarce. Live hogs were generally firm in Western markets. Receipts in the principal centers for four days of the week aggregated 276,600 head against 231,273 head in the same time last year.

The weight of the hogs received in Chicago during the week ended May 23 averaged 251 pounds against 258 pounds in the previous week. The weekly government weather and crop report stated that in general conditions over the cotton states were fairly favorable in most of the eastern half of the belt, though warmer weather was needed, while the West was too cool, and in considerable areas too wet.

Trading in bleachable prime Summer yellow cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange from May 25 to May 29, inclusive, comprised 60 contracts. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks		
	High.	Low.	Close.
July	14.30	14.30	14.28@14.30
October	14.25	14.05	14.00@14.10
December	14.10	13.98	13.90@13.95

Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.

Hull, May 29.—Cottonseed oil, refined, 36s, 6d. per cwt.; crude, Egyptian, 31s, 1½d.

Cake and Meal.—Fair movement of meal reported in some sections. General tone steady.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta—May 28

Cottonseed meal easy; 8 per cent $28 per ton. Prime crude oil 12¾c. per pound. Cotton crop news mainly favorable though shortage of top-dressing and labor for chopping.

Memphis—May 28

Few scattered tanks crude cottonseed oil sold at 12⅝c. per pound, Valley basis. Meal, 41 percent, $33.75 per ton, Memphis basis. Bulk cake, $29 per ton, Valley basis. Bulk hulls, $5 per ton, Valley basis. Weather fair, somewhat warmer. Closing cottonseed meal quotations on Memphis exchange as follows:—

	May 21	May 28
July	$33.75@—	$33.60@33.75
October	33.85@34.15	34.15@—
December	—@—	34.15@34.30

Closing soybean meal futures:—

July	$33.50@34.00	$33.00@33.50
October	33.50@34.00	33.00@33.75
December	33.50@34.00	33.25@34.00

Fatty Acids

Castor Oil.—Raw material in light supply and firm. Acid inquiry fairly active.

Cottonseed.—Buying interest apparently limited to moderate lots. Movement fair.

Palm Oil.—Inquiries received more numerously in some quarters. Market firm.

Red Oil.—Contract movement steady and liberal. New business fairly active.

Stearic Acid.—Quotations maintained. Market firm with basic material.

Chicago—May 29

Fatty acids more active. Corn oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; 14½c. to 15c., drums, car lots; 15c. to 15½c., drums, less than car lots; coconut oil, distilled, 17c. to 17½c. per pound, tankcar; 17½c. to 18c., drums, car lots; 18c. to 18½c., drums, less car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 13½c. to 14c. per pound, tankcar; 14c to 14½c., drums, car lots; 14½c. to 15c., drums, less car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4⅞c. to 5c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 3¾c. to 5c.

Fish Oils

Cod.—Primary supplies light as usual at this season. Quiet and firm here.

Menhaden.—Refined inquiry somewhat better. Local stocks apparently light. Market firm.

Sardine.—Refined oil firm. Fair small-lot inquiry. Stocks below normal.

Markets at Other Centers

Baltimore—May 28

Few tanks new crop crude menhaden sold on when-and-if made at 66.6c. per gallon, the ceiling. Virtually no spot oil obtainable. Florida and North Carolina fishing still poor. Chesapeake Bay companies preparing.

San Francisco—May 27

No spot sardine oil in producers' hands and holders are keeping what they have. There would be much booking of new crop on present ceiling of 66½c. if producers would contract. New season opens in California in August. Some oil expected in Oregon and Washington during July or possibly late June.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Inquiry reported more active. Offerings generally light. Quotations stationary.

Lard.—Local cash trade generally limited to moderate lots. Market steady.

Tallow.—Inquiries reported more numerous. Offerings generally light or moderate. Prices maintained.

Chicago, May 29.—Fats and oils generally quiet. Choice white grease, 9.71c. per pound; prime stearin, 10½c.; yellow, 9¼c. to 9½c.; inedible tallow, prime, 9.71c.

			Closing	
	High	Low	May 29	May 22
Cash	$12.55	$12.40	$12.40	$12.50
July	12.82	12.45	12.45	12.55
Sept.	12.82	12.62	12.62	12.72

Animal Oils

Lard.—Fairly steady movement of all grades to local and outside consumers. Market firm.

Neatsfoot.—All grades wanted. Supplies generally light. Tone firm.

Oleo.—Local trade fair. Offerings light. Market steady.

Chicago, May 29—Trade rather good in animal oils. Lard oil, No. 1, 14½c. to 14⅝c. per pound; oleo oil, extra, 13c. per pound; tallow oil, acidless, 13¾c. per pound.

Waxes

The feature of the wax market during the past week was the further rise in war risk insurance. The charge is now 10 percent, which compares with 2½ percent charged in March

RUFATS
(HYDROGENATED FATTY ACIDS)

NO. 52	TITER	52°C
	I. VAL	6
	ACID NO.	190
NO. 60	TITER	53°C
	I. VAL	25
	ACID NO.	195
NO. 70	TITER	57°C
	I. VAL	13
	ACID NO.	192
NO. 75	TITER	58°C
	I. VAL	8
	ACID NO.	192

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Our Prices Are Right **Our Quality Is the Highest**

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Consult our technical department for advice on the proper Fatty Acids to be used in making your special soaps.

WOBURN dependable PRODUCTS

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Warehouse Stocks at CHICAGO — CLEVELAND — DETROIT — LOS ANGELES — MINNEAPOLIS — OAKLAND, CALIF. ST. LOUIS — SAN FRANCISCO — SEATTLE

For highest grade alkyd resins and a drying oil of superior quality, use Woburn Fatty Acids and Woburn Dehydrated Castor Oil

and 2½ percent is the only rate which the Office of Price Administration permits importers of candelilla, bees, carnauba, and ouricury waxes to add to their costs. Sale of all waxes continued to be crippled by the economic requirement that importers sell only at prices representing actual losses based on the current replacement costs in primary markets. However, trade improved during the period under review but the trade's most important problem—what to do about a 10 percent war risk charge when only 2½c. percent is recognized by OPA—remains as much of a thorn as ever.

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Beach Soap Names Howells General Manager

Lloyd T. Howells has been appointed general manager of Beach Soap Company, Lawrence, Mass. Mr. Howells is a graduate of the University of Buffalo and for the past eighteen years has been actively engaged in manufacture, application and chemical sales research of soaps, soluble silicates and other detergents used in the laundry, textile and metal industries. Beach Soap Company was recently acquired by Gordon R. Fulton, president.

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Hercules Powder Names Austin Purchasing Head

William J. Austin, manager of the Chicago office of the explosives department of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, has been appointed director of purchases for the company. Mr. Austin, whose appointment becomes effective June 1, will make his headquarters in Wilmington. He succeeds Kurt W. Jappe, who will become manager of detonator operations of the explosives department. Frank W. Roman assistant to Mr. Austin in Chicago, has been named manager of that office.

Mr. Austin, originally an employee of the Aetna Explosives Company, has been manager of the Chicago office since 1921 when Hercules Powder Company purchased the Aetna company.

Mr. Jappe became associated with the company in 1938 when he joined the explosives department as industrial engineer. In September, 1939, he was made manager of the Port Ewen, N. Y., plant, and in July, 1940, he assumed the duties of director of purchases.

Mr. Roman began work for Hercules as a technical representative in 1923. He has served as assistant manager of the Chicago office of the explosives department since December, 1938.

Margarin Production Decreased in March

Production of margarin in March totaled 30,768,005 pounds. This compared with 32,541,405 pounds in February and 33,897,572 pounds in March last year, according to statistics compiled by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington. A comparison of production in March with that of the preceding year follows:—

	Pounds 1942	Pounds 1941
Production of uncolored oleomargarin	*30,158,624	†33,605,686
Withdrawn tax-paid	29,665,087	34,291,371

Ingredients used in the production of colored and uncolored margarin in March, 1942, compared with March, 1941, follows:—

In Uncolored Margarin

	Pounds 1942	Pounds 1941
Babassu oil	250,594	66,280
Butter flavor	187	....
Butter culture	243	....
Coconut oil	346,989	1,308,270
Corn oil	122,255	39,352
Cottonseed oil	13,806,508	13,120,097
Derivative of glycerin	75,729	85,068
Diacetyl	41	....
Emulsol	1,455	....
Lecithin	20,438	15,653
Milk	5,361,632	6,359,036
Monostearin	9,778	15,081
Neutral lard	718,305	893,661
Oleo oil	1,855,740	1,533,341
Oleo stearin	177,833	281,314
Oleo stock	254,265	130,010
Palm flakes	1,685	....
Palm oil	158,703	....
Peanut oil	87,205	164,876
Salt	1,005,654	1,176,750
Soda benzoate	14,694	14,710
Soybean oil	6,717,768	9,396,443
Sunflower oil	115,729	....
Vitamin concentrate	8,134	1,586
Total	31,111,544	34,601,530
Production of colored oleomargarin	‡609,381	291,887
Withdrawn tax-paid	55,944	40,397

In Colored Margarin

	Pounds 1942	Pounds 1941
Babassu oil	1,494	....
Butter flavor	3	1
Coconut oil	134,209	115,498
Color	330	247
Corn oil	79	34
Cottonseed oil	30,533	21,420
Cottonseed stearin	....	1,230
Derivative of glycerin	591	215
Diacetyl	1	....
Lecithin	180	57
Milk	111,935	54,692
Monostearin	553	273
Neutral lard	10,435	5,164
Oleo oil	79,730	27,264
Oleo stearin	....	655
Oleo stock	59,815	3,200
Palm flakes	12,135	....
Palm oil	996	750
Peanut oil	32	242
Salt	21,226	10,887
Soda benzoate	384	81
Soybean oil	106,472	59,667
Soybean stearin	150	....
Sunflower oil	55,354	....
Vitamin concentrate	26	2
Total	626,683	301,580

* Of the amount produced, 43,090 pounds were reworked.
† Of the amount produced, 32,317 pounds were reworked.
‡ Of the amount produced, 96 pounds were reworked.
Note.—The figures for March, 1942, are subject to revision until published in the Commissioner's annual report.

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Freight Forwarders Subject to I.C.C.

OPD Washington Bureau
May 25, 1942

The Wheeler-Lea bill providing for the regulation of freight forwarders by the Interstate Commerce Commission has been signed into law by President Roosevelt. The bill is the result of a ruling by the Supreme Court of the United States more than a year ago holding that the commission was without authority to regulate forwarders.

The pattern of regulation provided for in the bill is similar to that followed in the regulation of railroads and motor carriers. Tariffs and charges of the forwarders must be filed with the commission; certificates of necessity must be obtained for forwarding operations; and the commission is empowered to conduct investigations into the activities of the forwarding companies.

A freight forwarder is defined in the bill as any one not subject to regulation under the railroad, motor carrier and water carrier provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act who holds himself out to the general public to transport or provide transportation of property, and in so doing assembles and consolidates shipments, assumes responsibility for the transportation, and utilizes railroads, motor carriers or water carriers subject to regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Tung Oil Standards Asked by Growers Ass'n

Lumberton, Miss., May 27, 1942

The United Tung Growers Association meeting here has adopted resolutions proposing means to increase tung oil production.

Stating that the War Production Board has placed tung oil on the list of strategic and critical defense materials and that a priority of A-2 or higher is required before any of the oil can be used in an industry, the association asked the government to set standards covering growing, harvesting and processing of the nuts, as well as the marketing of the finished product.

The association said there is now available only 16,500 tons of tung oil, including the 1941 crop, and that 3,000 tons of this must be delivered to Great Britain and that under the production standards regulations it has proposed, established tung orchards should be able to increase their yield by 20 to 25 percent in three years.

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Representatives: CHICAGO: J. H. DELAMAR & SON, 160 E. Illinois Street
NEW ENGLAND: P. A. HOUGHTON, INC., Boston, Mass.
PHILADELPHIA: R. PELTZ & CO., 36 Kenilworth Street

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Write us advising how much you have on hand and we will gladly give you full details, cost, yield, delivery, etc.
RED OIL and STEARIC ACID—Saponified and Distilled—HYDREX—Hydrogenated Fatty Acids — COTTONSEED OIL FATTY ACIDS — PALM OIL FATTY ACIDS — CORN OIL FATTY ACIDS—SPECIALTY FATTY ACIDS—GLYCERINE—PITCH—WHITE OLEINE
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Peace-time chemists are engaged in new fields, confronted with new problems.

Theirs is emergency work — and their need for tonnage chemicals of exacting specifications is more urgent than ever. More than that, these chemists want to be sure that such chemicals are readily available.

It has been the privilege of the J. T. Baker Chemical Co. — in peace-time and now in war-time — to supply industry with tonnage chemicals of unusual purity.

We invite you to call upon Baker . . . and to rely upon Baker as a reliable source of supply. It may be that, in certain industries, some companies now making their own tonnage chemicals would like to free their plants of marginal operation.

Baker will gladly contribute the combined knowledge of its Technical, Executive and Manufacturing staffs to meet any war-time problem.

J. T. Baker Chemical Co.
Executive Offices and Plant:
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Baker's

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Drugs and Fine Chemicals Resume Position of Calm Strength —Only Minor Readjustments Under GMPR Remain—War Program Takes Much of Current Production

Following a period of mild unsettlement that resulted from the drug and fine chemical industry complying with the General Maximum Price Regulation, the market resumed a position of quiet, calm strength. Readjustments were reported accomplished by the leading houses, and the sole source of uncertainty was that stemming from sales operations once removed from the leading manufacturers.

Demand continued active. The war program takes heavily of current production, but as yet the civilian needs have not suffered materially. Later on, as the program expands and the war, so far as the United States fighting is concerned, passes from sparring for position to the locking of mighty American forces in all-out, sustained and irresistible attack, civilian requirements may become a problem—for civilians.

Hardly a material in the market is readily obtainable. Barring a few, drugs and fine chemicals are available in a volume indicative of the existence of a large back-log of orders. Production is sold well ahead and it is difficult to see now how production can be increased greatly. Plant enlargement encroaches on raw materials on which the needs of fighting war get first call. Allocation of production remains the most important means of spreading stocks to the points where the need is greatest.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
236.6	236.6	239.6	210.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Acetone.—Consumption high and demand strong. Need mounts.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic.—Little change from strong, active market.

Acid, Ascorbic.—Shipments large. Need also. Prices steady.

Acid, Citric.—OPA issues amendment to ceilings. Changes affect prices and reduces amount chargeable for sales in large lots when delivered in small containers. Full details elsewhere, this issue.

Acid, Gallic.—N. F. active. Not plentiful. Very firm.

Acid, Gluconic.—Demand steady. Fair supplies. Little competition.

Acid, Mandelic.—Prompt deliveries available. Firm. Active.

Acid, Nicotinic. — Consumption maintained at high volume. Firm.

Acid Phosphoric.—U.S.P. in normal request. No surplus supply.

Acid, Pyrogallic.—U.S.P. doing well. Prices stabilized.

Acid, Salicylic.—Needs take production promptly. No surplus.

Acid, Tartaric.—Stable. Moderate stocks. Little change to expand production. Raw material crisis persists.

Aconitine.—Firm to strong. Stocks on low side. Replacement difficult.

Agar.—Supply situation no better. Stocks tied up by WPB order. Increase in stock dependent on trifling domestic output.

Alcohol.—Synthetic rubber production requires expansion alcohol production. Standard Oil of New Jersey claims ability to produce rubber at vastly increased volume if given alcohol in sufficiency. War program in general taxing total productive capacity of present alcohol set-up. Congressional leaders press for wider use of agricultural products for alcohol production.

Ammonia Benzoate.—Stocks at low ebb. High prices prevalent. Demand active.

Ammonia Citrate.—Demand shows some rise. Stocks about the same.

Arecoline.—Firm. Not overly plentiful. Sellers show reserve.

Bismuth Metal and Salts.—All salts in fair delivery position. Prices fully firm. Metal well stabilized.

Butyl Alcohol.—Placed under complete allocation, effective July 1.

Butyl Chloride.—Stabilized. Fair activity.

Cadmium.—No let up in national war needs. Every pound spoken for. Prices fully stabilized.

Caffeine.—Less heard of premium prices since freezing order went into effect. Action on producers' ceiling may be forced by high ceilings of resellers.

Calcium Gluconate.—Steady. Firm. Active. Fair supply.

Calcium Glycerophosphate.—Activity very good. Along seasonal lines. Market very steady.

Castor Oil.—Fully firm. Well stabilized. Needs maintained at high volume. Cost of raw material uncertain. Not more than $75 per long ton can be paid for beans under GMPR setup.

Chicago, May 24.—Castor oil market firm. Offerings not large. Prices are:—

Epsom Salt

Epsom Spa at Epsom, county of Surrey, England, in the 17th century was the popular health resort where British nobility, landed gentry, and other persons of quality "took the waters." The medicinal properties of its waters had achieved an international and highly favorable repute by 1640.

The waters at Epsom Spa were charged heavily with magnesium sulphate, unidentified in 1640. When science succeeded in extracting the laxative principle from the waters, the extractive was named Epsom salt. The name has persisted down the centuries except for those whose formality of expression makes them prefer the more austere but chemically descriptive name of magnesium sulphate.

Between 1640 and 1700, Dr. Friederich Hoffmann isolated magnesium sulphate from the waters of the famed spa known as Seidlitz Springs, at Seidlitz, in Bohemia. For a while, thereafter, magnesium sulphate was called both Epsom salt and Seidlitz salt, despite the fact that the waters at Seidlitz Springs did not contain the composition of salts known now as Seidlitz mixture.

Magnesium sulphate is still Epsom salt, but Seidlitz mixture today consists of a combination of Rochelle salt and soda bicarbonate.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Association Meetings:—

Philadelphia Drug Exchange outing, Manufacturers Country Club, Oreland, Pa., June 3.

American Pharmaceutical Mfrs. Ass'n, Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 8-10.

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SPECIAL ZINC PIGMENTS
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All Grades in Small and Large Crystals, Granular and Snow
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Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15½c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14¼c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Chloral Hydrate.—Prices fully stabilized. Demand very good. Resellers report lack of surplus stocks.

Chloroform.—Consumption fully up to recent volume. Firm, well stabilized market.

Chrysarobin.—Maintained at firm prices. In keeping with fairly high cost raw material.

Codliver Oil.—Future imports to be made only by Bureau of Economic Warfare. Some confusion exists as to status of existing contracts of normal importers.

Collodion.—Maintained firmly by excellent demand. Sellers not over supplied.

Cream of Tartar.—Strong. Demand good. Raw materials scarce. Improvement in supply not in sight now.

Creosote.—Meeting large needs of next Winter a problem. Supply situation difficult to improve.

Emetine.—High replacement cost, raw material, keeps emetine prices strong and free from fluctuation.

Ephedrine.—Synthetic item commands market. Production of natural from ephedra shows high cost. Preparations afoot against larger Winter needs to come.

Epsom Salt.—Normally good demand at well stabilized prices.

Eserine.—Stocks moderate to light. Little competition.

Fish Liver Oils.—National needs well covered. Reserves on Pacific Coast fair in size.

San Francisco, May 27.—Trade frankly concerned over the prevailing situation in fish liver oils. Demand for shark liver A oil slack. No quotation for several weeks. Market easy. Apparently buyers stocked well ahead several months ago.

Glycerin.—Active and strong. Future imports, crude and refined, confined only to the Bureau of Economic Warfare. Eliminates competitive bidding. Allocation to refiners certain. Consumption running high.

Chicago, May 27.—Glycerin strong. Orders in good volume. Prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are: Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Guaiacol.—Coverage of larger Winter need to come a problem. Supplies definitely conservative. Difficult to increase same.

Hyoscine.—Raw material situation keeps stocks below normal.

Hyoscyamine.—Moderate stocks command full prices. Active.

Iodine and Iodides.—Production ammonia iodide from iodine derived from fish suggested. Doubtful of economic success in view of plentiful supplies of Chilean crude.

Lecithin.—Stable prices and demand. No surplus of supplies.

Magnesia.—All kinds active and in moderate supply. Firm.

Menthol.—No change in natural or synthetic item. March prices now tops for sellers. Limited demand current now.

Mercurials.—Firm in all respects. Ceiled prices, raw material, keep mercurial schedule unaltered. Believed on low side, production cost considered.

Methanol.—No let-up in volume of current consumption. Nor none is likely. Strong basic position. Every gallon owned before made.

Methyl Acetone.—Activity maintained at high level. Market lacks a pound of surplus. Prices stabilized.

Milk Powder.—Supply situation better. Government purchases hold large. Prices stabilized.

Phenolphthalein.—Consumption has pressed actively. Production controlled by availability of raw material. Fair stocks now.

Pilocarpine.—Price range is wide. None hold surplus stock. Good call.

Potash Citrate.—Strong and active. Stocks conservative. Hard to increase same.

Potash Iodide.—Activity marked by excellence of demand. Prices fully stable. Little competition on price basis.

Quicksilver.—No change locally. Unsold stocks were small. Government a buyer through local agencies. Production turns upward on Pacific Coast as weather settled favorably.

Quicksilver stocks tend to accumulate. More metal on hand than the present demand calls for. Spots can be freely bought through dealers at $191 per flask, which is below the ceiling. Trading is dull.

Quinine.—Excellent activity. War program calls for large quantities in fewer areas. Health of Jap troops to gain by unlimited supply stolen from Netherlands East Indies.

Riboflavin.—Prices favorable. Demand excellent. Needs likely to increase growth.

Rochelle Salt.—Firm undertones indicate strong position, scarcity, of raw material.

Saccharin.—Consumption at a high point in rising curve. Firm. Stable.

Silver Nitrate.—The schedule of prices since the last report prevailed as follows, covering quantities of 250 ounces; quantities of 500 ounces at ¼c. less. Comparison of price of bullion in New York and London is also provided:—

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate. Cents.	New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
Saturday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Monday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Tuesday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Wednesday	26⅞	35¼	23½
Thursday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Friday	26⅞	35⅛	23½

Crown Cork & Seal Names McManus Vice-President

Charles E. McManus, jr., has been elected a vice-president of Crown Cork & Seal Company, Baltimore. He had been assistant secretary and assistant treasurer.

Since attending Columbia University, Mr. McManus has made an intensive study of the company's international operations in North and South America, Europe and Africa. Mr. McManus began his career with Crown Cork in the company's machine shops in Baltimore and has worked in nearly every department of the parent organization and its domestic and foreign subsidiaries.

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Fischelis Gets Honorary Degree from Rutgers Univ.

At the recent commencement exercises of the New Jersey College of Pharmacy of Rutgers University, the honorary degree of D.Sc. was conferred upon Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, secretary and chief chemist of the Board of Pharmacy of the State of New Jersey. The citation by Robert C. Clothier, president of Rutgers University, in conferring the degree, read in part as follows:

As editor and author you have helped greatly to make known to others the latest findings of pharmaceutical science. Today you are devoting your talents and your wealth of experience to the service of our nation as she strives for survival and for the preservation of freedom.

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Roberson Joins Chlanda In Operating C.L. Iorns Co.

V. L. Roberson, formerly sales manager of the Pennsylvania Refining Company, Butler, Pa., is the new associate in the manufacturers' agency business operating as Clifford L. Iorns Company, St. Louis, Mo., H. M. Chlanda, who had been associated with Mr. Iorns for fifteen years, and Mr. Roberson are carrying on the business under the same style, at the same address, and with virtually the same lines. Minor changes were made in some lines and new principles have been added. Mr. Iorns died February, last.

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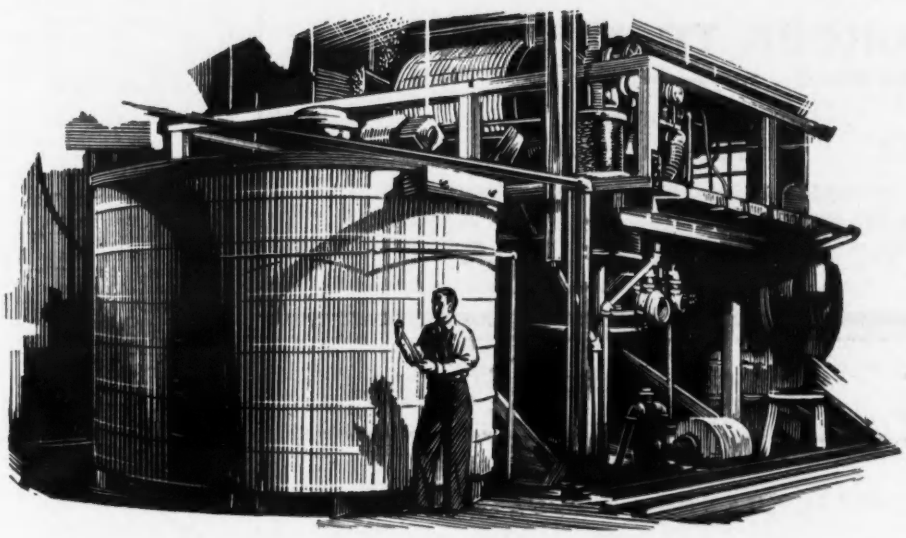

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Its exceptional purity and high assay make Mallinckrodt Potassium Meta-Bisulfite the ideal sterilizing agent for use by brewers and wine makers. It is readily and clearly soluble in water, and is free from all objectionable impurities.

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*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
ATLAS POWDER COMPANY
Industrial Chemicals Dept. Wilmington, Delaware

A.P.M.A. Convention To View War Effects

—Continued from page 7

Commerce of the United States of America, E. V. Davis, Vale Chemical Company.

Report by time and place committee, Hussey B. Johnson, chairman, Zemmer Company.

Entertainment committee, Harold F. Cummings, general chairman, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works.

Opening address, S. Barksdale Penick, jr., S. B. Penick & Co.

Official address, Dr. Maurice I. Smith, chief pharmacologist, National Institute of Health, U. S. Public Health Service.

Concluding address, Charles Wesley Dunn, of the New York Bar.

Tuesday, June 9

Morning War Session

Army and Navy Munitions Board, Lt. Colonel Clifford V. Morgan, of Commodities Division.

Office of Surgeon General, War Department, Major B. B. Smythe, in charge of international aid.

Selective Service System, Major Ernest M. Culligan, Director of Information.

Commissioner of Narcotics, H. J. Anslinger.

Department of Commerce, L. A. Barber, chief of drug staff, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

War Production Board, Fred J. Stock, deputy chief of Health Supplies Branch, Bureau of Industry Operations; and Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, chief of medical and health supplies section, Civilian Supply Division. Also statement by John G. Searle, member of committee on drugs and medical supplies, appointed by Division of Medical Sciences of National Research Council.

Office of Price Administration, Frank A. Delgado, chief of drug, fine chemical and health supplies section; and Vernon Munro, chief counsel for such section.

Afternoon War Session

Official Compendia, Dr. E. Fullerton Cook, chairman of U.S.P. Revision Committee; and Dr. Justin L. Powers, chairman of N.F. committee, American Pharmaceutical Association.

British War Drug Requirements, C. M. Bigelow, Calco chemical division of American Cyanamid Company, consultant on drug procurement to British Purchasing Commission.

Canadian War Drug Requirements, John B. Frosst, of Charles E. Frosst & Co., Montreal.

Immediate Problems and Trends Arising from War Effort in Pharmaceutical Manufacturing, Dr. E. C. Merrill, assistant vice-president, United Drug Company.

Drug Distribution in War Time, Dr. E. L. Newcomb, executive vice-president of National Wholesale Druggists Association.

Drug War Supplies Clinic, Hugh Craig, managing editor of OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, will preside and make concluding statement.

Participants, R. E. Sidwell, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; Dr. Thomas Lewis, of S. B. Penick & Co.; John A. Garvin, of Merck & Co.; Percy C. Magnus, of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc.; Joseph A. Huisking, of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.; John W. Clissold, of the pharmaceutical division, Standard Brands, Inc.; Charles S. Curtis, of Wilson Laboratories; and John A. Silver, of F. J. Stokes Machine Company.

Wednesday, June 10

Address, Fred A. Lawson, E. L. Patch Company.

Report by industry and business policy committee, George A. Franklin, chairman, Carroll Dunham Smith Pharmacal Company; discussion led by J. B. Frosst, Charles E. Frosst & Co.

Report by production committee, Dr. W. B. Baker, chairman, Sutliff & Case Company; discussion led by W. O. Brewer, Calco chemical division of American Cyanamid Company.

Report by sales and advertising committee, G. F. Rorer, chairman, William H. Rorer, Inc.; discussion led by R. M. Tate, Blue Line Chemical Company.

Address, Wallace Werble, editor of *Food-Drug-Cosmetic Reports.*

Annual Banquet

"The Drug Industry's Responsibility in the War Period," by Robert L. Swain, editor of *Drug Trade News.*

Thursday, June 11

Final Session

Report by legislative committee, J. G. Flanagan, chairman, S. B. Penick & Co.

Trade name committee, C. W. Warner, chairman, Maltbie Chemical Company.

Publicity committee, Harry C. Phibbs, chairman.

Reports by auditing, resolutions, and nominating committees.

Election of officers and directors.

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Ascher In Service

Bordner F. Ascher, president of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, recently tendered his resignation to permit his resuming active service in the U. S. Army. A graduate of West Point, he was commissioned a major and has reported for duty at West Point. His resignation has been tabled by the association directors, since the possibility exists of his obtaining a leave of absence to enable him to attend the convention and fulfill his presidential functions.

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Pfizer & Co. Plans Common Stock Issue

—Continued from page 3

will be achieved without change in the present officers, directors and management. Officers directing company affairs are: President, George A. Anderson; vice-presidents, John L. Smith and John J. Powers; treasurer, Albert A. Teeter; and secretary, Elmer Otto.

The board of directors consists of the above-named officers, together with P. A. Rising, A. R. Palmer, and F. G. Brehmer.

Completion of the recapitalization and financing program will give the company an outstanding capitalization consisting solely of 500,000 shares of common stock of $1 par value.

Out of the proceeds of the first public financing in the history of the company it is planned to retire all bank debt and preferred stock, to add more than $1,000,000 to working capital, and to purchase and retire the old common stock holdings of the estate of Emile Pfizer, son of the founder of the company.

Chas. Pfizer & Co. was founded in 1849 and remained a partnership until incorporation in 1900. It has total assets of approximately $12,500,000 and its 1941 sales aggregated $10,300,000. Cash dividends were paid every year except in the year of its incorporation.

The company plant in Brooklyn covers more than two and a half city blocks and contains approximately 750,000 square feet of floor space. More than $3,500,000 has been spent in new buildings and equipment, including one of the finest of chemical research laboratories, during the past five years. The building housing the company offices at 81 Maiden Lane has been company owned and occupied since 1868.

More than 70 percent of the company's production goes to medicinal, pharmaceutical, food, and beverage manufacturers. Its research workers achieved the production of citric acid by a fermentation process, thereby giving the United States substantial independence from Italy. It has achieved marked success in organic synthesis and in the field of fermentation chemistry involving application of mould organisms of its own cultivation to the production of fine organic chemicals. It holds prominent place as a manufacturer of citric acid and citrates, and as a producer of ascorbic acid and riboflavin, which are vitamin C and B, respectively. In addition to these several products it is a manufacturer of mercurials, bismuth salts, iodides, tartaric acid, cream of tartar, Rochelle salt, and Seidlitz mixture.

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Atabrine Patent Hearing Postponed

—Continued from page 7

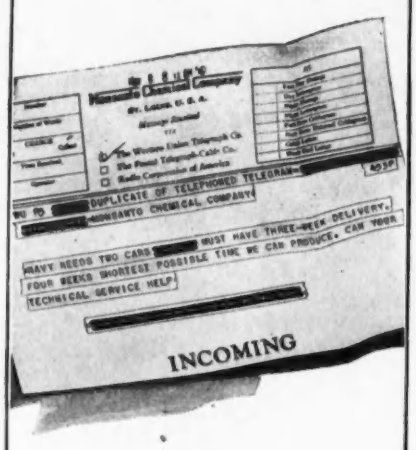
couraged to go ahead with its proposed contract.

In view of the tropical areas in which the Pacific war is taking place, quinine ranks high on the list of strategic drugs needed by the United Nations. In view of the capture of Java by the Japanese, the source of 95 percent of the world's supply, and the inadequate stockpile to meet the needs of a long war, atabrine now ranks equally with quinine on the critical material list.

The story of quinine in some respects parallels that of rubber. Production of both cinchona bark from which it is produced and the manufacture of quinine itself is an industry closely controlled by the Dutch. Atabrine is a substitute developed by the I. G. Farbenindustrie which restricted its patents to only a few associates.

The Navy asked the impossible— and got it...*in a week!*

One of a series of cases from the files of Monsanto's Technical Service Department which show how skill, experience and ingenuity can solve many critical wartime production problems. For obvious reasons names and any identifying clues have been omitted.

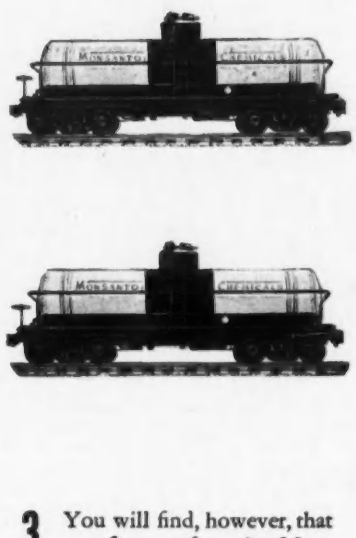

Monsanto Chemical Company
St. Louis, U. S. A.
The Western Union Telegraph Co.
The Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.
Radio Corporation of America
DUPLICATE OF TELEPHONED TELEGRAM
TO [redacted] MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY
NAVY NEEDS TWO CARS [redacted] MUST HAVE THREE-WEEK DELIVERY.
FOUR WEEKS SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME WE CAN PRODUCE. CAN YOUR
TECHNICAL SERVICE HELP
INCOMING

1. This is the wire a hopeful sales correspondent recently marked "RUSH—Technical Service, please handle!" It was signed by a Monsanto customer of long standing.

[redacted] was a product manufactured by the customer largely from raw materials supplied by Monsanto. To produce the quantity needed and to meet Navy specifications would ordinarily require a series of relatively simple but time-consuming operations.

2. But in two days Technical Service had worked out a new manufacturing process telescoping several of the previous steps into one...on the third day production was started . . . and within a week, two tank cars of the product were on their way to the Navy, *two weeks ahead of the specified delivery date!*

Obviously not all the problems referred to Monsanto Technical Service these hectic days are so quickly or happily solved.



3. You will find, however, that two factors often give Monsanto technical men a head start towards a solution; (1) a thorough understanding of *your* basic problems; (2) a broad knowledge of their *own* business which springs from the very breadth and variety of Monsanto's chemical manufacturing experience. Finally, you will find them especially eager to help on war production problems. MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, St. Louis, U. S. A.

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Manufacturing Chemists
LONG ISLAND CITY
NEW YORK

Citric Acid Price Control Tightened

—*Continued from page* 3

the several months' experience of administering the price ceiling.

The changes are set forth in the new citric acid schedule entitled Revised Price Schedule No. 101, as amended, effective May 26. Among other things it makes some important changes in original sections relating to transactions covered, credit terms, transportation, exports, adjustable pricing, records and reports, and definitions.

One of the important provisions makes it clear that wholesalers are classified as "resellers" and hence are subject to the maximum prices established for resellers. Another provision specifies that persons selling at maximum prices must continue the practices on cash discounts prevailing at the time the original schedule took effect.

One of the principal changes reduces the amount that may be charged for sales of large quantities of citric acid when delivered in small-sized containers. In an attempt to obtain higher prices, some sellers have been repackaging large quantities of citric acid in small packages in order to obtain the differential that had been allowed for five-pound packages without regard to the quantity sold.

The amendment hits at this practice by specifying that the full differential be allowed only for sales of less than 25 pounds in five-pound packages. For sales of large amounts in five-pound packages, the differential is reduced so as to eliminate the incentive for repackaging where the buyer has no need for smaller packages.

It is also provided that the maximum price for sales in packages smaller than five pounds shall be the maximum price for sales in five-pound containers plus or minus the seller's customary differential during the base period October 1 to 31, 1941, for such sales. If a seller made no such sales during that period, the customary differential of the most nearly competitive seller who did make such sales must be used.

Thus, a wholesaler selling two pounds of citric acid in quarter-pound containers is allowed to add to the five-pound price the customary differential for a sale of that amount packaged in quarter-pound containers. But a seller attempting to sell a large quantity, such as 5,000 pounds, in four-pound containers must make allowance in determining his maximum price, for the large quantity of citric acid in the sale as well as the size of the packages delivered to the buyer.

Because of the recent issuance of the Maximum Export Price Regulation, which superseded the export provisions of the original citric acid schedule, the amendment deletes the provisions on exports and provides that they shall be governed by the over-all export regulation.

Definitions

When used in Revised Price Schedule No. 101, as amended:—

"Person" includes an individual, corporation, partnership, association, or any other organized group of persons or legal successor or representative of any of the foregoing, and includes the United States or any agency thereof, or any other government, or any of its political subdivisions, or any agency of the foregoing

"Citric acid" includes U.S.P., granular, fine granular and crystal; U.S.P., powdered; anhydrous, granular and fine granular; anhydrous, powdered; and any other grades.

"Reagent grade" means a grade which is purer than the U.S.P. grade.

A person is a "producer" as to those quantities of citric acid which he sells, transfers or delivers and which he has synthesized, extracted or otherwise manufactured.

A person is a "reseller" as to those quantities of citric acid which he sells, transfers or delivers and which he has not synthesized, extracted or otherwise manufactured.

The term "shipping point" means the point of distribution maintained by a seller from which actual shipment is made.

Sales by Producers

The maximum prices for sales by producers of citric acid produced in continental United States, except as hereafter provided in (a) and (b) below, are the established maximum prices, f.o.b. the producer's shipping point, freight equalized with the following points, viz.:—Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; New York, New York; Los Angeles, California; San Francisco, California; Portland, Oregon; and Seattle, Washington. The maxi-

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mum prices which a purchaser may pay for citric acid produced in continental United States and delivered to him from a producer's shipping point shall not exceed the established maximum prices listed below plus the transportation charge on a shipment of identical quantity to destination from that equalization point named above from which the transportation rate to destination is least.

(a) The maximum prices for sales by producer of citric acid produced in continental United States, if shipment is made to Boston, Massachusetts, or to Baltimore, Maryland, are the established maximum prices, delivered to destination.

(b) The maximum prices for sales by producers of citric acid produced in the continental United States and delivered from local stocks maintained in Chicago, Illinois, or St. Louis, Missouri, are the established maximum prices, plus one-half cent per pound, f.o.b. shipping point in whichever of these two cities has the lesser freight rate to destination.

The maximum prices for sales by producers of citric acid produced in territories of the United States are the established maximum prices f.o.b. point of shipment in such territories.

Sales by Resellers

The maximum prices for resellers of the various grades of citric acid are established as set forth below, except that the maximum price for a quantity packaged in containers of less than five pounds is the price set forth below for five pounds, plus or minus the customary differential maintained by the reseller during the period from October 1 to October 31, 1941, inclusive, except that if a producer has made no sales or deliveries of a quantity so packaged during that period, the customary differential of the most closely competitive reseller during the above stated period who did make such sales or deliveries shall be used.

Reagent Grades

The provisions of this Revised Price Schedule No. 101, as amended, shall not be applicable to sales, transfers, or deliveries of citric acid of reagent grades made to:—

(1) A person for use in medicinal or chemical preparations in all cases where such reagent grades have been customarily used in such preparations; or

(2) A person who purchases for resale to a person designated in subparagraph (1) under definitions: Provided:—That as to any quantities purchased for resale that are not actually resold to a person designated in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph (b), the maximum prices set forth in subparagraph (1) of paragraph (b) of Appendix A, section 1396.11, shall apply to such a resale.

Sales for Export

The maximum prices at which a person may sell or deliver citric acid for export shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Maximum Export Price Regulation issued by the Office of Price Administration on April 25, 1942.

Containers

No charge for containers may be added to the maximum prices established in this section.

Credit Terms

The maximum prices established in this section shall be reduced by 1 percent for payment by the purchaser by the 10th day of the month following the month of delivery.

Sales Taxes

There may be added to the maximum prices established in this section the amount of tax levied by any Federal excise tax statute or any State or municipal sales, gross receipts, gross proceeds, or compensating use tax statute or ordinance, under which the tax is measured by gross proceeds or units of sale, if, but only if, (1) such statute or ordinance requires the vendor to state the tax, separately from the purchase price paid by the purchaser, consumer, or user, on the bill, sales check, or evidence of sale, at the time of the transaction; or (2) such statute or ordinance requires such tax to be separately paid by the purchaser, consumer, or user with tokens or other media of State or municipal tax payment; or (3) such a statute or ordinance permits the vendor to state such tax separately, and such tax is in fact stated separately by the vendor. The amount of tax permitted to be added by this provision shall in no event exceed that paid by the purchaser, consumer, or user.

Citric Acid Maximum Price Schedule

U.S.P., Granular, Fine Granular and Crystal

	Sales by Producers — Packaged in containers of					Sales by Resellers — Packaged in containers of				
	200 lbs. and over.	100 up to 200 lbs.	50 up to 100 lbs.	25 up to 50 lbs.	5 up to 25 lbs.	200 lbs. and over.	100 up to 200 lbs.	50 up to 100 lbs.	25 up to 50 lbs.	5 up to 25 lbs.
Carload or more	$0.20	$0.21	$0.22	$0.23	$0.25	$0.26	$0.27	$0.29	$0.30	$0.32½
10,000 lbs. or more but l.c.l.	.20½	.21	.22	.23	.25	.27	.27	.29	.30	.32½
200 up to 10,000 lbs.	.21	.21½	.22	.23	.25	.27	.28	.29	.30	.32½
100 up to 200 lbs.	.21	.21½	.22½	.23½	.25½	.27	.28	.29	.31	.33
50 up to 100 lbs.	..	..	.23	.24	.27	..	..	.30	.31	.35
25 up to 50 lbs.	..	..	..	.24	.28	..	..	..	.31	.36
5 up to 25 lbs.	..	..	..	..	.29	..	..	..	..	.38

U.S.P. Powdered

	Sales by Producers — Packaged in containers of					Sales by Resellers — Packaged in containers of				
	200 lbs. and over.	100 up to 200 lbs.	50 up to 100 lbs.	25 up to 50 lbs.	5 up to 25 lbs.	200 lbs. and over.	100 up to 200 lbs.	50 up to 100 lbs.	25 up to 50 lbs.	5 up to 25 lbs.
Carload or more	$0.20½	$0.21½	$0.22½	$0.23½	$0.25½	$0.27	$0.27	$0.29	$0.31	$0.33
10,000 lbs. or more but l.c.l.	.21	.21½	.22½	.23½	.25½	.27	.28	.29	.31	.33
200 up to 10,000 lbs.	.21½	.22	.22½	.23½	.25½	28	.29	.29	.31	.33
100 up to 200 lbs.	.21½	.22	.23	.24	.26	.28	.29	.30	.31	.34
50 up to 100 lbs.	..	..	.23½	.24½	.27½	..	..	.31	.32	.36
25 up to 50 lbs.	..	..	..	.24½	.28½	..	..	..	.32	.37
5 up to 25 lbs.	..	..	..	..	.29½	..	..	..	..	.38

Anhydrous, Granular, and Fine Granular

	Sales by Producers — Packaged in containers of					Sales by Resellers — Packaged in containers of				
	200 lbs. and over.	100 up to 200 lbs.	50 up to 100 lbs.	25 up to 50 lbs.	5 up to 25 lbs.	200 lbs. and over.	100 up to 200 lbs.	50 up to 100 lbs.	25 up to 50 lbs.	5 up to 25 lbs.
Carload or more	$0.22½	$0.23½	$0.24½	$0.25½	$0.27½	$0.29	$0.30	$0.32	$0.33	$0.36
10,000 lbs. or more but l.c.l.	.23	.23½	24½	.25½	.27½	.30	.31	.32	.33	.36
200 up to 10,000 lbs.	.23½	.24	.24½	.25½	.27½	.31	.31	.32	.33	.36
100 up to 200 lbs.	.23½	.24	.25	.26	.28	.31	.31	.32½	.34	.36
50 up to 100 lbs.	..	..	.25½	.26½	.29½	..	..	.33	.34½	.38½
25 up to 50 lbs.	..	..	..	.26½	.30½	..	..	..	.34½	.40
5 up to 25 lbs.	..	..	..	..	.31½	..	..	..	..	.41

Anhydrous, Powdered

	Sales by Producers — Packaged in containers of					Sales by Resellers — Packaged in containers of				
	200 lbs. and over.	100 up to 200 lbs.	50 up to 100 lbs.	25 up to 50 lbs.	5 up to 25 lbs.	200 lbs. and over.	100 up to 200 lbs.	50 up to 100 lbs.	25 up to 50 lbs.	5 up to 25 lbs.
Carload or more	$0.23	$0.24	$0.25	$0.26	$0.28	$0.30	$0.31	$0.32½	$0.34	$0.36
10,000 lbs. or more but l.c.l.	.23½	.24	.25	.26	.28	.31	.31	.32½	.34	.36
200 up to 10,000 lbs.	.24	.24½	.25	.26	.28	.31	.32	.32½	.34	.36
100 up to 200 lbs.	.24	.24½	25½	.26½	.28½	.31	.32	.33	.34	.37
50 up to 100 lbs.	..	..	.26	.27	.30	..	..	.34	.35	.39
25 up to 50 lbs.	..	..	..	.27	.31	..	..	..	.35	.40
5 up to 25 lbs.	..	..	..	..	.32	..	..	..	..	.42

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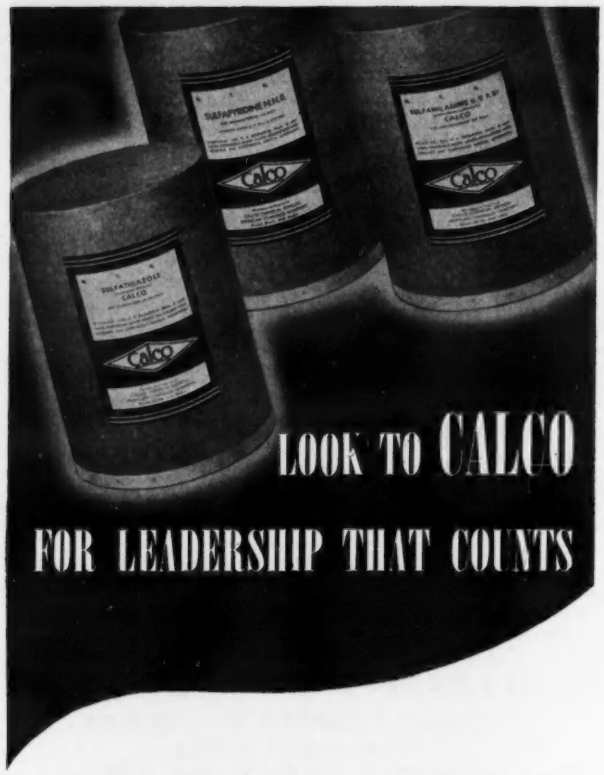

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Calcium Mandelate
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Pharmaceutical Department
CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
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BOUND BROOK Calco NEW JERSEY

Copyrights Seized As Alien Property

—Continued from page 7

panies have their principal offices in Dusseldorf, Germany. The other lot was 535,000 shares of the capital stock of the American Bosch Corporation, representing 77.24 percent stock interest in that corporation, presently deposited with City Bank Farmers Trust Company of New York as agent for a voting trustee.

It was officially stated today that complete organization of the affairs of the General Aniline & Film Corporation had been effected, and the operations of the concern largely converted to war production.

—V—

Resources Protection Board Formed

—Continued from page 3

pointed by Nelson to act of chairman of the new organization.

The Resources Protection Board will cooperate closely with the Army and Navy, the Maritime Commission, and Office of Civilian Defense in furnishing ratings and recommendations by which they may be guided in planning the protection of resources. It will make an over-all study of the relative importance to the war effort of all plants, installations, including factories, shipyards, railroads and communication networks, and mines and other natural resources. The hazards that will be considered will include bombing, sabotage, espionage or actual invasion, as well as natural hazards such as fire and flood.

—V—

Vitamerican Oil Corporation, producer and importer of high vitamin potency fish liver oils, has moved to 1 John street, Haledon, N, J.

Rare Chemicals Stock Seized by Crowley

OPD Washington Bureau
May 29, 1942

On the ground that they were owned in their entirety by alien interests, Rare Chemicals, Inc., and the Boehringer Corporation, engaged in the manufacture of fine chemicals and chemical specialties needed in the conduct of the war, have been taken over by the Alien Property Custodian.

In a formal announcement, telling of his acquisition of all the property of these companies, Leo T. Crowley, Alien Property Custodian, explains that the property thus seized will be held in a special account pending his determination of what disposition to make of it, whether it should be retained by the government, or sold to American interests or returned to its former owners. Meanwhile, he calls upon any and all foreigners who have claims aginst these companies to file same with him with a request for a hearing of such claims within one year from the issuance of his order of seizure.

—V—

Vitamin Cosmetic Boosting Stopped

—Continued from page 7

skin if contained in a suitable vehicle and under certain conditions of application, the findings continue, there is no scientific basis for the claim that there is any local, direct or selective action at the site of application, or that there is any local or systemic effect whatever. The order directs the respondent corporations to cease disseminating advertisements which represent that their cosmetic creams and oils have any added beneficial value upon the skin by reason of their vitamin content.

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(A copper-zinc alloy of varying composition; it also generally contains some lead or tin, sometimes both, and small percentages of other metals—these alloys are mostly known commercially by names which are indicative of their appearance, or their composition, or their direct field of application)

Automotive

Metal for making—
- Parts, such as trim, tubing, valves, plugs, cocks, and the like

Aviation

Metal for making—
- Parts, such as tubing, valves, plugs, cocks, and the like

Cosmetic

Metal for making—
- Closures for containers
- Containers

Marine

Metal for making—
- Chronometer, gauge, and signaling device cases
- Cleats
- Cocks
- Condensers
- Condenser plates
- Cylinder heads, pistons, and other parts
- Economizers
- Forgings
- Gongs and other audible signaling devices
- Grillwork
- Hardware
- Lamp and light cases
- Ornamental work
- Piping
- Plugs
- Propeller shafting
- Rivets
- Screws
- Turnbuckles
- Valves
- Valvestems
- Welding rod

Mechanical

Metal for making—
- Cases for gauges, sight glasses, and the like
- Condensers
- Condenser plates
- Economizers
- Fittings
- Forgings for various purposes
- Gears
- Hardware
- Parts
- Pinions
- Pipe
- Rivets
- Screws
- Screw machine products
- Springs
- Tubing
- Valves
- Welding rod
- Wheels

Metal Fabrication

Metal for making—
- Castings for various purposes
- Coppersmithing products
- Drawn shapes
- Forgings for various purposes
- Grillwork
- Parts for resisting corrosion by chemicals, corrosive and/or erosive solutions, factory effluents, and smoke and fume
- Rivets
- Screws
- Spun articles
- Stampings
- Welding rod

Military

Metal for making—
- Bugles
- Cartridge cases
- Parts, such as tubing, valves, plugs, cocks, and the like used in tanks, trucks, tractors, jeeps, and other military vehicles
- Trumpets
- Medals

Miscellaneous

Metal for making—
- Chimes
- Closures
- Eyelets
- Fasteners
- Jewelry (inexpensive) and parts therefor
- Lampstands and domes
- Nameplates
- Ornamental articles
- Trim
- Gongs
- Grilwork
- Hardware

Musical Instrument

Metal for making—
- Cimbals
- Gongs
- Instrument strings
- Trumpets, trombones, saxophones, and other instruments of the "brass" section
- Tubular bell peals and chimes
- Organ pipes
- Piano strings

Plumbing and Pipefitting

Metal for making—
- Fittings
- Faucets
- Pipe
- Valves

Calcium Pantothenate

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice

Suggested for use as—
- Dependable source of pantothenic acid

Calcium Saccharate

(Antacidin, Saccharated Lime)

Food

Thickener in—
- Whipping cream
- Ice cream mixes

Pharmaceutical

Suggested in treatment of—
- Dyspepsia
- Flatulency

Levulic Acid

(Additional uses—supplementary to information in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials—see bottom of this page)

Agriculture

Stimulator in producing—
Crop yields of—
- Alfalfa
- Beets
- Corn
- Cotton
- Cowpeas
- Grasses
- Oats
- Soybeans

(Recently claimed as an outstanding discovery is its ability to stimulate the growth of important agricultural plants—the method of application is to soak or dust the seed before planting or to dust the plants at the flowering stage—at a leading agricultural experiment station it was found that treating the seed increased the cotton yield by 650 pounds an acre, and that treating the seed and dusting the flowers increased it by 750 pounds an acre—oats showed increases of 20 percent to 30 percent; alfalfa, 50 percent; soybeans, more than 40 percent; cowpeas, 33 percent; and grasses, 12 percent—in beets the yield was more than doubled)

Chemical

Starting point in making—
- Amyl levulinate, normal
- Butyl levulinate, normal
- Butyl levulinate, secondary
- Ethyl levulinate
- Isoamyl levulinate,
- Isobutyl levulinate
- Isopropyl levulinate
- 2-Methylbutyl levulinate
- Methyl levulinate
- Propyl levulinate, normal

Dye

Intermediate in making—
- Special dyes for coloring plastics

Metal Fabrication

Cleaner for—
- Metals

Miscellaneous

Cleaner for—
- Metallic articles

2-Phenylphenol Gamma-thiocyanopropylether

Insecticide

Claimed (U.S. 2185208) as—
- Insecticidal toxicant soluble in petroleum distillates

Sugar

(Continued from May 25 issue)

Chemical

Starting point in making—
- Alcohol
- Calcium levulinate
- Calcium saccharate
- Citric acid (by fermentation)
- Copper saccharate
- Formic acid (as by-product in making levulinic acid)
- Humic acid (as by-product in making levulinic acid)
- Levulinic acid and (ultimately) its methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, isopropyl, isobutyl, and other esters
- Oxalic acid (by fermentation)
- Sucrose benzoates
- Sucrose octa-acetate
- Sucrose octabutyrate
- Sucrose octanitrate
- Sucrose octapropionate

Substrate in—
- Investigations of the products evolved by micro-organisms

Clay Products

Compressive strength increaser for—
- Sand-lime brick

Transverse strength increaser for—
- Sand-lime brick

Dairying

Ferment in—
- Cheese

Preservative, sweetener, thickener in—
- Cheese
- Condensed milk
- Cream
- Frozen custards
- Ice cream
- Ices
- Infant milks
- Powdered milks
- Sherbets
- Whipped cream

Distilled Beverage

Starting point in making—
- Sugar coloring (caramel)

Dye

Process material in making—
- Dyestuffs

Explosives

Process material in making—
- Smokeless powders

Fertilizer

Nutrient and preservative in—
- Fertilizer compositions

Food

Ferment-assistant in making—
- Bread

Preservative for—
- Organic products

Curing agent for—
- Meat and fish

Process material in making—
- Dry yeast
- Yeast
- Yeast substitutes

Starting point in making—
- Sugar coloring (caramel)

Sweetener and preservative in making—
- Beverages
- Breads
- Cakes
- Candies
- Canned fruits
- Catsups
- Cereal preparations
- Chewing gum
- Condiments
- Custards
- Desserts
- Flavors
- Fruit juices
- Glaced fruits
- Icings
- Infant's foods
- Invalid's foods
- Jams
- Jellies
- Mincemeat
- Pickles
- Pies
- Prepared flours
- Preserves
- Puddings
- Salad dressings
- Sauces
- Soft drinks
- Syrups

Thickener for—
- Many products

Ink

Thickener in—
- Inks
- Marking inks
- Stamp-pad inks
- Printing inks
- Safety inks

Insecticide

Bait in—
- Insecticidal preparations
- Rodent exterminators
- Verminicidal preparations

Leather

Lime-remover for—
- Hides (after dehairing operations)

Process material in making—
- Tanning agents

Mineral

Lime-remover for—
- Minerals (solvent and formation of monocalcium saccharate)

Pharmaceutical

Covering agent for—
- Unpleasant-tasting substances

In compounding and dispensing practice

Miscibility promoter for—
- Oils with water

Oxidation retarder for—
- Ferruginous preparations

Preserver for—
- Organic substances

Promoter of—
- Consistency

Starting point in making—
- Sugar coloring (caramel)

Sweetening agent in various preparations

Plastics

Process material in making—
- Plastics

Printing

Ingredient of—
- Hectograph pad impregnating compositions
- Printers roller compositions

Resins

Base in making—
- Synthetic resins

Soap

Constituent of—
- Shaving soap (liquid)
- Soap pellets
- Transparent soaps

Surgical

Antiseptic agent in—
- Wound treatment (used in World War I)

Tobacco

Preservative in—
- Snuff mixes
- Tobacco products

Starting point in making—
- Sugar coloring (caramel)

Sweetener in—
- Snuff mixes
- Tobacco products

Wood

Impregnating agent for—
- Wood

Preventer of—
- Attacks by termites
- Seasonal checking
- Shrinkage

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Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials

(Also Tells Where You Can Sell)

A cloth-bound book of 665 pages (6 x 9) containing information similar to that above on 5,167 materials. Provides a quick and accurate shortcut to vital information about the application of important materials in more than fifty leading industries.

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Breaking 'BOTANICAL BOTTLENECKS'

Being the "world's largest botanical drug house" entails numerous responsibilities. Maintenance of a continuous supply of botanicals under adverse conditions is a major problem which must be met. When the war began creating a scarcity in various botanicals grown abroad, S. B. Penick & Company took up the challenge to meet customer needs.

For over two years, Penick botanists and horticulturists have spent much effort, time and money in trying to grow or find war-scarce botanicals in different parts of the United States and other parts of the Western Hemisphere. The going has not always been easy and the disappointments many. Yet the percentage of success has been encouraging. A nice list of botanicals, therefore, which might now be very scarce or unobtainable have found their way to Penick warehouses, ready for shipment to our customers.

Developing domestic botanical cultivation to ease foreign shortages and make this country less dependent on uncertain far away producers.

PENICK DELIVERS THE GOODS

Another method used by Penick to break "botanical bottlenecks" is by assiduous search for and development of new sources of supply. No wonder so many drug plant buyers turn to Penick as their "initial source of supply for botanical raw materials."

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THE WORLD'S LARGEST BOTANICAL DRUG HOUSE

N.A.I.D.M. to Meet In Chicago June 8

—Continued from page 4

secticide scientfic committee. The program follows:—

Monday, June 8

Morning Session

Address of the president, J. N. Curlett, McCormick & Co.

Appointment of committees.

Report of the secretary, H. W. Hamilton, White Tar Company of New Jersey.

News, Views and Previews"—Donald McGibney, CBS radio news commentator, Chicago.

Afternoon Session

"The Use of Insecticides and Disinfectants in the Home"—Mrs. Ruth Crowley, columnist, woman's page, "Chicago Sun."

"The Use of Insecticides and Disinfectants in Our War Program"—P. A. Surgeon, Dr. John E. Dunn, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

Film, "Ohio Soldiers."

"What Can the Industry Do to Help Preserve Health in Congested City Areas under War-time Conditions?"—Major Joel I. Connolly, assistant to the President, Health Department, City of Chicago.

"The Public Health Aspect of Household Insecticides and Disinfectants"—H. C. Fuller, N.A.I.D.M. consultant, Washington, D. C.

Tuesday, June 9

Morning Session

Report of N.A.I.D.M. priorities committee, J. L. Brenn, Huntington Laboratories, Inc.

Raw Materials Symposium.

"Pyrethrum and Rotenone," Dr. Alfred Weed, John Powell & Co.

"Coaltar Raw Materials," J. H. Carpenter, Koppers Co.

"Pine Oil," Frank Rapp, Hercules Powder Co.

"Synthetic Toxics for Insect Sprays," Ira P. MacNair, MacNair-Dorland Company.

Container Symposium.

"Cans," Roger V. Wilson, Continental Can Company.

"Drums," Gordon D. Zuck, Wilson & Bennett Manufacturing Company.

"Bottles and Closures," Dr. Julian H. Toulouse, Containers Division, War Production Board, Washington.

"Steel Containers," Donald C. Knapp, Chemicals Branch, War Production Board, Washington.

"The Financial Situation," Guy E. Reed, vice-president, Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.

Afternoon Session

"Shelf Stability of Floor Wax Emulsions," C. S. Kimball, Foster D. Snell, Inc.

"The Proposed Industry Committee for the Insecticide Industry," Melvin Goldberg, inorganics section, Chemicals and Allied Products Branch, War Production Board, Washington.

"Transportation Problems under War-time Conditions," George M. Jackson, assistant to director, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington.

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Cummin Named to Head N.Y. Purchasing Agents

—Continued from page 3

fining Company, Carteret, N. J., and treasurer, Edward B. Fielis.

Born in Cornwall, N. Y., in 1899, Mr. Cummin was educated at Friends Seminary, this city. He was a partner in the Rubber Service Corporation, manufacturer of druggist sundries, from 1921 to 1925. Mr. Cummin joined White Laboratories in 1929 as a salesman and was named purchasing agent in 1931.

- - - —V- - - —

Veterinary Medicine Sales Bring Antitrust Charge

Fifteen companies and twenty-one individuals were indicted by a Chicago Federal grand jury on May 25 on charges of violating the anti-trust laws in the sale of medicines and supplies used in treating live stock and other domestic animals.

The indictment alleged that the manufacturers of the medicines sold them only to licensed, graduate veterinarians and refrained from selling them to farmers, live stock and poultry raisers and owners of other animals.

Defendants listed in the indictment were:—

Associated Serum Producers, Inc., Wilmington, Del.; Allied Laboratories, Inc., Kansas City, Mo.; Blue Cross Norden Serum Company, Superior, Neb.; the Columbus Serum Company, Columbus, Ohio; Corn Belt Laboratories, Inc., East St. Louis, Ill.; Corn Belt Serum Company, East St. Louis, Ill.; The Corn States Serum Company, Omaha, Neb.; Fort Dodge Laboratories, Inc., Fort Dodge, Iowa; Grain Belt Supply Company, Omaha, Inc., Jensen-Salsbery Laboratories, Neb.; Kansas City, Mo.; Liberty Laboratories, Inc., Ralston, Neb.; The Missouri Valley Serum Company, Kansas City, Kans.; The National Laboratories Corporation, Kansas City, Kans.; Norden Laboratories Lincoln, Neb., and the Southwestern Serum Company, Wichita, Kans.

'Cola' Trademark Suits Are Dismissed

The Coca-Cola Company and the Pepsi-Cola Company, both of whose trademarks have been in use in this country for over forty years have announced that following the decision by the judicial committee of the Privy Council, the highest court in the British Empire, delivered March 19, 1942, adjudging that the trademark "Pepsi-Cola" does not infringe the trademark "Coca-Cola," a settlement of all controversies and trademark disputes between them has been agreed upon. As a result of this settlement all litigations pending throughout the world are to be dismissed without cost to either party.

U. S. Medical Aid Arrives at Battle Front

The above photograph shows part of a shipment of N.Y.Q. products being loaded on a Red Cross truck bound for a front line hospital. The picture was radioed from Moscow to the Russian War Relief in New York. Members of the

Russian Army Medical Corps are handling and checking the N.Y.Q. shipment. N.Y.Q., one of America's outstanding manufacturers of chemicals, has been very active in supplying material to the allied medical forces throughout the world.

Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

Botanical Demand Lags as Price Readjustments End—Buyers' Apathy Deemed Dangerous Policy — Exploration of No-Man's Land Beneath Ceilings Suggested

The price structure for botanical drugs has been set up very well to bring price schedules into compliance with the General Maximum Price Regulation. While the readjustments were under way, actual sales fell to levels the lowest for a long time past, and it cannot be said that the call has been very much rejuvenated. The market remained dull throughout the past week.

Despite the fact that buyers in many instances feel themselves relieved in some measure from the need of shopping now to escape higher prices later on, crude drug dealers indicated last week that the need for buyers to exercise foresight in buying has not been eliminated by the fact that individual dealer's prices are now frozen at the individual's highest price in March.

March sales or offering prices do constitute a ceiling beyond which prices cannot be pushed, presumably. But there remains the at present unexplored no-man's land beneath the frozen canopy of values. There remains, also, the fact that coverage of needs is as important as ever. A price ceiling supplies no stocks for the open market. Only buying can cover the manufacturers' needs, and the botanical line is long enough and nature is fickle enough still to make forethought and foretimeliness still valuable adjuncts to a sound policy and program of buying.

News of Nazi submarine attack on a Norwegian steamer off the Atlantic Coast carried the added information that arabic, karaya, olibanum and tragacanth gums were lost when the steamer sank.

Balsams

Peru.—Demand very good. Replacements hard to fetch.

Tolu.—No weakening. Replacement not easy. Good call.

Barks

Buckthorn.—Firm on basis, recent readjustment. Not much here.

Cociliana. — Readjusted to steady basis. No surplus stock.

Cramp.—Strictly N. F., article strong in price. Moderate supply.

Lemon Peel.—Limited stocks strong on readjusted basis. Firm.

Soap.—Quiet. In good supply. Chile supplying excellent cut bark.

Leech Book of Bald

Superstition created by man's imperfect knowledge of nature, and by his innate belief in good and bad Unseen Powers, led him to use superstitious rites with botanical drugs in seeking relief from physical miseries.

Lack of a formal system of medicine brought self-medication and caused man to record his experiences in hand-written manuscripts that provided for all men prescriptions for treating ailments of the flesh.

The Saxon Leech Book of Bald, a 10th century manuscript of interesting but not convincing recipes, contained the following prescription combining botanical materia medica with superstitious practices in the treatment of dysentary:

> Against dysentary, a bramble of which both ends are in the earth. Take the nether root. Delve it up. Cut nine chips with the left hand, and sing three times the Miserere Mei Deus and nine times the Pater Noster.
>
> Then take mugwort and everlasting. Boil these worts and chips in milk until they get red. Then let man sip at night, fasting, a pound dish full.
>
> Then let him rest himself, soft and wrap himself. If more need be, let him do so again. If thou still need, do it a third time. Thou wilt not need it oftener.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Anise, Cyprus, 1c. per lb.
Turkish, 1c. per lb.
Allspice, Mexican, 3¾c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, 5c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Morocco, 1c. per lb.
Indian, ½c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Cinnamon, 1c. per lb
Clove, Zanzibar, 1¼c. per lb.
Amboina, 4c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Indian, 5c. per lb.
Mace, West Indian, 10c. per lb.
Millet seed, domestic, yellow, ¼c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Roumanian, yellow, 1c. per lb.
Niger seed, 1c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, 2c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Turkish, 1c. per lb.
Indian, ½c. per lb.
Pimento, spot, 1c. per lb.
afloat, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
315.0	315.0	324.2	264.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Beans

St. Ignatius.—Despite inability to replace, dealers stabilize at 43c. to 60c. per pound as to seller.

Vanilla.—Interest of trade centers on future shipments from Madagascar. Believed that beans if obtainable would show high first cost. Transport expense certainly high. March prices provide high ceiling under which to work. Mexican beans transportation now by rail.

Berries

Juniper.—Recent decline a readjustment to meet GMPR order.

Saw Palmetto. — GMPR order brought clear definition of spot prices at 9c. to 14c. per pound as to seller.

Flowers

Chamomile.—Hungarian type holds steady at 65c. to 70c. per pound. Not much demand.

Elder.—Prices recently readjusted to 80c. to 92c. per pound as to dealer. Conforms with GMPB order.

Poppy.—Red flowers at 65c. to 85c. per pound as to dealer reflects readjustment to comply with GMPR order.

Safflower.—No firm prices made on Egyptian item.

Gums

Arabic. — Norwegian steamer, sunk by submarine recently off Atlantic Coast, carried substantial quantity of this gum. Adjustment of insurance

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

CHECK THIS LIST
OF HOPKINS' ANALYZED, HIGH STANDARD
CRUDE DRUGS

The earth contributes and J. L. Hopkins & Company distributes every foreign and domestic botanical drug for which there is any commercial demand. A few of the many botanical drugs, ready for prompt or contract shipment from our New York City warehouses and mills, follow:

✓ ALOES
✓ ALTHEA
✓ ANISEED
✓ BALDO LEAVES
✓ BENZOIN GUM
✓ BUCHU
✓ CALAMUS
✓ CELERY SEED
✓ CHAMOMILES
✓ CINCHONA BARK
✓ COCILLANA
✓ CORIANDER
✓ CORN SILK
✓ DANDELION
✓ ERGOT
✓ FENNEL SEED
✓ FOENUGREEK
✓ GENTIAN ROOT
✓ GINGER
✓ GUM ARABIC (all kinds)
✓ HOREHOUND
✓ IPECAC
✓ JUNIPER BERRIES
✓ KOLA NUTS
✓ LAUREL LEAVES
✓ LAVENDER FLOWERS
✓ LEMON PEEL
✓ OLIBANUM GUM
✓ ORANGE PEEL
✓ PAPAIN
✓ PEPPERMINT
✓ PSYLLIUM SEED
✓ QUINCE SEED
✓ RHUBARB ROOT
✓ ROSEMARY
✓ SAGE
✓ SARSAPARILLA
✓ SENNA LEAVES & PODS
✓ STROPHANTHUS KOMBE
✓ STROPHANTHUS SEED
✓ THYME
✓ UVA URSI
✓ VALERIAN
✓ WHITE SQUILLS

◆◆◆◆ QUOTATIONS AND SAMPLES ON REQUEST ◆◆◆◆

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AGAR AGAR, Japanese Shreds, Cut and Powder
ALOES, Curaco and Cape
ALTHEA ROOT
ANISE SEED, Bulgarian
BALSAM COPAIBA
BALSAM PERU
BALSAM TOLU
BELLADONNA Leaves and Root
BOLDO LEAVES
BORRAGE FLOWERS
BUCHU LEAVES
CANARY SEED, Moroccan 2%
CELERY SEED
CLOVES, Zanzibar
COCILLANA BARK
CORIANDER OIL AND SEED
CUMIN SEED
DANDELION ROOT
FENNEL SEED, Indian
FOENUGREEK SEED
GENTIAN ROOT
GINGER, Jamaica
GRAINS OF PARADISE
GUM ARABIC AMBER SORTS
HELLEBORE ROOT WHITE
HERBA HERNIARIAE
HERBE MENTHE
HOREHOUND HERB
IRISH MOSS
JUNIPER BERRIES
LAUREL LEAVES
LAVENDER FLOWERS
MAHUANG, Chinese
MALEFERN ROOT
MARJORAM LEAVES
OAK MOSS
PEPPERMINT OIL
PIMENTO, Jamaica
PSYLLIUM SEED AND HUSKS
QUINCE SEED
RHUBARB ROOT
ROSEMARY LEAVES
SAGE LEAVES
SARSAPARILLA ROOT
SAVIN OIL
SAVORY
SENNA LEAVES AND PODS
SESAME SEED HULLED
SQUILL ROOT
STRAMONIUM LEAVES
STROPHANTUS SEED
THYME LEAVES
UVA URSA LEAVES
VALERIAN ROOT

AMINOPHYLLINE
BARBITAL
COD LIVER OIL, Medicinal and Poultry Grades
EPHEDRINE SALTS
GUM CAMPHOR, Japanese
ICHTHAMMOL, N.F.
MENTHOL, Japanese
STRYCHNINE SULFATE
VITAMIN PRODUCTS
WAX, JAPAN

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By all means finish reading your Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter. But we suggest that the very next thing you do is to call WHitehall 3-8281 and find out about the status of the Botanicals you will need in the near future. With some of the last of the primary markets for foreign Botanicals daily being threatened by invasion, it will pay you to act now on your future requirements as well as your spot orders. The number is WHitehall 3-8281.

R. J. PRENTISS & CO.
80 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK CITY

going ahead. Market firm. Fair call locally.

Karaya. — Substantial quantity lost at sea when Nazi sub sank Norwegian ship off Atlantic Coast. Loss important because gum had a low first cost. Had been long in transit.

Mastic. — None offered firm with guarantee of prompt delivery.

Sandarac.—Only luck turns up occasional cask.

Olibanum. — Nazi sunk Norwegian ship had quantity of this gum aboard when she went down off Atlantic Coast.

Tragacanth.—Loss of gum reported. Went to Davy Jones' locker when Nazi sub sank Norwegian ship off Atlantic Coast.

Herbs and Leaves

Broomtop.—Range recently widened to 15c. to 18c. per pound as to seller.

Ephedra.—Firm at 21c. to 22c. per pound under GMPR price readjustment. Goods offered from Morocco, China normal primary market.

Horehound.—Readjustment to March price basis brought range 13c. to 16½c. per pound as to dealer.

Laurel.—Lowered to basis 18c. to 18½c. per pound.

Lobelia.—Readjustment of prices to comply with GMPR order brought market down to 45c. to 60c. per pound as to seller.

Marjoram.—Chilean item reduced to 51c. to 52c. per pound.

Savory.—Readjusted to range 80c. to $1.75 per pound.

Tarragon.—Quoted $1.75 to $1.90 per pound. Represents domestic product mainly.

Miscellaneous

Balm of Gilead.—Offered spot at 70c. to 80c. per pound according to ceiling of seller.

Dragon's Blood.—Readjustment to ceiling basis made market $1 to $1.13 per pound.

Kola Nuts. — Ceiling readjustment brought unusually wide range of 8c. to 11c. per pound.

Manna.—Quotation of $3.40 to $3.45 per pound backed by very little stock in general distribution.

St. John's Bread.—Limited sized lots of edible at 24c. to 35c. per pound according to seller and ceiling.

Roots

Angelica.—High price of $3.25 per pound quoted on imported item. Most dealers have none. Reported domestic angelica at 55c. per pound is, in fact, not angelica but domestic lovage.

Arnica. — Readjustment to meet GMPR order made market at $1 to $1.25 per pound as to seller.

Beth.—Available at 33c. to 35c. per pound.

Blueflag.—Quoted 20c. to 30c. per pound according to dealer.

Dandelion.—Reasonably easy at 35c. to 44c. per pound as to dealer.

Doggrass.—Strictly N. F. root has tremendous range of 50c. to $1.50 per pound.

Hellebore. — Powdered white root ranges 46c. to 47c. per pound. Good activity recently.

Seeds

Anise.—Cyprus and Turkish down to 38c. to 39c. per pound.

Celery.—Indian down sharply to 80c. to 85c. per pound. Little call.

Coriander.—Lower. Morocco, 13½c. to 14c. per pound. Indian, 9½c. to 10c.

Cumin. — Inactivity brings Indian item down to 14¾c. to 15¼c. per pound.

Fennel.—Indian shaded to 11c. to 11½c. per pound.

Millet.—Slightly lower, domestic, yellow, 3¼c. to 3½c. per pound. Early fortune, 3¼c. to 3½c.

Mustard.—Roumanian yellow shaded to 12½c. to 13c. per pound. Group shows no other change.

Niger.—Indian seed reduced to 15c. to 15½c. per pound.

Poppy.—Turkish reduced to 47c. to 48c. per pound. Indian, white seed, down to 9½c. to 10c.

—*Continued on page 66*

Chromite shipments in 1941 in California amounted to 14,756 long tons, valued at $342,218.

CRUDE DRUGS

PEEK AND VELSOR INCORPORATED
100 GOLD ST. NEW YORK

ESTABLISHED 1840

WAREHOUSE AND MILLS, JERSEY CITY, N.J.

TRADE MARK

Black Hellebore—Is The Christmas Rose

"Green All Winter, At Christmas
Its White Flowers Appear."
—*Culpeper*

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Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Volume in Essential Oils Slumped When GMPR Order Became Effective — Signs of Revival Not General — Stocks Often Reserved for Dealer Consumption

Compliance with the requirements of the General Maximum Price Regulations the Office of Price Administration is tending to change the character of some business in the essential oils market. Although demand has been generally good, it is now admitted that volume has decreased considerably since the order of Price Administrator Henderson went into effect. Last week a few houses reported signs of reviving interest on the part of buyers, but the majority of factors consulted failed to give added support to that view of the market.

The return to the individual seller's highest prices obtained or quoted in March has brought about a substantial reduction in many quotations. This has caused individual sellers to adopt maximum prices, which prove to be a very low ceiling for goods which today simply cannot be bought and sold at other than definite loss if the sales be made on the basis of March values.

This has led to a change in the character of dealers' approach to their stocks. Those with facilities for manufacturing now view articles with relatively low price ceilings as goods more valuable to them as raw materials than as merchandise to sell into consumption by others. It was clearly seen last week that, while the ceiling prices were quoted, sellers would sell only very small quantities thereat. And the tendency was to sell none.

Essential Oils

Almond.—Readjustment of prices on sweet oil brought the market to a slightly higher basis of $2.40 to $2.50 per pound.

Bay.—Lower prices result from readjustment in accordance with the GMPR order. Firm.

Bois de Rose.—Range widened to $5 to $5.75 per pound under price readjustment necessity.

Cajeput.—Limited quantities of technical at $2.10 per pound brings a return of March values to market.

Caraway.—Highest prices obtained in March make possible establishment of ceiling at $17 to $17.50 per pound. However, there is practically no oil available.

Cananga.—Despite scarcity and irreplacability of this oil, compliance with GMPR established a market at: —Native, $17 to $17.50 per pound; rectified, $18.25 to $20. They are lower.

Cardamom. — Readjustment under GMPR narrows range to $25 to $40 per pound.

Cassia. — Practically unobtainable here. Return to March highs leaves market practically nominal. Few would sell at any price. Market, $10.50 to $12 per pound.

Cedarleaf.—Not plentiful. Readjustment to GMPR requirements sets price back to $1.05 to $1.35 per pound.

Cedarwood.—Readjusted downward to 80c. to $1 per pound.

Price Changes

For the most part, the changes below are readjustments which have followed the incidence of the general maximum price regulation May 11.

Advanced

Almond, sweet, 10c. per lb.
Caraway, $2 per lb.
Eucalyptus, 5c. per lb.
Fennel, 95c. per lb.

Reduced

Bay, W. I., 15c. per lb.
Cajeput, tech., 40c. per lb.
Cananga, native, $1 per lb.
rectified, 75c. per lb.
Cassia, $3.50 per lb.
Cedarleaf, 5c. per lb.
Cedarwood, 15c. per lb.
Citronella, Ceylon, 40c. per lb.
Coriander, $1.50 per lb.
Cubeb, $3 per lb.
Dill, weed oil, 30c. per lb.
Erigeron, 25c. per lb.
Geranium, Bourbon, $6 per lb.
Ginger, distilled, 25c. per lb.
Hemlock, 5c. per lb.
Hydroxycitronellol, $1.25 per lb.
Juniper tar, 30c. per lb.
Lime, exp., $2.50 per lb.
distilled, $2 per lb.
Mace, 50c. per lb.
Musk, synthetic, 50c. per lb.
Nutmeg, 50c. per lb.
Rosemary, Spanish, 90c. per lb.
Vetiver, Bourbon, $10 per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
303.5	329.9	331.9	204.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Hashish Oil

The resin extracted from *cannabis indica* has long been known to contain volatile matter which is a terpene fraction devoid of the characteristic physiological activity of *cannabis indica*, or hashish.

Examination of the resin recently yielded two fractions, described as "low boiling" and "high boiling" terpene by Simonsen and Todd in London.

The low boiling terpene was found to consist of paracymene, together with some methyl isopropenylenebenzene and an unidentified optically active constituent.

The high boiling terpene yielded a sesquiterpene characterized by its nitrosochloride and its nitrolpiperidide. The sesquiterpene proved to be alpha caryophyllene, found previously in hops and clove oils only.

Celery.—Wider range at $30 to $40 per pound comes of GMPR price readjustment.

Citronella.—Abundant scarcity remains despite reduction of prices to March highs. Ceylon oil, $1.30 to $1.70 per pound. No Java oil offered.

Coriander. — Readjusted downward to $28.50 to $30.35 in compliance with GMPR.

Cubeb.—Quoted lower at $4.70 to $6.80 per pound as to dealer, March markets.

Dill.—Weed oil lowered to $7.70 to $8.25 as to dealer. Seed oil range widened to $5 to $8.50.

Erigeron.—Reestablishment of market to March basis creates $2.20 to $3.85 per pound.

Eucalyptus. — Readjustment buts market slightly higher at $1 to $1.30 per pound.

Fennel.—Little available. Market up to $4.20 per pound on GMPR price readjustment.

Geranium.—No Algerian oil quoted. Bourbon down to $24 per pound under readjustment requirement.

Grapefruit.—Range narrowed to $1.65 to $2.25 on readjustment of values.

Ginger.—Reduction required under readjustment to GMPR. Quoted $19.75 to $28 per pound.

Hemlock.—Offered over wide range, $1.15 to $1.60 per pound, as to dealer. Inside a decline to conform with GMPR.

Juniper Tar.—Lowered to $1.20 to $1.60 per pound in readjustment.

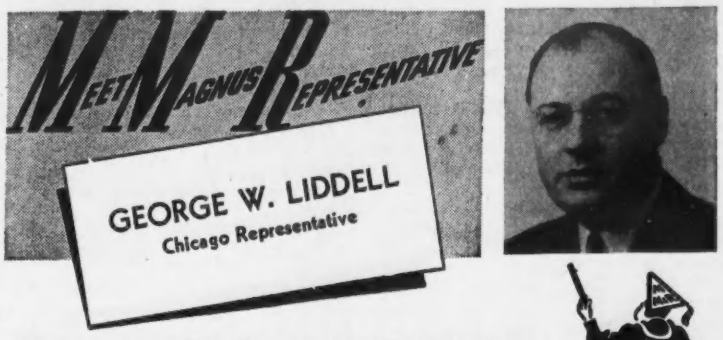
Lavender.—Spanish spike oil range

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Association Meetings:—

Canadian Toilet Goods Association, Seigniory Club, Montebello, Quebec, June 8 and 9.

Toilet Goods Ass'n, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, June 15-17.



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Essential Oils Aromatic Chemicals Basic Perfume and Flavor Raw Materials

wider at $4.15 to $6.75 per pound under GMPR readjustment.

Lemongrass.—GMPR requirements keep inside at $4 per pound. Range narrower to $4.20.

Lime.—Still scarce. GMPR observance brings lower market but goods remain hard to secure. Distilled, $11 to $12.75 per pound. Expressed, $13.50 to $16.

Mace.—Curtailed sales fail to prevent downward readjustment in GMPR compliance. Market $4.75 to $6 per pound, as to seller.

Nutmeg.—Market $4.75 to $6 per pound, as to dealer, but little prompt delivery oil exists despite lower values under GMPR.

Rosemary.—Spanish oil at $2.10 to $2.15 per pound scores price drop as trade conforms with GMPR.

Vetiver.—Though replacement is about wiped out, trade reduces market to $42 to $50 per pound under GMPR compliance. Little oil available.

Aromatic Chemicals

Eugenol.—Stocks conservative. Demand active. Not well satisfied.

Geraniol.—Very firm, fundamentally. Stocks limited.

Heliotropine.—Moderate stocks. Good call.

Hydroxycitronellol.—At $9 per pound readjusted price prevails in market lacking prompt delivery goods to supply on new orders.

Ionones.—Strong. Stocks limited. Increase difficult.

Linalool.—Inquiry active. Deliverable goods moderate in size.

Linalyl Acetate.—Sellers reserved. Demand active.

Methyl Acetophenone.—Inquiry good. Sales restricted by most dealers.

Methyl Anthranilate.—Resellers have little to offer. Also producers lack substantial stocks.

Musk.—Minimum prices under GMPR are:—Ambrette, 100 pounds, $4 per pound; 25 pounds, $4.10; 5 pounds, $4.25; ketone, 100 pounds, $4.15; 25 pounds, $4.25; 5 pounds, $4.40; xylol, 100 pounds, $1.40; 25 pounds, $1.50; 5 pounds, $1.65. Still scarce. Second-hands far above these limits.

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Packaged Medicine Advisory Body Formed

—*Continued from page 7*

serving supplies of medicinal preparations, packaging and containers, and reduce the volumes of samples distributed to members of the medical profession.

The meeting was presided over by William Bristol, retiring chief of the Health Supplies Branch who presented the new chief, Francis M. Shields, to the group. Other officials attending the meeting were Fred Stock, deputy chief; Turner Currens, administrator of the quinine order; Frank A. Delgado, of the OPA Chemical Branch; Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, head of civilian supply unit of the Health Supplies Branch, and Floyd K. Thayer, industrial consultant of the Health Supplies Branch.

The industry committee was told that every effort must be made towards the conservation of supplies of drugs and that the primary use of drugs should be restricted to filling prescriptions. Members were also understood to have been informed that in all probability the industry could come under the Production Requirements Plan which is to go into operation July 1.

Members of the advisory committee are:—

William J. Kern, American Home Products Corporation, Jersey City; Dr. Frank L. Dewees, S. F. Baker & Co., Keokuk, Iowa; J. G. Ayars, Allan & Co., St. Louis; J. M. Buck, Plough & Co., Memphis; Charles S. Beardsley, Miles Laboratory, Inc., Elkhart, Indiana; H. M. Clark, Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio; Raymond E. Taylor, Takara Laboratories, Hollywood, Calif.; James Hill, Sterling Products, Inc., New York; George H. Miller, Musterole Company, Cleveland; William J. Pryor, Vick Chemical Company, New York, and Don Kenyon, Kondon Manufacturing Company, Minneapolis.

Botanical Drugs

—*Continued form page 64*

Spices

Allspice.—Mexican spice reduced to 24¼c. to 24¾c. per pound.

Cinnamon.—Ceylon down to 63c. to 65c. per pound under easier trend.

Clove.—Market down to 33c. to 34c. per pound for Amboina item. Zanzibar down to 20c. to 20½c. Zanzibar, afloat, 19c. to 19½c.

Ginger.—African reduced to 47c. to 48c. per pound.

Mace.—Java goods off market. No. 1 Siauw returns at 95c. to 97c. per pound. West Indian reduced to 85c. to 90c. per pound.

Nutmeg.—Lower at 43c. to 45c. per pound for West India item.

Pepper.—Values hold. Demand irregular. Stocks in strong hands. Ceiling provisions remain in force.

Trading in black pepper futures on the New York Produce Exchange from May 25 to May 29, inclusive, comprised 37 contracts. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound—		
	High.	Low.	Close.
July	6.50	6.50	6.50 bid
September	6.60	6.60	6.60 bid

Pimento.—Spot down to 35c. to 36c. per pound. Goods afloat via Halifax, 32c. to 33c. per pound.

Aromatic Petroleum Solvents Use Limited

—*Continued from page 5*

after as possible, a minimum inventory amounting to not less than 25 percent of his average monthly production of each solvent produced during the first four months of 1942. This reserve stock will be held for distribution by the Director of Industry Operations in emergency situations.

To the extent that withdrawals from the pool are ordered by the WPB, a producer must replenish the reserve at a rate of not more than 5 percent of average daily production.

4. After making deliveries on rated orders and setting aside the inventory stock, each producer must divert his remaining supply of solvents, whether in the form of finished product, intermediate fraction, or crude petroleum, to the production of nitration toluol or aviation gasoline as ordered by the Director of Industry Operations. The aviation gasoline so produced must be delivered solely in fulfillment of contracts or subcontracts of the Army or Navy.

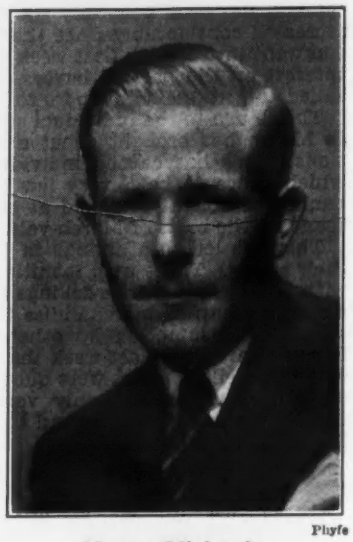
5. No person is to use the solvents for any purpose if suitable substitutes are available.

6. Solvents may not be received by any producer or distributor if the delivery would result in a supply in excess of 30 days' needs.

Pan American Perfumes, Inc., this city, has filed a certificate of voluntary dissolution in the office of Secretary of New York State.

McK.&R. Grants Michaels Leave to Serve in Army

Henry Michaels, who has been commissioned a first lieutenant in the Army Air Corps and ordered to report to a Southern field, resigned May 26 as secretary of McKesson & Robbins, Inc. The company's board of directors, in accepting the resignation, granted Lieut. Michaels a military leave of absence from his duties as vice-president. Schuyler Merritt III,



Pfyfe

Henry Michaels

who has served as the company's treasurer, was elected secretary-treasurer.

Lieut. Michaels joined the Langley-Michaels division of McKesson & Robbins on the Pacific coast in 1930 and was elected a vice-president five years later. He was transferred to company headquarters in New York in 1937, and in 1938 was elected vice-president in charge of the South Atlantic territory. When the company was returned to private management on July 1, 1941, he was also elected secretary.

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Petroleum Products

Petroleum Industry Forms Committee to Press OPA for Higher Price Ceilings on Its Products—Aromatic Solvents to Be Diverted for War Industries

Overshadowing all other developments in the petroleum industry this past week, has been the organization of a special committee, through the agency of the Petroleum Industry War Council, to speed up action by the federal government toward granting financial relief to this industry for increased costs of transportation with commensurate upward price adjustments approved by the OPA.

Following closely upon a WPB ruling demanding the production of a maximum amount of toluene by all concerns engaged in coking coal or processing coaltar oils, this Board has issued an order for diverting more than half of the two principal aromatic constituents of petroleum solvents, toluol and xylol, from use in the paint and other protective coating fields to the production of aviation gasoline and nitration toluol and providing for the setting up of a producers' pool to be drawn upon by the Bureau of Industry Operations.

A crude oil price revision has been noted in the granting by the OPA of permission to adjust the price in the East Texas field to a maximum of $1.30 per barrel on contract deliveries made by the Houston Oil Company to the Shell Oil Company, although this price is 5 cents above the posted price which has recently been reduced by 2½ cents for its new price ceiling. There has also been a markup of 5 cents a barrel in the prices offered by the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana for crude oil delivered in that field, to a basis of $1.30 for 40 degrees gravity or higher grades.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Naphthas.—Tightness of supplies, long troubling normal users of these petroleum derivatives, now intensified as result of the issuance of the OPA order limiting delivery of the two principal aromatic constituents of petroleum solvents required in the making of paint and other protective coatings, which is designed to increase the production of aviation gasoline and nitration grade toluol. Market strong.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Buyers continue to show good interest. Principal problem is in trying to make deliveries. Prices firm.

Lacquer Diluent.—Supply situation extremely tight, with war orders having preference. Movement retarded by transportation difficulties. Prices firm.

Mineral Spirit.—Buying interest well sustained. Supplies tight. Prices unchanged.

Rubber Solvent.—Output of this material available for normal trade restricted by OPA rulings. Producers of rubber products still experiencing difficulty in obtaining other basic material. Prices unchanged.

Stoddard Solvent.—Demand normal. Movement restrained by OPA ruling. Prices strongly maintained.

V.M. & P. Naphtha.—Paint manufacturers, relegated to secondary roles by OPA order, cannot meet all their needs. Offerings limited. Prices firmly held.

Price Changes

Advanced

Gasoline, U.S. motor grade, 72-74 octane, tanks, at refinery, Mid-West, ⅛c. per gallon.

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, Louisiana field, 40 degrees and above, 5c. per barrel.

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, East Texas, 5c. per barrel above price ceiling, allowed by OPA on specified contract deliveries.

Reduced

Gasoline, U.S. motor grade, 72-74 octane, at refinery, Gulf Coast, in tanks, ex tax, ⅛c. per gallon.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—May 29

Trade is reported fairly active for most solvents and diluents, with a generally firm market aspect in evidence. Inquiry is reported a little better on some materials. Aggregate movement is substantial.

Aromatic Naphthas.—Demand good, prices strong.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Call active, market firm.

Lacquer Diluent.—Buying fair, prices steady.

Mineral Spirits.—Inquiry brisk, quotations holding.

Rubber Solvent.—Fair interest, market stiff.

Stoddard Solvent. — Buying active, prices steady.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Continuing demand, market holding.

New Orleans—May 29

Movement of solvents and diluents continues retarded on the Gulf coast, with transportation difficulties increasing as a result of submarine depredations among ships in the Gulf as well as along the lower Atlantic coast and in the Caribbean. All these derivatives continue in good demand.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Stocks fairly large. Demand brisk. Prices well maintained.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Good call. Movement would be heavy if shipping facilities could be obtained. Prices steady and unchanged.

San Francisco—May 29

Aromatic Naphthas.—Interest along very fair lines.

Petroleum Thinners.—Paint trade rather active.

Lacquer Diluent.—Interest good.

Stoddard Solvent.—Tone firm; movement quite good.

V. M. & P. Naphthas.—The call is along active lines.

Tulsa—May 29

Demand for solvents and diluents continues heavy but shipments are curtailed by inability of suppliers to move materials. Prices continue strongly held.

Lacquer Diluent. — Supplies very limited. Inquiry brisk. Prices firm.

Mineral Spirits.—Paint trade call active. Stocks reduced. Prices strongly held.

Rubber Solvent.—Offerings small. Demand active. Prices firm.

Stoddard Solvent.—Demand, offerings and prices at previously reported levels.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Moderately active call. Movement restricted. Prices steady.

Lighter Fractions

Butane. — Supply situation tight. Movement restricted by low stocks. Demand good. Prices firm.

Heptanes. — Active demand for laboratory and industrial grades. Offerings meager. Prices steady.

Hexanes.—Offerings light. Call brisk. Prices firm.

Octanes.—Market continues moving in steady line. Buying interest well sustained. Prices unchanged.

Pentanes.—Buying interest large. Movement into consumption restricted. Prices unaltered.

Propane.—Meagerness of stocks continues to trouble buyers in their endeavors to fill their needs. Prices firmly held.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—May 29

Active inquiry is reported for most grades of these materials, with orders good wherever material can be obtained. Supplies have been strictly moderate on virtually all grades. Offerings accordingly are limited.

Butane. — Active demand, market strong.

Heptane.—Interest brisk, prices steady.

Hexane.—Buying good, market firm.

Octanes.—Active call, market steady.

Pentanes. — Movement good, prices strong.

Propane.—Supplies limited, quotations stiff.

San Francisco—May 29

There has been no easing in the demand for propane and butane. The consuming trade's requirements are more pressing than ever, while producers are tightening the strings.

Butane.—In very tight supply, compared with the trade's needs.

Propane.—Demand large; supply comparatively light.

Tulsa—May 29

Transportation difficulties continue to restrict movement of the lighter hydrocarbons. Demand good, Prices unchanged.

Butane.—Very tight. Offerings limited. Prices firm.

Pentanes.—Demand brisk. Difficulty in moving sizeable quantities hampering market. Prices steady.

Propane.—Supplies moderate. Demand fairly active. Quotation unaltered.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Paraffin.—Supplies of crude scale material short. Few normal users able to fill their requirements. Brisk movement to war industries. Prices firmly maintained.

Petrolatums.—Buying interest sizeable. Movement restricted by lack of sufficient shipping facilities. Tone stable.

White Mineral Oils.—Market strong as demand increases. Prices firm.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—May 29

Although offerings are reported a little larger for these materials, the market tone apparently is holding its own and good buying interest apparently is being maintained.

Paraffin.—War buying active, market firm.

Petrolatums.—Good interest, no price change.

White Mineral Oils.—Demand good, prices steady.

Los Angeles—May 29

Producers are getting around to the point where they are beginning to fill more orders. Demand very good.

Tulsa—May 29

The tightness of the supply situation in crude scale paraffin shows little sign

Gasoline

With stocks of gasoline steadily mounting at Gulf centers but with the problem of transporting them eastward still unsolved, there seems to be little hope for a letdown in gasoline rationing orders governing distribution in the East coast and two of the Pacific coast states up to or after July 1. On the contrary, the Petroleum Coordinator has stated most positively, this past week, that "rather severe" rationing of all petroleum products "is likely to be necessary throughout the East for an indefinite period" and that the Eastern coastal states can expect less gasoline before they can expect more.

This authority has further disclosed that OPA is planning a new gasoline rationing system effective July 1 which "won't have so many loopholes as now." He has added that it is not in any way a production but purely a transportation difficulty in the East and Northwest which is necessitating such drastic rationing but that, if nationwide rationing is ordered to conserve rubber, "it would have no relationship to petroleum supplies."

In his opinion, rationing will not be necessary in the Middle West, on the Gulf Coast, in the Rocky Mountain area or in California, as these regions do not have to rely upon tank ships to carry their petroleum supplies to them, as do the Eastern and Northwestern states, where 95 percent of their supplies is brought in to them by tankers.

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

RELY ON
STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA
San Francisco
NAPHTHENIC ACIDS
CRESYLIC ACIDS
VISCOUS OILS
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CALODORANT
Gas Odorant
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REFINING COMPANY, INC.
ENGLEWOOD, N. J. · Refinery: WARREN, PA

TECHNICAL
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of being relieved. Demand good. Other products in fair call.

Paraffin.—Offerings scanty. Call good. Prices strongly held.

Petrolatums.—Movement light. Demand brisk. Prices well maintained.

Fuels and Lubricants

Fuel Oil.—Complying with the latest OPD price ceiling ruling, independent petroleum companies distributing fuel oil in New York City have reduced their prices for Bunker C or No. 6 oil in tankwagons from 5.12 cents to 4.88 cents per gallon. The Standard Oil of New Jersey had already dropped its quotation for this grade to the price ceiling level of 4.88 cents.

Gasoline.—Difficulties experienced in transporting crude oil from the wells, together with the increasing cost of tankcar transportation have induced refiners in the Mid-West area to advance their prices for motor fuel ⅛c. a gallon. Gulf Coast refiners, however, have readjusted their prices downward to the same extent, in compliance with the OPA's General Maximum Price order, to a basis of 5⅛c. per gallon ex tax for 72-74 octane grade, in tanks at their plants.

Kerosene. — Call good. Offerings moderate. Prices steady.

Lubricating Oil.—Demand active. Stocks fairly large. Prices firmly held.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—May 29

Gasoline is firmer and ruling at slightly higher prices, because of restricted offerings incident to transportation difficulties. Otherwise products in this general classification are about holding their own, with fair movement.

Gasoline.—Offerings smaller, prices ½c. per gallon higher.

Kerosene.—Good demand, market firm.

Lubricating Oil.—Good call, prices steady.

New Orleans—May 29

Gasoline.—Continuing to accumulate here due to shortage of shipping facilities. Prices firmly held.

Kerosene.—Stocks increasing. Price situation strong.

Tulsa—May 29

Gasoline. — Movement continues restricted by lack of adequate shipping accommodations. Prices strongly maintained.

Kerosene.—Market fairly active. Offerings fairly liberal. Tone steady.

Lubricating Oils. — Demand brisk. Movement restricted.

- - - —V- - -

'Gas' Seller Enjoined For Ignoring Ration Cards

OPD Washington Bureau
May 25, 1942

A temporary restraining order enjoining C. P. Stevenson, operator of the Whitehall Service Company, Anderson, S. C., from selling gasoline without calling for presentation of a gasoline rationing cards was secured today in the Federal Court for the Western District of South Carolina by the Office of Price Administration. It is the first action against violators of the gasoline rationing regulations.

Stevenson was accused of widespread sales of gasoline in complete disregard of regulations. A. B. Hutcheson of Anderson swore an affidavit to the effect that no card had been demanded.

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Drum Makers' Steel Quota Increased

To relieve a shortage of steel drums for export shipment on the East and West coasts, reserve allotments of steel sheets for this purpose are expanded to include both hot and cold rolled sheets by Amendment No. 2 to General Preference Order M-45, issued today by the Director of Industry Operations. The original order directed producers of hot rolled steel sheets to set aside tonnage as directed by WPB for the specific purpose of drum manufacture. This amendment broadens the order to include cold rolled sheets as well.

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Bids Wanted

Alcohol:—Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington; invitation 522, opening June 10.

Bauxie:—1,000 tons; U. S. Engineer Office, First and Douglas streets, N. W., Washington; serial 977-42-259, opening June 3.

Coaltar, cutback:—6,000 gallons; State Procurement Office, Treasury Department, 928 North Third street, Harrisburg, Pa.; invitation 23-23187, opening June 1.

Coaltar, cutback:—13,000 gallons; Procurement Officer, Treasury Department, 928 North Third street, Harrisburg, Pa.; invitation 23-23200, opening June 1.

Drugs, Chemicals: — For Perry Point, Md., and Hines, Ill.; Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington; invitation 507, opening June 4.

Enamel, White:—3,000 gallons; General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal, Washington; schedule 6317, opening June 8.

Fuel Oil:—33,600 gallons; State Procurement Office, Treasury Department, 910 Quarrier street, Charleston, W. Va.; invitation 41-7535, opening June 2.

Glycerin:—For Perry Point, Md.; Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington; invitation 515, opening June 12.

Linseed Oil:—46,800 pounds; General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal, Washington; schedule 6317, opening June 8.

Phenolic Disinfectant:—360 gallons for Perry Point; Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington; invitation 512, opening June 4.

Titanium-Barium Pigment: — 60,000 pounds; General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington; schedule 6317, opening June 8.

See Page 32

Fertilizer Materials

Chemical Fertilizers Strengthening But Organics Marked Down to Encourage End-of-Season Buying—Nitrate of Soda Prices Continued for June—Other Schedules Awaited

The fast-approaching close of the fertilizer market year is being marked by few price revisions. In the chemical group the trend has been strongly upward as producers have striven to obtain compensation for increased transportation and labor costs, some of which have already occurred, while others are looked for in the near future.

The new price schedule for sulphate of ammonia, effective July 1 for the ensuing year, is expected to be announced by producers within the next few days, and may show a slight advance over that hitherto prevailing, as producers are still endeavoring to obtain approval by the OPA to a naming of higher prices for the 1942-1943 year, in recognition of their materially amplified costs. Nitrate of soda prices for June, released to the trade at the end of last week, show no markup of figures, but the supply situation in this nitrate is becoming tighter daily as the output continues subject to allocation, with the lion's share going into the war effort.

A further delay has occurred in the long-awaited announcement of the new price schedules on domestic potash, but the new quotations are expected to be made public in the first day or two of June.

On the other hand, the market for organics has sagged further this past week, as agricultural users of these fertilizers no longer have pressing need of them for immediate application to the soil, and only hog and cattle feed manufacturers, or those who can afford to hold supplies several months, have been interested in stocking up at this time. In order to furnish incentives for these interests to do their buying now, producers have offered concessions, most pronounced in the prices of dried blood and tankage in Chicago, which have been reduced 10c. and 25c., respectively, per unit-ton.

Nitrogenates

Castor Pomace.—Supplies of domestic material small. Demand light. Prices firmly held. No imported product available.

Cottonseed Hull Ash. — Inquiry meager. Offerings heavy. Tone weak. Cottonseed meal weak with offerings at $28 per ton at mills in Southeast.

Cyanamide.—Supply situation tight. Movement to normal users restricted. No prices named.

Dried Blood.—Feed manufacturers taking bulk of offerings, especially of high-grade, ground material in Chicago and New York. Price of 16-17 percent ammonia reduced 10c. per unit ton to stimulate buying by these interests. Sizable sales of 16-16½ percent ammonia in New York made around $5.50 per unit ton. Fertilizer manufacturers show little interest at the trade's year-end with prices at prevailing levels.

Fish Scrap.—New catch fish material continues being sold on an if-and-when made basis at $66.50 per ton for 60 percent protein content, f.o.b., factories on Chesapeake Bay.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Blood, dried, domestic, high grade, ground, 16-17 percent ammonia, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, 10c. per unit-ton.

Tankage, domestic, fertilizer grade, animal, ground, 10-11 percent ammonia, 15 percent bone phosphate of lime, bulk basis, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials, on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.7	71.7	71.0	68.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Ground meal, quoted nominally in bulk at $69.50 in bulk and at $72.50-$73 in bags, not yet obtainable.

Nitrate of Soda.—Price schedule for June announced by leading manufacturing interest at hitherto prevailing quotations of $27 per ton, f.o.b. cars, at Virginia plant, $29.35 in 200-lb. bags and $30.05 in 100-lb. bags, in carload lots. Supplies limited and subject to allocation with little available for normal use.

Nitrogenous Material.—Demand exceeds supply. Prices awaiting readjustment.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Slightly higher price levels expected in price schedule effective July 1, looked for in next week or two, as producers are known to have endeavored to persuade OPA to permit compensation for increased transportation and labor costs. Supply situation tight. Estimates of by-product coke oven operations for the week ended May 16 indicate production of 37,303,800 pounds of sulphate of ammonia from that source.

Tankage.—To incite buying at end of season, producers have reduced price of 10-11c. ammonia, 15 percent b.p.l. grade, in bulk, in Chicago, to extent of 25c. per unit-ton, making new quotation $4.25 and .10c. Sales of unground feeding grade made in bulk in New York at $5.25 and .10, chiefly to hog feed makers.

Potashes

Both muriate and sulphate of potash firmly held. Demand easing seasonally. Announcement of new price schedules for ensuing year, looked for in first day or two of June, not expected to show materially higher prices.

Phosphates

Bone Materials.—Requiring no mixing and usable at all times of the year, raw bone material continues in fair demand. Supplies of steamed bone and meal limited. No recent importations from South America.

Phosphate Rock.—Demand active. Prices steady. Movement growing under OPA's recent permission to stock up.

Superphosphate. — Output fairly large. Stocks low. Demand moderately brisk. New price schedule awaiting OPA approval. Opening date for bids on 350,000 tons for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in its conservation program indefinitely postponed, pending clarification of effect of OPA's price ceiling orders on such transactions.

Sulphur and Pyrites

War industries still taking huge quantities of crude sulphur and normal users also availing themselves of WPA's permission to accumulate inventories. Prices strongly maintained. No Spanish pyrites available.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta—May 29

Cottonseed meal, weak.

Nitrate of Soda.—Heavy demand. Very tight.

—Continued on page 72

Phosphate Rock

Movement of phosphate rock into consuming channels so far this year has reached record proportions, despite the lack of adequate water routes from Florida, resulting from the loss of many Atlantic port shipping facilities through Axis submarine attacks and the increased cost of all-rail transportation from both Florida and Tennessee.

For 1941, all previously established records for sales were exceeded, with the shipments for the entire year running 500,000 tons beyond those for the abnormal post-war boom year, 1920, which constituted the previous peak.

Last year's shipments from Florida, Tennessee, Idaho and Montana aggregated 4,688,312 long tons, compared with 4,002,700 long tons for 1940. Of these shipments, 2,825,456 tons were used in the United States, contrasted with 2,564,844 tons in 1940.

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Association Meetings:—

National Fertilizer Association, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Virginia, June 18 to 20.

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Two 300 gal. Aluminum Jacketed Kettles
Glass Lined Jacketed Tanks, 200 to 1000 gal.
1 W. & P. Mixer Jacketed Vac. Cover, 150 gal.
1 W. & P. Mixer BB Unjacketed, 250 gal.
3 **Schaum & Uhlinger Centrifugal Extractors,** 54" Steel Perforated Baskets, 2-32"
Permutit Water Softening System
Vacuum Pans and Stills—50 gal. to 2500 gal.
Sperry 42" x 42" Cast Iron Filter Press

TWO 2000 GAL. STAINLESS STEEL Truck Type TANKS

2 Devine Rotary Vacuum Dryers, 5' x 30'
1 Huhn Dryer, 30" x 15'
6 Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters, 40" x 84"
J. H. Day 9' x 40' Three Roll Mill
Oliver **Filters,** 3' x 1' to 8' x 8'
Porcelain lined Pebble Mills, 100 gal. up

TWO BONNET 6' x 65' DIRECT HEAT DRYERS

Pony Labelrite Labeler—large size
Stokes Rotary BB Tablet Press
Colton 4½ Single Punch Tablet Press
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Pony Mixers, 50 gal., 15 gal. and 8 gal.
Large Dry Mixers up to 3000 lbs.

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COMPLETE POWDER mixing equipment (one ton) heavy duty Robinson unique No. 7. Including steel working platform and automatic electric elevator. Has dust recovery system with hooded loading hopper and dustless unloading valve for drums or barrels. Wet and dry cyclone collectors. All including electric switches, air pipe and motors. Steel stairway to platform eleven feet high. Price demounted, $2,000. Near Buffalo, N. Y. R. N. Chipman, 452 Eighth street, Plainfield, N. J.

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WANTED—15 to 20-gallon steel or copper jacketed kettle, equipped with cover and anchor type agitator, also bottom outlet. BOX 812, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 806, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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1—Raymond 5 Roll, High Side Roller Mill, motor driven, with double whizzer, cyclone dust collector, motors, fan, etc.
1—Raymond 3 Roll, High Side Roller Mill.
1—Rotary Kiln 8' x 90', ½" steel shell.
1—Lead Lined Single Effect Evaporator with multiple effect economy, condenser, etc., 525 sq. ft. surface.
1—Hersey 5' x 25' Indirect Heat Dryer.
2—7' Diameter Vacuum Crystalizers.
3—Triple Effect Evaporators, Steel and Copper, 1,000 to 5,000 sq. ft.
2—36" x 36" Cast Iron Filter Presses, 41 plates and frames.
1—Anderson RB Oil Expeller.
2—Single Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, shelves 42" x 42".
1—Zeiss 4 objective Microscope.
240,000 lbs. Tobacco Stems.

SELECTED SPECIALS

4—Kiefer Visco Fillers, gear and piston type.
1—Raymond No. 00 Screen Mill.
2—Day Imperial No. 30 Mixers, jacketed.
1—Day Cincinnatus 100 gal. Mixer.
1—Tyler Hummer 3' x 5', Screen 2 deck.
4—Rotex Screens, 29" x 40" to 40" x 84" single, double and triple deck.
1—Sperry 18" Filter Press with Rubber Covered Plates.
1—Elyria 100 Gallon Glass Lined Vacuum Pan Agitated.
5—Glass Lined, Jacketed Kettles, 200 to 500 gals.
1—Atmospheric Double Drum Dryer, 3' x 3'.
3—Buffovak Jacketed Kettles, 42" dia. x 60" deep.
2—Paint Lead Mixers, 100 gal. each.
1—Day Jumbo Jacketed Mixer, 700 gal.
14—Pebble Mills, from Lab. to 1,000 gal.
6—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuges.
1—Hardinge 3' x 8" Steel Lined Ball Mill.
5—Telhurst Centrifugals, 25" to 60".
22—50 to 2,000 lb. Batch Mixers.
25—Copper Steam Jacketed Kettles, 10 to 300 gal., agitated and non-agitated.
3—Sweetland Nos. 5, 7, and 10 Filters.
19—Shriver and Sperry Cast Iron, Wood, Aluminum and Bronze Filter Presses, 12" to 42", washing and non-washing.
6—Colloid Mills, U. S. and Premier.
12—Glass Lined Storage Tanks, 50 to 1,000 gal.

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3—12 in. x 30 in. Roller Mills
1—KENT 6 in. x 14 in. high speed three steel roller mill
2—16 in. x 40 in. three steel roller mills
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons
5—Change Can Mixers
1—ROSS twin 150 gallon lead mixers
25—New Portable Tanks on wheels
1—4 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft. 6 in. PEBBLE MILLS
3—32 in. x 36 in. PEBBLE MILLS

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—*Continued on page* 71

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8—2000 lbs., 1200 lbs., 800 lbs. Dry Powder Mixers.
1—Oates 10 ft. copper Calandria Pan; other 50 to 500 gals.
4—4 ft. x 8 ft. Iron Oliver Filters.
13—Ball and Pebble Mills, 10 gals. to 500 gals.
1—Pneumatic Scale Packaging Units.

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80 ASSORTED BRONZE SOAP DIES

1—Ball & Jewell No. 1 ROTARY CUTTER, belt driven.
3—9"x18" Schutz-O'Neil 4-roller MILLS.
1—Schutz-O'Neil GYRATOR SIFTER.
3—Noye SIFTER REELS.
1—U.S. AUTOMATIC WEIGHING AND FILLINGK MACHINE, with 20' conveyor table.
1—Quigley single cylinder size 4x2½ AIR COMPRESSOR, motor driven.
MISCELLANEOUS OFFICE EQUIPMENT, files, desks, chairs, lockers, etc.

Send Us Your Inquiries

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., Inc.
13-18 Park Row - - New York, N. Y.
SHOPS, 335 Doremus Avenue, Newark, N.J.

Business Wants and Offers

—*Continued from page 70*

Materials Offered

CALIFORNIA TALC producer offers ground talc in carload lots direct. Grades and grinds for all purposes. Samples and analysis gladly submitted. BOX 795, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

NEW ENGLAND paint and varnish manufacturer has an opening in their laboratory, for a formulator and control supervisor on general line. Please give details and experience in reply. BOX 788, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST experienced equipment, distillation and analysis of essential oils, capable taking full charge production, small plant metropolitan area. State full particulars, age, experience, draft status, salary. BOX 807, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

NEW YORK CHEMICAL firm selling chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and raw materials offering agents with following amongst manufacturers, sole representation in several states in U.S.A. and some foreign countries. BOX 809, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST—Experienced in extraction of theobromine from by-products. Applicant should submit details of training and experience, personal data and salary expected, excellent opportunity and permanent employment for qualified man. BOX 810, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

ASSISTANT TO PRESIDENT or chief engineer:—Engineering and accounting experience covers reports on plant improvements, analysis of labor and material costs, flow of materials and shop layouts, mechanical-structural design, development of equipment in heavy industrial and foundry plants; present earnings $5,800. BOX 793, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PAINT CHEMIST—College graduate, four years' experience in paints, varnish, lacquers, synthetic coatings, formulations, government specification work. Draft deferred. BOX 804, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

EXECUTIVE SALES (Ph.G.):—Philadelphian will be available shortly for responsible connection. Vast coast-to-coast background, chemicals, surgicals, drugs, allied products. Youthful at 50, highest credentials. Salary and/or other mutually desirable plan of compensation. BOX 805, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Smaller War Plants Bill Passes Congress

—*Continued from page 5*

to arrange for a complete inventory of all productive facilities of the country which may be used for war production and to direct the attention of government procurement officers to the potential productive capacity of plants operated by small concerns.

The board also is to obtain information respecting the extent and the terms upon which prime contractors have let subcontracts and to take such action necessary to spread such work further, and to take such necessary steps to provide small concerns with the incentive to engage in war production.

The Smaller War Plants Corporation would be privileged to contract with the government to furnish articles, equipment, supplies, or materials and arrange for the performance of such contracts by letting subcontracts to small business concerns or others.

'Trust' Laws Bars Down

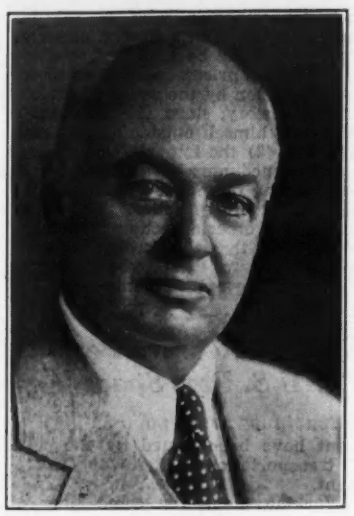
The provision suspending operation of the antitrust laws is not mandatory but is discretionary authority vested in the chairman of the WPB. He would be privileged to certify that certain activities, though technically a violation of the antitrust laws, are necessary for the war effort and prosecutions by the Department of Justice thus would be waived. Such action can be taken by the WPB chairman without prior consultation with the department.

Obituaries

Dr. V. Mott Pierce

Dr. V. Mott Pierce, president of Pierce's Proprietaries, Inc., Buffalo, died May 27 in Pasadena, Calif., where he had resided for the past two years. He was seventy-six years of age.

Born near Titusville, Pa., Dr. Pierce received his early education in Buffalo, where his parents located when he was a year old. He received his



Dr. V. Mott Pierce

B.A. degree from Harvard in 1888 and his M.D. from Buffalo University in 1891. He served his interneship at the Invalides Hotel and Surgical Institute, founded by his father, R. V. Pierce in 1881. He subsequently became secretary and later president of the hospital, which discontinued operations last August. He served for twenty-eight years as president of Pierce's Proprietaries, which previously has been known as the Worlds Dispensary Medical Association. In 1905 he founded the Pierce Glass Company, for the manufacture of bottles. In 1923 he was elected president of the Proprietary Association, succeeding to a post which he held in 1903, when the organization was known as the Proprietary Association of America.

Surviving are his wife and a brother, Hugh C. Pierce, Plainfield, N. J.

Samuel Leidy

Samuel Leidy, who retired in 1938 as salesmanager of the Baltimore area for the American Cyanamid Company, died last week in that city. He was fifty-five years of age.

Born in Roumania, Mr. Leidy came to the United States in 1903 and seven years later entered the cooperage business, and subsequently turned to marketing chemicals in 1901 under the name of the Maryland Chemical Company, which distributing business he sold in 1933 to the American Cyanamid, to be merged with its Baltimore district business. Mr. Leidy was then named manager for that area.

Surviving are his wife and a son, J. J. Leidy, who, following the retirement of his father in 1938, succeeded him as salesmanager in the Baltimore area, but resigned several months ago to establish his own firm, J. J. Leidy Chemicals.

David G. Yarnall

David Gould Yarnall, president of the Yarnall Paint Company, Philadelphia, Pa., died May 27. He was eighty-four years of age.

Born in Philadelpia, Mr. Yarnall started his career in the paint field in 1873 with the firm of William Evans, dealer in paints, oils and window glass, and later became superintendent of the linseed oil works of Grove & Brothers, at Greenwich Point, Philadelphia. In 1885 he organized with his brother, Howard, the firm of H. E. & D. G. Yarnall and incorporated in 1908 as the Yarnall Paint Company.

Raoul Alvares, president of the Brazilian Minerals & Timbers Company, importers, this city, died in Hackensack, N. J., May 27. He was fifty-nine years of age.

Substitutes and Extenders

Information on the Replacement of Scarce Materials and the Eking Out of Short Supplies

Sixth Instalment—Fully Protected by Copyright

Aldehyde Resins
In coatings—Velsicol resin.

Aluminum Powder
In paints and other coatings—Ground sericite.

Beeswax
In various applications—B.Z. wax A; B.Z. wax A light.

Camphor
In various applications—Camphene (a derivative of pinene).

Carnauba Wax
In various applications—Acrawax; stroba wax.

Chloropicrin
In fumigation of grain elevators—Furoyl chloride.

Chromium
As a protective metalplating on electrical housewares—Sprayed synthetic enamels.
On electric motors—Baked enamels.

Citric Acid
In food or drink products—Lactic acid; phosphoric acid.

Dammar
As a mounting medium in microscopy—Clarite.

Dibutyl Phthalate
As a plasticizer for nitrocellulose—Butyl oleate; butyl stearate; dichloroethyl phosphate.
As a plasticizer in rubber substitutes—Monoglycollin.

Drying Oils
As vehicle for natural resins in floor varnish—Tall oil, airblown and boiled with 5 percent of an oil-reactive phenolic resin, along with the natural resin.
For various purposes—Reactive product of croton aldehyde and an alkaline or alkaline earth hydroxide (German patent 699430).

Ethyleneglycol
As a refrigerant—Ethyl-potassium phosphate; methyl-potassium phosphate; neutralized alkyl phosphates.

Feldspar
In ceramic glazes—Whiting.

Manganese
Alloying metal in steelmaking—Lithium; titanium.

Naphthenic Acid
In rubber compounding—Capric acid; stearic acid.

Olive Oil
In technical applications—Glaurin; diglycol laurate.
As a soapstock—Grapeseed oil.

Phenol
As a selective solvent in petroleum refining—Furfural.

Pine Oil
In the manufacture of coated paper—Sulphonated tall oil.

Pyrethrum
In flysprays—Thanite (thiocyanoacetate of a secondary terpene alcohol).

Red Lead
As a rustproofing coating on structural steel—Osmal finishes (activated carbon charged with ammonia); iron phosphate pigments.

Rotenone
In flysprays—Thanite (thiocyanoacetate of secondary terpene acohol).

Rubber
As an extender of rubber in various compounds—Extendex C.

Sesame Oil
For various purposes—Sunflower-seed oil.

Vegetable Gums
In pharmaceutical compounding—Methocel (methylcellulose).
As a thickener in textile printing—Methocel (methylcellulose).
As a binder for pigments in pencils and crayons—Methocel (methylcellulose).

Vegetable Waxes
As plasticizers and high-temperature lubricants and in polishes, floor waxes, and candles and other molded articles—Santowax M, O, and P.

Zinc
As a corrosion-resisting coating for iron—Polyvinyl chloride; koroplate.

Zinc Salts
As weighting fillers in rubber compounding—Iron salts; lead salts; lead sulphate; neosyl M H (precipitated silica treated with a magnesium rock).

Shipping Information

All matter under this head fully protected by copyright

New York Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—306 dms
AMMONIA NITRATE—750 dms
ARROWROOT FLOUR—200 bbls, 5,344 bgs, Morningstar-Nicol, Inc
ASBESTOS—878 bgs, 100,092 lbs, Keasbey & Mattison
6,153 bgs, 701,442 lbs, Johns Manville Corp
10,548 bgs, 1,122,924 lbs, Amtorg Trading Corp
1,050 bgs, Commercial National Bank Trust Co
1,760 bgs, 120 tons, Raybestos Manhattan, Inc
208 bgs, 36 tons, Watson, Geach & Co
1,000 bgs, 203,000 lbs, Philadelphia National Bank
300 bgs, 40,600 lbs, Barclay Bank
387 bgs, 48,860 lbs, L J Buck
BABASSU KERNELS—1,667 bgs, 100 tons, General Food Corp
BONES—394 bgs, 50,626 lbs, Wilson & Co
4,061 bgs, 449,064 lbs, Swift & Co
1,850 bgs, 181,229 lbs, Armour & Co
2,739 bgs, 320,729 lbs
BUCHU LEAVES—20 bls, 5,274 lbs, Lo Curto & Funk
CADMIUM METAL—99 cs, 10,863 lbs, African Metal Corp
CAROA FIBER—293 bls, National Shawmut Bank
CASSIA FISTULA—5 bls, 1 cs, S B Penick & Co
CASTOR BEANS—6,654 bgs, 865,020 lbs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons
4,170 bgs, 542,100 lbs, Munn & Jenkins
2,390 bgs, 310,700 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
1,693 bgs, 220,090 lbs, National City Bank
12,395 bgs, 1,611,350 lbs, Baker Castor Oil Co
CHAMOIS—3 bls
CHROME ORE—6,000 tons, E J Lavino & Co
COBALT, CRUDE—420 dms, 540,540 lbs, African Metal Corp
COCOA BEANS—85 bgs, 11,050 lbs, H Schnell
2,350 bgs, 305,500 lbs, Middleton & Co
125 bgs, 16,250 lbs, Kennedy, Butcher & Co
9,200 bgs, 1,196,000 lbs, General Cocoa Co
350 bgs, 45,500 lbs, Farr & Co
1,000 bgs, 130,000 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
200 bgs, 26,000 lbs, Daarnhouwer & Co
36 bgs, 4,680 lbs
11,000 bgs, 1,430,000 lbs, Blumenthal Bros
12,500 bgs, 1,625,000 lbs, Nieschlag & Co
1,000 bgs, 130,000 lbs, Middleton & Co
500 bgs, 65,000 lbs, Public National Bank Trust Co
COCONUT SHELLS, CHARRED—1 pcl, Alcoa S S Co
COCONUTS—350 bgs, 45,500 lbs, Universal Import & Export Co
350 bgs, 45,000 lbs, Robertson Bros
480 bgs, 62,400 lbs, General Food Corp
COLOMBO ROOT—712 bgs, 35 tons, R J Prentiss & Co
COLORS, ARTISTS—11 cs
CONCENTRATES — 1,097 bgs, American Metal Co
872 pkts, Ayrton Metal Co
CORUNDUM—4,198 bgs, 264 tons Watson, Geach & Co
FILTER PAPER—28 cs
GRAPHITE—2 bxs, 22 lbs, E J Lavino & Co
GREASE—1 cs
WOOL—20 dms
40 dms, Robinson Wagner Co
GUM, ANGICO—80 bxs, 12,980 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
COPAL—390 bgs, 67,159 lbs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
IRON OXIDE—445 bgs
LIME JUICE—36 half bbls, 9 cks, Barclay Bank
40 hhds, Lennox, Inc
88 hhds, 60 cks
LIRIK, CRUDE—15 dms, 7,100 lbs, R F Vaugham
MACE—1 bbl, Var Lac Old Chemical Co
20 cs, 4,400 lbs, American Worcestershire Sauce Co
75 bgs, 9,750 lbs, P H Petry & Co
5 cs, 1,100 lbs, Alcoa S S Co
MANGANESE ORE—1,450 tons, E J Lavino & Co
5,000 tons, L J Buck, Inc
MIMOSA EXTRACT—2,423 bgs, 284,200 lbs, The Tannin Corp
MURU MURU KERNELS—1,200 bgs, 72 tons, General Food Corp
MUSTARD DROSS—360 bgs
NUTMEGS—2 bbls, Var Lac Old Chemical Co
100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, American Worcestershire Sauce Co
336 bgs, 67,200 lbs, P H Petry & Co
350 bgs, 70,000 lbs, Middleton & Co
50 bgs, 10,000 lbs, Van Norden & Archibald
150 bgs, 30,000 lbs, Frank Tea & Spice Co
200 bgs, 40,000 lbs, A G Dunn
OIL—2 dms
BAY—20 cs
CASTOR—375,000 kilos, 825,000 lbs, Brazil Oiticica, S A
250 dms, 122,980 lbs, N Wolloch
DOGFISH LIVER — 5 dms, Distillation Products, Inc
HAKE LIVER—60 dms, Distillation Products, Inc
LAVENDER—70 cs, Amtorg Trading Corp
LIME, DIST—9 cs, D W Hutchinson
9 cs, Barclay Bank
35 cs
PALM—1,238,582 kilos, 2,724,880 lbs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
SAGE—77 cs, Amtorg Trading Corp
SHARK LIVER—2 dms, Distillation Products, Inc
SHARK LIVER, BLUE—3 dms, Distillation Products, Inc
ORE—1 cs, 106 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,052 bgs, 220,140 lbs, Tannin Corp
2,041 bgs, 220,176 lbs, Tanners Trading Co
4,104 bgs, 441,100 lbs
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—7,100 bgs, 681,043 lbs, International Product Corp
10,444 bgs, 1,182,879 lbs, First National Bank
SHELLAC—300 bgs, 49,200 lbs, E E Androvette
TALLOW—1,288 cks, 595,223 lbs, Eugene Lang
477 cks, 222,362 lbs
577 cks, 262,077 lbs, Loeb Rhoades Co
462 cks, 217,846 lbs, Manufacturers Trust Co
498 cks, 223,663 lbs, Wilson & Co
1,890 cks, 873,312 lbs, H J Baker & Bro
1,140 cks, 532,551 lbs, Bunge North American Grain Co
TAMARINDS—11 cks, S B Penick & Co
29 pkgs, 42 bbls, 15 cks
36 half bbls, Barclay Bank
TAPIOCA FLOUR—850 bgs, 112,200 lbs, A J Schwartz
850 bgs, 112,200 lbs, W R Grace & Co
VANADIUM ORE—8,743 bgs, 1,076,688 lbs, E J Lavino & Co
VANILLA BEANS—1 cs, Var Lac Old Chemical Co
3 cs, Barclay Bank
40 cs, Tradesmen National Bank Trust Co
6 cs
WATTLE BARK EXTRACT—23,171 bgs, 2,521,328 lbs, The Tannin Corp
WAX, BEES—69 bgs, E A Brommund Co
CARNAUBA—440 bgs, 61,600 lbs, Wm M Allison & Co
44 bgs, 6,160 lbs, R T French Co
68 bgs, 9,520 lbs, Smith & Nichols
272 bgs, 38,080 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
OURICURY—94 bgs, 18,800 lbs, R T French Co
118 bgs, 23,600 lbs, Dominion Bank
443 bgs, 88,600 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
110 bgs, 22,000 lbs, T G Cooper & Co
12 bgs, 2,400 lbs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co
125 bgs, 25,000 lbs, A Hurst & Co
3 bgs, 600 lbs, Wax & Rosin Product, Inc
110 bgs, 22,000 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
80 bgs, 16,000 lbs, E A Bromund Co
68 bgs, 13,600 lbs, J Warner Prins
254 bgs, 50,800 lbs
WOLFRAM ORE—200 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Ayrton Metal Co

- - -—V- - -—

Baltimore Imports

MANGANESE ORE—3,000 tons
OIL, FUEL—74,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co, N J

- - -—V- - -—

Philadelphia Imports

CORKWOOD—26,327 bls, Cork Insulation Co
MANGANESE ORE—8,000 tons, E J Lavino & Co
OIL, FUEL—150,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Inc
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—140,000 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co

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YOU, too, should have your imports listed here for the information of OPD readers—it costs you nothing.

Mail lists of arrivals promptly and regularly, or telephone them—REctor 2-9820.

Foreign Trade Rules

Information recently published by the Department of Commerce on foreign tariff and related trade regulations include the following:—

Chemicals:—Brazil has subjected to export license the exportation or reexportation of chemical and pharmaceutical products, surgical, optical, photographic, and electrical products, agricultural machinery, and tools in general.

Export Premiums: — Turkey has abolished the premiums heretofore granted on exports to 'Free exchange' countries. Turkey formerly permitted premiums ranging to 40 percent on exports to countries which do not use a 'blocked' currency in foreign trade dealings.

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Imports Price Control Planned

—*Continued from page* 3

the selling price in the country of origin may have risen since, or may rise in the future.

Rules on Imports

For purposes of clarification, Mr. Henderson issued the following rulings on the applicability of the general regulation to imports:

1. The price at which goods may be imported from a foreign country is not subject to the General Maximum Regulation if the domestic importer or his agent deals directly with the sellers in the foreign country. However, a domestic resale of the imported goods is subject to the Regulation unless specifically exempted.

2. If the importer places his order with a representative in this country of the foreign seller, the sale is subject to the regulation.

3. Where the order is placed with the representative in this country, the representative is considered a different seller from his principal for the purpose of determining the maximum price.

4. Where the representative in this country acts for several foreign principals, he is considered a different seller with respect to the goods he sells for each different principal, for the purpose of determining the maximum price.

5. Where the fact that the representative in this country is acting as a representative, and not as a principal, is not disclosed to or otherwise known by the importer, the maximum price must be determined exactly as if the representative of the seller were himself a principal.

6. If the imported goods are already in this country at the time they are sold or contracted to be sold, the sale is subject to the Regulation, whether or not the buyer deals directly with the foreign seller.

Direct Export Order

Mr. Henderson explained that a domestic importer who placed his order directly with a foreign exporter could not fairly be expected to abide by maximum prices, determined under the regulation by the seller's previous pricing history, since (1) the foreign seller was himself outside of OPA control, and (2) the importer would frequently encounter great difficulty in ascertaining the prices charged in the past by a foreign seller. The latter situation is especially the case in view of the fact that the foreign seller is not subject to OPA record-keeping and reporting requirements.

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Exports Require Permits For U.S. Port Space

—*Continued from page* 3

ment have been issued by the chief of transportation in the War Department.

Working along the same lines as presently in effect through the Board of Economic Warfare, units permits will be required before any overseas shipment of commercial goods may be moved into a port area. In order to obtain a unit permit, the shipper must first obtain a license and priority number from the Office of Export Control, Board of Economic Warfare, Washington, D. C. Present holders of licenses from the Board of Economic Warfare do not require new licenses. For the present, at least, materials moving under so-called "general licenses by BEW designation," may continue to move without application to the Board of Economic Warfare.

Unit permits for shipment by rail will be issued by G. C. Randall, manager of Port Traffic, Association of American Railroads, 30 Vesey street, New York and by his field officers.

Unit permits for shipment by truck will be issued by the field offices of the Division of Motor Transport of the ODT, and unit permits for barge line shipments will be issued by the ODT's Division of Inland Waterways, Washington.

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U. S. Rubber Needs Dependent on Synthetic

—*Continued from page* 3

speed except where necessary for strictly military purposes."

The committee went into considerable detail explaining the story of synthetic rubber and alternately blamed and defended the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey for its policies and actions.

There is considerable evidence that the development of buna-s type rubber, which is regarded as the best type of synthetic rubber in the United States, was seriously retarded as a result of the 1929 agreement between I. G. Farbenindustrie and Standard and the action taken pursuant thereto, the report said. But added:—

There is no question of moral turpitude or of the subjective unpatriotic motive on the part of Standard, or of any of its officials. On the other hand, the relationship created by the agreement between Standard and the I. G. Farben created a situation where Standard had to choose between fulfilling its obligation to I. G. Farben and that it might otherwise have regarded as its patriotic duty as an American business. As a result, Standard was repeatedly forced into situations which, taken individually and outside of the general pattern of this arrangement, can be construed only as most compromising.

The report emphasized, however, that a big business views patents not only as an offensive weapon by which to better its own commercial position but also as a defensive weapon to resist the efforts of other companies to better their relative position in industry and "unless a company in the position of Standard took careful and calculated action to arm itself with the strongest patent structure it could acquire, it would have been apt to find itself either paying an enormous tribute to other companies or being excluded entirely from various fields in which it was legitimately interested."

Butadiene Bottleneck

It was stated by the committee that consideration of the production of any form of synthetic rubber develops that the real bottleneck is in the raw material field, particularly in the matter of butadiene, and it is in the butadiene field that a government-sponsored program has proven to be most important. The report added:—

The committee has investigated the different types of synthetic rubber and has agreed with the experts whom it has consulted that the buna-s type of rubber, which is now the bulk of the proposed synthetic rubber tonnage, is the most satisfactory rubber for general purpose use that has yet developed.

The chief difficulty with the buna-s program is that buna-s is made from two major ingredients, butadiene and styrene, the former of which is not now available in large quantities. Butadiene is the bottleneck in the buna-s program, although there was also some delay in providing styrene, but assurances have been given the committee that it will be available in time.

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Taylor Closes Out Business To Go With War Board

Henry L. Taylor, identified with the fertilizer industry since 1908 and in the brokerage end of the business since 1919, with offices in Wilmington, N. C., has joined the nitrogen unit of the Chemicals Branch of the War Production Board. He will work under H. H. Meyers. He will close his office in Wilmington at the end of May.

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Canada has placed subsidy grants on certain types of mixed fertilizers used on crops of feed essentials in the Eastern provinces, in an effort to increase production of feedstuffs in that section and relieve transportation lines of shipments from the West.

Fertilizer Materials

Sulphur and Pyrites

- - -—V- - -—

Cottonseed Meal.—8 percent grade, $28 per ton, southeast.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Hard to find, firm.

Chicago—May 29

Blood.—High grade, $5.70 to $5.75 per unit of ammonia.

Tankage.—High grade, feeding, $5.50 to $5.60 and 10c.; hoof meal, $4 to $4.50; liquid stick, $2.50 to $2.75.

Bone Materials.—Grinding hoofs, pigs' toes and waste horn materials, $35 to $40; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $40 to $42.50; meat scraps, $70 to $75; dry rendered tankage, hard pressed, $1.17½ to $1.22½; ground, steamed bone, 3 and 50 percent, $35 to $37.50.

Baltimore—May 29

Fish Scrap.—Sales of this ammoniate up to the present time estimated at as high as 6,000 tons of new crop, the business being booked on a when-and-if-made basis at the price ceiling. Some 200 tons of acid fish from last season's crop disposed of at $3.30 and 10c. per unit at shipping point. Fish meal scarce here and on West coast.

Superphosphate.—Business being done under the ceiling, which is fixed at $9.60 per ton for run of pile, with milled and screened 16 percent supplies at $10.10, and 20 percent supplies at $12.75 per ton. Triple superphosphate held at 85c. per unit.

San Francisco—May 29

Ammonia Phosphate.—Small lots of 11/48 material moved at $57 per ton, delivered inland points; 16/20 nominal at $48; no offers.

Bone Meal.—Steamed fertilizer bone meal quoted at $47.50 per ton, f.o.b. San Francisco; low grade fertilizer bone meal, raw, at $36 per ton and higher, f.o.b. plant, San Francisco.

Fish Meal.—Stocks about all cleaned up. Quoted: 67 percent protein material at $77.50 per ton, f.o.b. San Francisco Bay points; 65 percent protein at $75.50, f.o.b. Monterey.

Nitrate of Soda.—Quoted at $33 per ton in 100-pound bags; $32.40 in 167-pound bags. Bulk lots at $30, all f.o.b. warehouse, Oakland.

Superphosphate.—Quoted at 89c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. San Francisco; bags, $1.02.

Tankage.—Dry rendered, ground, 50 percent protein, quoted at $55 to $57.50 per ton, f.o.b. San Francisco.

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